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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

LANE

MASSACHUSETTS,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY AND THE GENERAL
AGENT OF THE BOARD.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

BOSTON:

JOSEPH A. POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
70 MILE STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).
1870.



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ERRATA.

In the Report of the Secretary,—

Page 65. The "Probable Current Expenses" should be stated as \$50,000, making the "average weekly cost" \$3.13. These changes also affect the "totals."

Page 73, last paragraph. The sum of \$9,397.73 here stated, should not be understood as cash on hand, which amounted only to \$779.78; but it is the excess of resources over liabilities.

Page 85, line 13. An obvious Error. For 180 read 316.

Page 87, third line in "General View of the Pauper Establishments." For 3,216 read 3,072.

Page 103, last line of second paragraph. For "per annum" read "each term;" there being two terms a year at Hartford, and the year's board and tuition costing \$175 for each pupil.

Page 104. "The Clarke Institution." The estimates here given of the value of Mr. Clarke's bequests are made in currency value. On a gold basis they would be in all \$250,000 or thereabouts.

Page 117, second paragraph, ninth line. For "1858" read "1868."

Page 124, second paragraph. More complete examinations show the numbers at the Jails October 1, 1869, to have been 485, an increase of 20 over 1868, and at the Houses of Correction 1,164, a decrease of 56, leaving the aggregate decrease for the year, 36. The commitments to the Jails are found to have been 7,200 instead of 7,163, and the *persons* committed thereto 6,242, instead of 6,205.

Page 125, Table XI. The number in the Cambridge House of Correction October 1, 1869, should be stated as 205 instead of 206; and in Plymouth Jail 6 instead of 9; thus the total in the County Prisons at that date becomes 1,649 instead of 1,653.

Page 136. "Out-Door Relief." The whole number receiving relief within the year is found to have been 23,529 instead of 23,392.

In the Report of the General Agent,—

Page 211. After the first line insert the words "extent of the."

Page 212, first line. For "achieve" read "achieved." Second and third paragraphs, for "alcoholimus," read "alcoholismus."

In the Appendix,—

Page 341. The "whole number fully supported" in Essex County should be stated as 792, in Middlesex 838, in Nantucket 72, making the total 5,052.

Page 342. The "total number fully supported" should be given as 5,075, in place of 4,986.

Page 352. The "whole number fully supported" in Worcester County is 27 instead of 25, and the total 558.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

xiv

[Names of past members in small capitals; of present members in italics.]

Date of original Appointment.	N A M E.	Residence.	Qualified.	Re-appointed.	Resigned.	Term expires.
Sept. 30, 1868,	<i>Nathan Allen,</i> . . .	Lowell, . . .	Oct. 7, 1863,	Jan. 28, 1870,	-	Sept. 30, 1874.
30, 1868,	OTIS NORCROSS, . . .	Boston, . . .	7, 1863,	-	Sept. 30, 1864,	-
30, 1868,	ROBERT T. DAVIS, . . .	Fall River, . . .	7, 1863,	-	June 12, 1864,	-
30, 1868,	<i>Edward Earle,</i> . . .	Worcester, . . .	7, 1863,	Mar. 3, 1868,	-	Sept. 30, 1872.
30, 1868,	H. B. WHEELWRIGHT, . . .	Taunton, . . .	7, 1863,	Oct. 1, 1866,	July 4, 1868,*	-
30, 1868,	<i>F. B. Sanborn,</i> . . .	Concord, . . .	2, 1863,	Jan. 28, 1870,	-	Sept. 30, 1871.
Jan. 26, 1864,	THEODORE METCALF, . . .	Boston, . . .	Jan. 30, 1864,	-	Mar. 1, 1866,	-
June 14, 1864,	JOSIAH C. BLAISDELL, . . .	Fall River, . . .	June 16, 1864,	-	Jan. 27, 1870,	-
Nov. 2, 1864,	<i>Samuel G. Howe,</i> . . .	Boston, . . .	Dec. 17, 1864,	Oct. 25, 1865,	-	Sept. 30, 1870.
April 17, 1866,	CHARLES H. WARREN, . . .	Boston, . . .	Apr. 26, 1866,	-	-	-
July 24, 1868,	<i>S. C. Wrightington,</i> . . .	Fall River, . . .	Oct. 1, 1868,	-	-	July 24, 1871.
Oct. 19, 1868,	JULIUS L. CLARKE, . . .	Newton, . . .	31, 1868,	-	Oct. 31, 1869,	-
Nov. 5, 1868,	<i>Moses Kimball,</i> . . .	Boston, . . .	Nov. 16, 1868,	-	-	Sept. 30, 1873.
Oct. 28, 1869,	<i>Edward L. Pierce,</i> . . .	Milton, . . .	1, 1869,	-	-	Oct. 19, 1871.

* Though resigning at the date mentioned, Mr. Wheelwright continued to act as General Agent of the Board until his successor, Mr. Wrightington, was duly qualified.

NOTE.—Messrs. John H. Coffing, of Great Barrington, Edward Southworth, of West Springfield, and Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, were appointed members during 1863-4, but declined to serve.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

1 8 6 9 .

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

PRELIMINARY.

It would be difficult for the Board to touch upon, much more to discuss exhaustively, in a single Report, all the matters of interest assigned to it.

To show how "the industrial and material interests of the Commonwealth" are affected by the existence of pauperism, insanity, disease and crime is an immense task. The subject of disease alone was deemed by the last legislature so important as to warrant its assignment to a special body, the "State Board of Health and Vital Statistics," whose advent to the field of labor is heartily welcomed by this Board.

This Report will be confined to those matters more directly concerning Charity, Reform and Correction.

The chief duty of the Board is to indicate to the public, first, How to hem in and reduce to their minimum pauperism, insanity, vice and crime, and other evils growing out of abnormal conditions of body. Second, How to lessen these evils during the process, and make inevitable ills as light as is possible.

In presenting the statements required by law, in this its Sixth Annual Report, the Board will detail the progress made towards these ends, "with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent thereto," under the following heads:—

- 1. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.**
- 2. NEW LEGISLATION.**
- 3. THE PAUPER SYSTEM AND THE LAWS OF SETTLEMENT.**

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1869.

4. INSANITY AND INSANE HOSPITALS.
5. THE YOUNG WARDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
6. PRISONS AND THEIR SUPERVISION.
7. IMMIGRATION.
8. THE WORK OF THE YEAR.
9. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.
10. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The actual POWERS of the Board under its organic Act were few and unimportant.

It had, indeed, authority to transfer the inmates of certain public institutions to other institutions ; and it had a regulating power over the acts and the appointments of its Secretary and of its General Agent ; but beyond this, its functions were solely those of investigation, supervision, and suggestion. Nor has it now any material increase of authority. If the Board sees wrongs inflicted on the helpless, it has little power to prevent or redress them. Misdoings that should be reformed at once grow older by a year, before they can even be reported on ; and reports, like sermons, are proverbially but little heeded.

Responsible in the eyes of the public for the whole system of our charities, reforms and corrections, the Board has but little actual power. Its work is done, its disbursements are made, through officers whom it does not appoint nor even nominate, but for whose proceedings it is considered responsible.

In justice to itself, and for the protection of the people, it should be permitted at least to nominate and compensate such officers as it may deem necessary to carry on its various departments, and assign their duties. In no other way can its members obtain that constant knowledge of detail which is indispensable to judicious and intelligent action. In no other way can they fairly be held responsible for proper discharge of any duty. In no other way can they exercise proper influence over subordinate officers. The Board is the eye and ear of the legislature to detect ; it should be also its hand to execute. Hence the Board renews and urges its recommendation of last year that it “ shall have the appointment of the persons who are to act as its Secretary and General Agent, subject to the approval of the

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

Governor and Council ;” and further that it shall approve or disapprove such subordinate officers as may be nominated by the heads of the Departments, and shall determine their respective duties.

This is a matter which affects not the members of the Board personally ; but if it did, still there is a clear duty to speak without fear or favor.

To the unsalaried members of the Board, the position of figure-head to a vessel of which other hands hold the helm, has no attractions ; and they would long since have abandoned it to more ambitious aspirants, but for several considerations.

First. They had become deeply interested in the condition of that great class of dependents whom the State, by a policy of doubtful wisdom, has removed beyond the sphere of individual sympathy and of private charity ; and toward whom it assumes the place of guardian and friend.

Second. They wished to urge, and keep in view, those general principles in the treatment of the dependent and destructive classes, which had been recommended in the early Reports of the Board, and which they believed to be vitally important to the success of any plan for lessening the evils of pauperism, insanity and crime.

Third. Because they hoped the Legislature would be convinced of the propriety of giving authority proportionate to the responsibility imposed ;—of furnishing some straw where it required a large tale of brick.

Fourth. Because they hoped that, the Legislature failing to act, the Governor and Council would waive their prerogative of appointment so far as to consult the Board respecting the officers who were to do its work.

The first consideration continues to hold. Longer acquaintance with the condition of the dependents, strengthens the belief that the existence of whole classes of defectives, of paupers, and of criminals, is not among the essentials, but the accidents of a highly civilized State ; and that the number and condition of those classes is largely under human control.

*The second holds partially, because the soundness of the principles which were urged in those Reports has not been chal-

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1869.

lenged, while the principles themselves find acceptance among the thoughtful.

The third and fourth considerations are, as yet, like hope deferred.

The Legislature has not corrected the anomalous condition of the Board, and given it power to do its work by officers of its own appointment, partly because such action implies breaking up various offices, made attractive to petty politicians by petty salaries.

The reformer attacks such nests with a degree of cautious dread, and the incumbents defend them with a degree of desperation, utterly disproportionate to their importance. Any one can smother a hive of productive bees, but none likes to break up an unproductive hornets' nest.

The Executive has not yet accorded to the Board the nomination or even recommendation of its own officers.

Disclaiming any personal allusions; admitting cheerfully the merits and acquirements of persons appointed to fill its active offices; welcoming heartily the new Secretary, who has a well-earned character for ability and thoroughness, the Board is impelled by self-respect to reiterate that no appointments should be made without its being consulted. Good appointments in the past give no guarantee for the future. It ought not to be possible that such offices can be given here, as they have been in other States, for purely political considerations. Whatever other offices may be drawn into the maelstrom of party, let those of the Board of Charities float free. In such appointments, the first and main consideration should be natural fitness; that is, a sympathetic nature, which has led the selected person to knowledge of and relations with the subjects of Public Charity. No man can come to mature age in this community without this natural sympathy with the poor and the suffering being called out, if it exists within him. We have no Religion of State,—but the State assumes the most important of religious duties—the administration of Charity; and it should appoint as its ministers those, and those only, in whom the spirit of enlightened charity abounds.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

Since the passage of its organic Act, the powers granted and duties assigned to the Board, as such, prior to 1869, have been either temporary or unimportant, with two or three exceptions, and have not greatly increased its power of carrying out a fixed and effective policy. They are—

First—In regard to the Insane.

(a.) The Board having “reason to believe that any insane person not incurable is deprived of proper medical treatment, and is confined in any Almshouse or other place,” must apply to the Courts “for the commitment of such person to a hospital in the manner prescribed by law.”

(b.) The Board must certify to the Auditor within one week of the commencement of each quarter of the financial year the probable amount due to each Lunatic Hospital for the support of State pauper inmates during said quarter. (Acts of 1864, ch. 288, sections 7 and 12.)

Second—In regard to the outside poor.

(a.) The Board may examine sick State paupers relieved locally by any city or town, “and order the removal of the patient, if they deem expedient.” (Acts of 1869, ch. 162, section 1.)

(b.) It may require certain information from Overseers of the Poor, and from “every private Society or Institution for charitable purposes, when aided by a grant of money from the State Treasury.” (Acts of 1867, ch. 209, section 2; ch. 243, section 1.)

And may also visit certain private Institutions, aided by the State, to examine cases of pauperism. This power is given by Resolve, in connection with the grant of money. It is, of course, conditioned upon the acceptance of the grant by the Institutions, and expires either with the year, or with the time within which it can be drawn from the treasury. (See Resolves 1868, ch. 27.)

Third—In regard to the Public Institutions.

(a.) The Board can set apart for a State Workhouse so much of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater as shall in its judgment

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be necessary, and make such additions thereto, and alterations therein, as it may think advisable. It can grant discharges therefrom in the same manner as Overseers of Houses of Correction, and can transfer to the same any inmate of the Reformatories, on the application of their respective Boards of Trustees. (Acts of 1866, ch. 198, sections 1, 3, 6.)

(*b*) The Board can, in like manner, set apart for a State Primary School so much of the premises of the State Almshouse at Monson as it may judge necessary. It holds the power of commitment and discharge, and once in three months must furnish to the Governor lists of pupils of the State Reform School at Westborough, whom, upon consultation with the Trustees, it shall deem suitable for transfer to the School at Monson.

This list embraces every power of the Board not included in the organic Act, up to the present year. Meanwhile those exercised by its Executive Officers, especially the General Agent, have been numerous and important. Those conferred upon the Board and its officers by the Legislature of 1869 will be found under the next head, which is—

II. NEW LEGISLATION.

The first Act passed during the session of 1869 was an Act amending chapter 162 of the Acts of 1865, relative to the admission of sick persons to the State Almshouses. The entire chapter is here inserted, the amendment being enclosed in brackets in the 2d section.

[Chap. 162.]

AN ACT concerning the admission of Sick Persons to the State Almshouses.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. No city or town authorities shall be allowed to send to either of the state almshouses, any person infected with smallpox, or other disease dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal; but all sick persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth, shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice of such sickness shall be given to the board of state charities, who shall have authority to examine the case, and order the removal of the patient if they deem expedient.

SECT. 2. The expense incurred by any city or town under the provisions of the first section of this act, after notice shall have been given, as therein

NEW LEGISLATION.

required, and the bills for said support having been approved by the agent of the board of state charities, [or some person designated by them, whose duty it shall be to make suitable investigation,] shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth to an amount not exceeding at the rate of the average weekly cost of the support of similar patients at the Rainsford Island Hospital.

SECT. 3. Any mayor or overseer of the poor who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars. [*Approved April 27, 1865.*]

The original intent of this law was to prevent the authorities of cities and towns from sending to the almshouses and hospitals of the State, sick persons, utterly unfit to be removed. Cases had occurred where persons so removed had actually died on the way, while others survived the removal but a few hours or days.

It was intended to reimburse the town for their expenses in the care of the sick poor so as to induce cheerful compliance with the law. Under its terms, the Board only had power to examine and remove; the agent only had power to approve the bills. The amendment authorizes the Board to designate an officer to perform both duties, (who may or may not be the General Agent,) because a personal, and in many cases a medical examination is necessary to an intelligent audit, under the terms of the law, and because through disability, or a press of other duties, the General Agent might not be able to carry out its provisions. The above amendment constitutes chapter 12, Acts of 1869.

The second step was to enact chap. 43 of the Acts of 1869 in relation to the Rainsford Island Hospital. It is as below:

[Chap. 43.]

AN ACT to abolish the office of Inspector of the Hospital at Rainsford Island.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The office of inspector of the hospital at Rainsford Island is hereby abolished.

SECT. 2. The duties assigned to said inspector shall hereafter be performed under the direction of the board of state charities, by such officer or officers as they may designate.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved February 26, 1869.*]

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Afterward a Resolve was passed authorizing the Governor and Council to sell Rainsford Island outright; and authorizing the Board of Charities to dispose of, by sale, or distribution among State Institutions, all the personal property upon the island.

[General Resolves, 1869, chap. 39.]

RESOLVE authorizing the sale of Rainsford Island.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor is hereby authorized to sell and convey, with the consent of the council, by a good and sufficient warranty deed, the island in Boston Harbor called Rainsford Island, with all the buildings thereon, and pay the proceeds of the sale into the state treasury.

Resolved, That the board of state charities are hereby instructed to sell the yacht Thatcher at auction before the first day of June next, and pay the proceeds into the state treasury, and to take charge of all the personal property of the state on the island, or belonging there, and either distribute it to the other charitable institutions supported by the state, or sell it, according to their discretion, and to pay the proceeds into the state treasury. [Approved April 27, 1869.]

The purpose of this legislation was to terminate the useless expense of the supervision, and with the least possible cost to put the Island in condition for sale, as authorized in the Resolve.

Next in order in the Acts of 1869 came—

AN ACT to amend Chapter seventy-one of the General Statutes, relating to Alien Passengers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:—

SECT. 1. Vessels bringing passengers to any port in this Commonwealth shall be under the supervision of the general agent of state charities, acting as superintendent of alien passengers for the port of Boston, who shall enforce in regard to such vessels and the passengers brought therein all the provisions of law concerning the introduction of strangers and aliens by sea into this Commonwealth; and for this purpose the officers authorized by section eleven of chapter seventy-one of the General Statutes, shall be appointed and commissioned by the general agent of state charities, and shall be deemed his deputies, and each deputy shall receive a compensation for his services to be fixed by said agent, such compensation not to exceed the amount of alien passenger money received by such deputy.

SECT. 2. The deputies shall, at the close of each month, make a detailed report to the board of state charities, through its general agent, giving the name of each vessel arriving, the number, names and description of the passengers brought, the numbers respectively for whom commutation was ac-

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cepted or refused, and such other information in relation thereto, as may be required by him, and they shall further give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, in such sum as he may require. The compensation of the said deputies shall be paid from the appropriation of the general agent, and all fees for commutation collected by them shall be paid over monthly to the said agent, who shall account for the same to the treasurer in the manner now provided by law.

SECT. 3. The general agent shall institute prosecutions for the violation of any provisions of the laws concerning the introduction of aliens and strangers by sea into this Commonwealth, and for this purpose may employ counsel when necessary; but whenever such violation shall appear to him to have occurred without intent, he may commute the forfeiture for a sum not less than fifty dollars, the attorney-general advising thereto.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 10, 1869.*]

This third measure adds considerably to the jurisdiction and power of the general agent, over immigration; and increases the protection of the State against fraud, and evasion of its alien laws.

By this statute the administration of these laws is made uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and intrusted to one responsible bureau in the capital.

The provision authorizing the general agent to employ counsel will enable him to reach violations of the statute, which have heretofore gone unpunished, through the want of time or inclination on the part of the district-attorneys; while the discretion given him in fixing the amount of forfeiture tempers justice with mercy, and insures a better execution of the laws.

The fourth enactment, (Chap. 258,) is entitled, "An Act in addition to an Act establishing the State Workhouse at Bridgewater," and is very important.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Upon complaint of the overseers of the poor of any city or town, trial justices and justices of the police and municipal courts may, in their discretion, commit persons, convicted before them of any of the offences enumerated in sections twenty-eight and thirty-five of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes, to the state workhouse at Bridgewater, for a term not less than three months, nor more than two years, there to be governed and subject to the same liabilities as persons sentenced under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the

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year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; or such offenders may be sentenced as now provided by law.

SECT. 2. The board of state charities shall have the same power to apprentice or discharge any person so committed, as is now vested in overseers of houses of correction; and they may cause any such person, not having a legal settlement within this Commonwealth, to be removed to the state or place where he belongs, or whence he came, in accordance with existing laws. But if any person so removed shall return to this state before the expiration of his term of sentence, he shall be liable to be re-arrested and returned to the state workhouse, there to serve out the remainder of said term.

SECT. 3. If any person so committed shall have a legal settlement in any city or town in this Commonwealth, the said city or town shall pay for his support such sum per week as may be fixed upon by the said board, reference being had to his capacity for labor; and all moneys so received shall be paid into the treasury in the manner now provided by law: *provided, however,* that upon the written request of said overseers, the board of state charities shall permit him to be transferred to the workhouse of his place of settlement, where he shall serve out the remainder of his sentence. [*Approved May 10, 1869.*]

This Act is one of the most potent measures of the last session. Efficiently and impartially enforced, it would rid the Commonwealth of tramps and vagrants, by saying to them, kindly but firmly, "If ye will not work, neither shall ye eat." It would relieve the petty courts of a host of second comers, whose regularity of revolution, and periodicity of return are easily calculated. It would abridge the annual records of crime by removing the second and third comers. It would free the cities and towns from hundreds of pestilent persons; changing them from consumers to producers, and releasing their families and their neighborhoods from the torment of their presence, and the contamination of their example.

It would take away no small portion of the frequenters of dram-shops, and effect a reduction in criminal costs and support of paupers, that would be felt in the local taxation of the entire State. And finally, without vindictiveness of punishment, it would subject offenders to continuous restraint and labor, that would tend to break up their evil habits and accustom them to industry and sobriety.

The successful execution of this statute will depend on the uprightness and energy of overseers, and the good will of the

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local courts; for, of course, it will meet with opposition from the bad members of society, and perhaps from some officers, who derive large fees from frequent commitments. The temptation, arising from this latter source, to thwart a wholesome public policy ought to be at once removed; and it doubtless would be, if the facts were laid before the people.

The fifth measure was enacted after years of urgent request on the part of this Board. It is an Act providing for a system by which all children and youth who have been sent forth as apprentices or otherwise from the several reformatory institutions can be looked after and protected.

[Chapter 453.]

AN ACT in addition to an Act to establish the Board of State Charities.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint an agent to visit all children maintained wholly or in part by the Commonwealth, or who have been indentured, given in adoption or placed in the charge of any family or person by the authorities of any state institution, or under any provision of this act.

He shall hold his office one year, subject to removal by the governor and council, and shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; and, with the approval of the board of state charities, he may employ such assistants and incur such expenses as may be necessary for the discharge of his official duties.

SECT. 2. It shall be his duty to visit the children aforesaid, or cause them to be visited, at least once in three months, to inquire into their treatment, their health and their associations, and especially to ascertain whether their legal rights have been invaded, and whether all contracts or stipulations made in their behalf have been duly observed, and to collect such other information respecting them as the board of state charities may direct; and, for this purpose, he shall have the right to hold private interviews with the children, whenever he may deem it advisable.

SECT. 3. All applications to take any of the children above specified, by indenture, adoption or any other method fixed by law, shall be referred to the aforesaid agent, who shall investigate the character of each applicant, and the expediency of so disposing of the child applied for, and report the result to the board or magistrate having jurisdiction over the child, and no such child shall be indentured or otherwise disposed of until such report is received; and in case any child shall be placed in a home which the said agent may deem unsuitable, he shall forthwith report the facts to the board of state charities for their action thereon, and the governor and council may at any time annul any indenture by which such child may be held.

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SECT. 4. Whenever application is made for the commitment of any child to any reformatory maintained by the Commonwealth, the magistrate before whom the hearing is to be held shall duly notify the visiting agent of the time and place of the hearing, by written notice mailed one week at least before the time of hearing, and directed to said agent at the state house, and the agent shall attend at said hearing in person or by deputy, in behalf of the child; and if it shall appear to the said magistrate that the interests of the child will be promoted by placing him in a suitable family, he may, instead of committing him to a reformatory, authorize the board of state charities to indenture the child during the whole or a portion of his minority, or to place him in such family. And the board of state charities is hereby authorized to provide for the maintenance of any child placed in a family as aforesaid at an expense not exceeding the average cost of the support of such child in any of the state reformatories. And it shall be the duty of said agent to seek out families willing and suitable to receive such children, and furnish the names and places of residence of the same to the boards or magistrates who are to provide for the commitment or indenture of a child under this act: *provided*, that the provisions of this section so far as they require notice to the visiting agent shall not apply to the superior court.

SECT. 5. The visiting agent shall make a monthly report to the board of state charities of all his proceedings, especially concerning children placed in families under the fourth section of this act, and any person aggrieved by his action shall have the right of appeal to the board or magistrate having original jurisdiction of the child.

SECT. 6. The duties required in sections three and four of this act shall, in case of the industrial school for girls, be performed by the officers of that institution under the supervision of the board of state charities.

[*Approved, June 23, 1869.*]

This matter will be fully considered in speaking of "The Young Wards of the Commonwealth."

Next in order came sections 4 and 5 of chapter 463, (entitled "An Act to enfranchise the Indians of the Commonwealth.")

This virtually removes all vestiges of vassalage from our borders.

SECT. 4. Upon the application of the overseers of the poor of any town, to the board of state charities, said board shall make provision in the state almshouses or elsewhere for the support of any persons heretofore known as Indians who may be unable to support themselves, and who have not acquired a settlement in any town; and upon the application of any Indian who has heretofore received aid from the Commonwealth, the said board shall furnish to such person in the state almshouses or elsewhere, such aid as they may deem expedient.

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SECT. 5. The general agent of the board of state charities shall take charge of the house, and all property connected therewith, in the town of Webster, belonging to the Commonwealth, and may lease the same to persons heretofore known as members of the Dudley tribe of Indians, upon terms substantially like those upon which they have heretofore occupied it; or he shall, under the direction of the board of state charities, sell the same at public auction, and the proceeds of such leases or sale shall be paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth. [*Approved June 23, 1869.*]

The only remaining legislation is contained in the usual Resolves granting aid to sundry private institutions, on condition that the Board, or its officers, shall have the right to visit and inspect them, and perform sundry other duties in connection therewith.

III. THE PAUPER SYSTEM AND THE LAWS OF SETTLEMENT.

The text "The poor ye have with you always," teaches the lesson of personal care and individual responsibility for the needy.

The Israelites who congregate in some great cities conform to the spirit of the text better than most Christians do; for their rich men do not merely send their proxy in the shape of a check, but take their share of personal attention to their poor.

The text declares that the poor shall be "with" us; that is, not dumped into almshouses; not penned up in asylums; not cast out from among us; but be recognized in the social scale, and be the daily and direct recipients of what we are bound to pay as a debt, and not dole out as an alms.

The social compact not only confers rights, but begets obligations. We are prone to overlook the latter, while enforcing the former.

The bulk of penal legislation is to secure the rights and property of those who have, while but small part of it is for the benefit of those who have not.

But the advantage cannot all be on one side, and society continue to prosper. Its true prosperity depends upon the beam of justice hanging level; and the wider its departure from that level, the greater must be insecurity and suffering.

Some men must lag in the race. As long as bodily strength and power of endurance, shrewdness, inventive facul-

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ties, and other natural gifts are unequally bestowed, there must be inequality of production and of gains.

But the opportunity of the strong is also their duty. He that has run well and is weary must be helped. He that has finished the course that nature ordained for him, and kept the faith, must be carried. He that will not run must be compelled to move on. To help the deserving, restrain the wayward, deter and reform the wrong-doer—these are social duties and social interests, in which every one should have a personal and actual share and responsibility. This is indispensable to human brotherhood. Departure from it creates castes; breeds tyrants; and thwarts the order of nature, which is the ordinance of God.

This Christian law, promulgated by the great Teacher, finds a response in the instincts of mankind, and has been more or less recognized and observed through all time. Even in the darkest days of barbarism the feudal chieftain fed his poorer vassals, often at his own board. The religious orders had their almoners, and provided more or less liberally for the local poor. And when advancing civilization in our mother land organized municipalities and parishes, this prevailing sentiment was recognized legally, and established permanently, in the "LAWS OF SETTLEMENT."

These were indeed crude, and often hard. To modern eyes, and in the light of social science, some of them appear ridiculous. But their enactment was the recognition of a great principle. It is the mission of this generation to resurvey the ground, and make provision for the poor on juster principles, and upon a scale perfected by costly experience.

The settlers of New England brought with them the customs, traditions, and methods of thought, of their former home, and soon made provision for their poor based on similar principles, but adapted to the needs of a new community desiring a safe and substantial increase.

The first practical test of their system, as we learn from high authority, "occurred in the time of King Philip's war, when the ruined and houseless inhabitants of the ravaged districts were distributed by the great and general court for main-

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tenance among other towns of the colony." So early did our fathers initiate the principle which has nearly ever since pervaded the legislation of Massachusetts; the principle of diffusion, as against aggregation.

More than a century afterward, when the Revolution had brought independence, and the adoption of the constitution had wrought out peace and steady prosperity, a new code of settlement laws was enacted, far less liberal than the former, but still fully recognizing the principle of local support, though from the general treasury, for those to whom the increased stringency of these laws denied a settlement. This code remained substantially unchanged till 1868, and the policy of local support till within our own time has been strictly adhered to.

But the emergency came at last. The miseries of the Old World and the attractions of the New, brought over unexpected crowds of immigrants. There was no preparation for them. Famine and pestilence had set their seal on many of them, and our towns and cities were thronged with the shiftless, the enfeebled, the fever-stricken and the insane. Throughout the land there were no suitable passenger laws, and such as existed were inefficiently executed. The municipalities of Massachusetts cried for relief, and the Legislature was equal to the crisis. With characteristic ingenuity its committee devised the "State Almshouse System;" and under the pressure of public sentiment and public suffering, it was eagerly accepted. This legislation was the work of able and good men. It contained some provisions which have been of eminent service to the State, and should by all means be retained on the statute-book. But certainly some not originally contemplated, have been engrafted upon it, which have been fruitful of evil.

The system was undoubtedly adequate to the exigency that called it into being. It removed the "jam," since which the current has flowed smoothly, if not safely; here and elsewhere it incited investigation which has induced other legislation of incalculable value.

But it is also true that the famine and pestilence have ceased abroad; that stringent laws, national and local, enforcing sani-

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tary rules, restricting the number of passengers, and checking the landing of defectives have prevented a recurrence of the former evils; that the country is ready to receive any number of immigrants, and that the distributing power of our internal transportation is a warranty against their undue accumulation, in any section, beyond the capacity of the ordinary provision for them. The emergency having passed, measures which can only be justified by necessity, should be gradually abandoned.

This system implies the approval of the extraordinary and unwise principle of aggregation, which this Board has always disapproved, which it acts upon only as a necessity, and against which it can lose no opportunity for protesting.

There is a poisonous element in it. The Board believes that this poison should be eliminated, and that the system should be modified to meet the new order of things for the following reasons:

First. Because this system of aggregation virtually puts poverty and vice at compound interest. As surely as like will beget its like, so surely these repeated additions must produce additional misery. "Grapes will not grow of thorns, nor figs of thistles."

Hardly can one inhabit for any length of time a large almshouse, and leave it as good or as pure as when he entered it. Though his hungry stomach be appeased, though some bodily ailment be remedied, the infection of his companionship will catch and stick. A natural law cannot be smothered with bread and meat, nor drowned with a doctor's potions. A great almshouse necessarily contains persistent elements of evil. The noxious exhalations of diseased and decaying bodies vitiate the air, while the morbid emanations of imbecile or perverted minds create a moral atmosphere, which, unredeemed from stagnation by the spirit of hope, becomes unfit for the growth of any virtues.

The chaplain may wrestle never so vigorously in prayer, the master and matron may do their best in the way of discipline, the attendants may be ever so kind, watchful and active, still their influence goes for little, because the preponderating elements in the social atmosphere are vicious and depraving.

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With few exceptions, the inmates are the very dregs of society. They could perhaps have been saved by its redeeming power, if properly exercised upon them individually while living under social influences; but they were lost, and mostly by reason of their own imbecility or viciousness,—how then can they be saved by being segregated from society and congregated together?

However exact the discipline, however kind the supervision, however neat and locally attractive the establishment, the great pauper house is ever under the ban of an immutable and eternal law. It is still death unto death. Former reports of this Board have set forth the evils which must follow the adoption of the false system of aggregation instead of the true system of diffusion in the treatment of the defective, the abnormal, the diseased or the vicious classes; but a more instructive lesson is taught in the recent Report of the New York Board of State Charities.

On the subject of the evils attending the aggregation of paupers, they say:—

“These are evils of a moral nature, destructive to the moral sense of the individual, and highly injurious to the welfare of society. Here the innocent are mingled with the vicious; young and simple-hearted children with their callous and corrupt elders; the sexes mingle indiscriminately by day and often by night. Here, crowded together in a single room, or in an open yard, are the diseased, the drunken and the corrupt, found associating with those whose character is not yet lost, but who are simply destitute through misfortune, or the accident of birth. The vile here encourage each other in villany; the sense of decency is obliterated from those who at their entrance had some feeling of self-respect.”

The foregoing remarks were made upon the condition of the fifty-five county poor-houses of New York, of which only five had, when visited, over two hundred inmates each; while but two approximated in numbers to our own State almshouses. Including these five, each averaged one hundred and eighteen inmates. Excluding them, but ninety-three. If such is the state of small collections of the poor and defective, what may

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be inferred of the evil tendencies in our huge institutions, into each of which have sometimes been packed, twelve hundred human beings ; and which for years have averaged from five hundred to nine hundred apiece ?

Such gross evils may be, and with us are, mainly, kept in abeyance, by great vigilance ; but they tend constantly to spring up.

2. Because aggregation pauperizes the stock, and hands down to other generations a burden and a curse which should be remedied, not transmitted. If the mischief already done in that direction cannot be cured, it is at least time to cut off the entail. Evils are inherited from generation to generation like a transmitted disease. So systems and methods are hereditary. If then, by necessity or mistake we adopted unsound methods, let us not transmit them to posterity, but cut them out at the roots, for like ill weeds they grow apace.

3. Because the household is ordained of God, and His order is not safely to be departed from. While there is a home, there is an instinct to maintain it. Be it ever so homely, it is the centre of whatever affection is left to the most degraded and forlorn. The virtuous family is the best reformer of the erring, and the surest safeguard for the tempted. The family is the State's best hope. The homestead, especially with ownership of land, [if it be only a rood,] is the sheet anchor of society. By keeping the family together the children are more likely to be retained, at least for some years, in the public schools ; and if compelled by the necessities of the family to leave them early, it is to learn how to get an honest and independent living by productive industry. True, many families are wretched and miserable ; and many a homestead is the seat of sensuality and of all kinds of vices ; but still there is more hope for the members thereof, especially if in the country, than if they are all buried in the living tomb of a great almshouse.

4. Because in a sanitary view diffusion is better than aggregation, for with proper outside aid, and under vigilant authorities, sickness, suffering and mortality are less. But in a great pauper-house the very absence of hope shortens life ; and while its flame burns, or rather flickers, it is with such diminished vital force that where epidemics prevail outside, they come

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down on these huge establishments, as when "the angel of death spreads his wing on the blast."

5. Because diffusion tends more to production, and is therefore sounder as a measure of political economy. Voluntary yields more than involuntary labor. The former leads to intelligent action, and develops ingenuity. The latter is simply sullen toil.

6. Because it is the cheapest for the tax-payers, as will presently be shown in treating of the support of the outside poor.

7. Because the old method, tried for two hundred years, proved satisfactory to the people. It is more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. It is more truly democratic. It invites, and properly managed would enlist, the coöperation of good men and women in every town and village. There is a growing public sentiment unfavorable to great public institutions. Thoughtful and conscientious people prefer more direct management of their own affairs, especially in such matters as the treatment of the poor, which is more and more clearly seen to be a religious duty. Many people would see with pleasure the termination of a host of public offices, such as State Inspectors, whose salaries are too small to impose any feeling of real responsibility, but large enough to attract petty politicians.

The abolition of these salaries would abate by just so much the temptation to office-seeking, and would simplify the machinery of government.

8. Because diffusion compels to the discharge of individual duty, making every man a worker for humanity, by bringing the distressed to his very door, and inculcating the daily lesson that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

The adoption of such a method of dealing with the wards of the State, would bring out from among our men, and especially our women, many recruits for the work of public charity, whose energies (now partially dormant) would carry it forward to perfection.

Woman's time is coming; and when it has fully come, we need not fear a repetition of those disgraceful scenes in local poor-houses which arose from the fate of pauper children and old people being left in the hands of officers who thought to

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discharge their political duty by keeping their wards as cheaply as possible in the poor-houses, or letting them out to whoever made the lowest bid.

The method of diffusion, properly administered, would call forth in every town and village, where a State ward should be located, some men and women who would work, separately or associated, for the protection and welfare of their charge, until the Commonwealth would abound in ministers of charity competent to discharge the duties of guardian to all who come at public charge.

They would turn religious zeal into this useful channel. Mindful of God and heaven, but not unmindful of man and earth ; fulfilling all duties of prayer and praise, but neglecting no duties of brotherhood, or neighborhood ; hoping for a better world beyond the grave, but shrinking from no social or family relations by which to make this world better for their having lived in it ; they would form an army of un-uniformed saints, by aid of which the old Commonwealth would lead the way in organizing public charities upon sound Christian principles, as she has led in other enterprises.

Finally, because the evils growing out of the system of undue aggregation of paupers come from the unsoundness of the principle, which cannot be overcome by any mode of administration.

When the Christian world was awakened by Howard to a knowledge of the abominations and the miseries of the public prisons, it saw that their fertile source was the aggregation of prisoners, and it applied the remedy of *separation*, until now in every decent prison each prisoner has his cell by night, and is virtually isolated by day from evil surroundings.

No such remedy can be applied to the great pauper house, because the inmates have not forfeited their freedom by crime.

For these and other reasons this Board early advocated a system opposed to aggregation, and favoring diffusion ; and has sought to apply it, as far as may be, in the treatment of dependants of all classes.

Some of the fruits of this policy may not unfitly be named here.

RESULTS OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

The Board has caused the Hospital at Rainsford Island to be discontinued as useless.

It has lessened the number of the sick at the almshouses, by providing for their relief at their homes.

It has prevented the establishment of a new State Lunatic Hospital, by causing the temporary removal of the harmless and supposed incurable insane to Tewksbury, whence they are distributed as fast as possible.

It has caused the establishment of the State Primary School (removing from its pupils by statute the stigma of pauperism,) to which the children are gathered, and, as speedily as may be, diffused in society by being placed in suitable families.

The Board has earnestly advocated early apprenticeship, even if it be necessary to pay something for the board of children, instead of the old policy of retaining them in the central establishment for the purpose of instruction.

It has secured the creation of a State Workhouse, eliminating thus the vicious element from the other institutions; and also of the "visiting agency" of the State to intercept children from commitment to public institutions, and to place them at once under the influences of a proper home.

It has also secured a liberal extension of the "laws of settlement,"—thereby obtaining local rights for thousands heretofore unsettled; and it has inaugurated measures, which are just going into operation, for the better protection of the State from foreign defectives and dependents from abroad, and for driving tramps and vagrants from its limits.

Having accomplished thus much in this direction, the Board is not disposed to retreat. It deems it a duty to protest against any increase of the large public institutions of the State; to call for the abolition of some existing ones; to labor for the further reduction of the number and the population of those which must be continued; to plead for a hospital-delivery of many harmless lunatics; for their release from restraint, and restoration to such liberty as they may safely enjoy; and their location in ordinary households; to advocate the local support of the poor, within the cities and towns where they reside, the State re-imbursing the cost of aiding and removing the unsettled,

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and exercising a vigilant supervision over this class; and finally to call for that vigorous execution of existing laws, which with very little new legislation will effect these results by the simple process of withdrawing the material which supplies the institutions.

This material is composed of the following classes:—

First. Strangers, who may be subdivided into the way-farers merely unfortunate; and tramps, vagrants and impostors.

Second. Children, who may be subdivided into those merely requiring care; and those also requiring restraint.

Third. The resident poor, who may be subdivided into those who are deserving, and willing to work; and the lazy and vicious.

In time, and with judicious management, this material may be disposed of so as gradually and without inconvenience to effect the end desired, by the following methods:—

1. By a continued modification of the settlement laws, in the interest of advancing civilization and humanity.

2. By the general and vigorous execution of the law of last winter giving authority to trial justices and to the minor courts upon complaint of overseers of the poor, to send the vicious and vagrant poor directly to the State Workhouse.

3. By a more general and thorough execution of the laws of 1851 and 1860 in regard to the removal of strangers to their homes or “to the places whence they came.”

4. By strict compliance, in the spirit and the letter, with the law which provides for the local support of the sick poor of the State.

5. By applying the same principle to the support of the honest and decent poor in the places where they reside, under competent supervision.

6. By strict supervision of all juvenile dependants, criminal or otherwise, through the visiting agency established last winter. It further urges the employment of women as visiting agents of all children apprenticed out, and especially of girls.

7. By a change of policy in dealing with insane State paupers.

This plan contemplates the disposing of strangers under the *Laws of Removal*; of the simply unfortunate under the *Laws*

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of Support; of the vicious under the *Laws of Restraint*; while the area of State pauperism shall be greatly diminished under the *Laws of Settlement*.

In discussion of the legislation thus classified, the first topic to be considered, as having precedence in date will be

THE LAWS OF SETTLEMENT.

Before detailing these it may be well to allude to the general principles of LOCAL SUPPORT.

The municipalities having been formed by the natural growth and development of the social element, it came to pass, as a result of human brotherhood, that no one lost his claim to the relationship of neighbor and townsman by reason of poverty and helplessness. The Veda justifies casting out the Pariah as the offspring of God's foot; and Judaism commanded the Israelites to put out of the camp lepers as unclean in His sight; but as Christ's kingdom comes the universality of citizenship begins to be felt.

Let us see how this vague feeling of brotherhood was formulated and embodied in the local laws of our ancestors.

Legal compulsory relief for the poor and helpless is one of the earliest features of European civilization, and not, as some suppose, peculiar to English institutions, nor to the Saxon race. Wherever men live under circumstances similar to those of our ancestors, they recognize the general principle of obligation to give relief, and formulate it in some institution.

After long existence and recognition, the principles of local support of the poor were formulated into fixed laws in England nearly three hundred years ago. With the good there was also incorporated much evil. Measures were countenanced which ought not to be tolerated now.

Our own legislators gave little thought to the matter, and took the evil with the good. In some of the States the cumbrous and cruel machinery of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is still used, with hardly any softening of its stern features. In at least one State the whipping-post maintains its place still, as in 1535, a terror to "able-bodied, sturdy and valiant beggars." In other States provisions exist which in their moral effect are

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like stocks and whipping-posts. The vital principle of the old system was *local support, under general supervision, without local aggregation*. We have had *local aggregation without general supervision*, and this brought upon us the present State system. The latter would have secured throughout the State that impartial and homogeneous execution of existing laws and that thorough classification which would have prevented the exigency out of which that system was born. To gather the dependants of a municipality into a local almshouse is, of course, proportionally, as mischievous as to congregate them in a State or county institution. There must be bad fruit because there is a corrupt root ; but under the remedies proposed in this Report it will be reduced to its minimum ; while the adoption of measures proposed in former reports will act like grafting in new wood upon the old stock.

There will be an approach toward that system, under which the poor and houseless will find homes among the dwellings of the people, as by the laws of human brotherhood they may justly claim to possess.

SPECIAL LAWS OF SETTLEMENT.

According to Blackstone, " the first rudiments of parish settlements " are to be found in the statutes 12 Richard, chapter 7, and 19 Henry VII., chapter 12, by which " the poor are directed to abide in the cities or towns wherein they were born, or such wherein they had dwelt for three years ; " but till the time of Henry VIII. he " finds no compulsory method chalked out for this purpose ; but the poor seem to have been left to such relief as the humanity of their neighbors would afford them, the monasteries being in particular their principal resource." He further states, " that abundance of statutes were made in the reign of King Henry the Eighth and his children, for providing for the poor and impotent ; " but these proving inefficient, " after many other fruitless experiments, overseers of the poor were appointed in every parish by statute 43 Elizabeth, chapter 2." Numerous additional enactments, during succeeding reigns, constitute the cumbrous system of the English poor laws, from which so much of our own legisla-

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tion is borrowed, and which the same great authority denounces as “very imperfect and inadequate for the purposes they are designed for;” a patch-work of “miserable shifts and lame expedients.”

The earliest trace of any legislation for the “lawful settling and providing for poor persons” that we have been able to find in the history of Massachusetts, occurs in 1639, when power was given to “any shire court, or any two magistrates out of court” to “dispose of all unsettled persons into such towns as they shall judge to be most fit for the maintenance and employment of such persons and families for the ease of this country.”

Between 1639 and 1767, the methods of gaining a settlement, enacted and changed at various times, may be stated generally as follows: 1. By marriage. 2. By parentage. 3. By birth. 4. By slavery. 5. By residence without warning, at first for three months, and after 1701, for twelve months. 6. By approbation of the town or its selectmen.

Between 1767 and 1794, there seems to have been a transition period. After the former date, residence and birth no longer gave a settlement. The right secured by slavery appears to have been terminated by the adoption of the constitution of 1780. Sundry laws conferring settlement by new modes were altered or repealed before they could have full effect; and the only new and effective method is found in the Act of 1789, which granted it to one possessed of an estate of freehold of the clear annual income of three pounds, who should reside thereon, or within the same town or district, and personally occupy and improve the same for the space of two whole years.

During the long experience of this Board and its predecessors, the Alien Commission, not a settlement has been known to have been gained in all this period, unless it were acquired by marriage, or inherited from a parent.

In 1794 was enacted the code which (with a single amendment in the fourth mode relating to the estate of freehold,) has lasted till the present decade. This code provided nine methods, by which settlements might be gained, and also provided for contingencies arising from the incorporation of new towns, and the division or remodelling of old towns. These were as fol-

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laws: 1. Marriage. 2. Parentage. 3. Approbation of the town. 4. By being twenty-one years of age, a citizen of this or any of the United States, having an estate of inheritance or freehold in the town where the party dwelt, and had his home of the clear yearly income of three pounds, and taking the profits thereof three years successively, whether living on said estate or not. 5. By being twenty-one years of age, a citizen of this or any of the United States, and having an estate, the principal of which was set at sixty pounds, or the income at three pounds in the valuation of estates made by the assessors, and being assessed for the same to State, county, town or district taxes for five years successively in the town or district of residence and home. 6. By being chosen and actually serving one whole year as clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable or collector of taxes in any town or district. 7. By being a "settled ordained minister of the gospel." 8. By serving an apprenticeship to any lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually setting up the same therein, within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continuing to carry on the same for five years therein. 9. By residence in a place within this State for ten years together, and paying all State, county, town or district taxes duly assessed on poll or estate for enough of the years within that time to make five years in all, the party being a citizen as above, and of full age.

The amendment to the fourth mode was passed in 1822, and substituted simply a residence on the estate three years continuously, in place of "the clear yearly income of three pounds, and taking the profits thereof three years successively, whether living on the estate or not."

These are the famous laws of settlement, so incomprehensible to the people, perplexing to the overseers, and tormenting to the courts.

Kept alive by a superstitious regard for their age; supported by decisions and precedents; convenient as occasional make-shifts, they still cumber the ground, and seriously embarrass the path of progress. They ought to be and can be abolished

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for the most part, and the remainder simplified as they have been elsewhere.

In the State of New York, "every person of full age, who shall be a resident of a town for a year, shall have gained a settlement there for himself and his family;" and undue litigation is prevented by the provision that "if a controversy arises between towns as to the residence of any particular person, it shall be settled in a summary manner before the county superintendent, whose decision is made final and conclusive." Until a person gains a settlement in his own right he retains that of his father and mother.

In the State of Maine, a person of age, having his home in a town five successive years, without receiving supplies as a pauper, directly or indirectly, has a settlement therein.

In Ohio, a residence in a township for twelve consecutive months, the party being self-supporting during the whole, confers a settlement, but the right to gain one is denied, by special exception, to blacks and mulattoes. Other States show the same liberality in regard to the term of residence.

Nothing like ours in intricacy and inconvenience is to be found except in the States which have borrowed this peculiar feature from us, to wit, settlement once acquired, cannot be lost, save by acquiring a new one in some other city or town in the Commonwealth. That is, once settled, always settled, for one's self and posterity. Every man, woman or child who has left Massachusetts during two centuries, possessed of a legal settlement therein, has transmitted it to every one of their descendants in whatever quarter of the globe they may live. The issue of their legal marriage, be they white, black or yellow, Christian or heathen, rich or poor, sane or insane, sound or crippled, are to-day legally settled in Massachusetts. For every defective, and every pauper, of the countless multitude this Commonwealth is legally holden should they appear among us. Moreover, under our present laws, every one of these defectives and paupers has a right to come or to be sent into Massachusetts for support; and if so sent, any one removing him would have been guilty of felony, under the law as it stood up to the 9th day of July, 1868. Who can compute the number of the

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prodigious and motley array of mongrels and half-breeds which is covered by our "laws of settlement"? No one, surely, because every transmitted drop of Massachusetts blood carries with it a settlement to the remotest generation.

Divided among children, subdivided among grandchildren; again divided among great grandchildren, it may be multiplied to infinity without the slightest diminution of its essential virtue. As by making mincemeat of old Proteus you got a hundred new Proteuses for your pains; so by dividing a drop of Massachusetts blood you got a multitude of claimants for right of settlement.

To all this the conservative may say, respect the ancient landmarks.

The practical man may say, very few, if any, of these claimants will enforce their claim; if they can't support themselves abroad they can't get means of coming here.

The sentimentalist may say, let the law stand, a monument of generosity and power. If any man with a drop of Massachusetts blood in his veins, living in the uttermost parts of the earth, fails to find help there in the hour of his sore need, let him hasten home. The bosom of the old Commonwealth is fertile enough to feed all her children and her children's children.

The duty of the Board is to point out the facts. Now, besides those above named, which show the vast number of the possible claimants, there are others which show the hardships worked by these laws upon many whose claims are stronger than those of the foreign-born children of Massachusetts.

A multitude of residents of Massachusetts, in reality citizens of the Commonwealth, are virtually made to contribute to pay their part of all claims upon it. They are legally holden to contribute to the support of those who claim and receive support, though more than half of them do not possess, and are not likely to acquire a settlement of their own in the Commonwealth.

A multitude of laborers, operatives and mechanics, who by hand and brain add yearly to the wealth of the State, are cut off by the necessities of their vocations from acquiring and enjoying those very rights which they are compelled to con-

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cede, and for the security of which their all is holden, to men of other races, ranks and conditions. This is not merely a theoretical absurdity; not a mere fiction on the statute book. Some of our towns have learned the contrary to their cost.

About 1740, a family legally settled in Rehoboth, removed to New Hampshire, where they gained a "lawful residence." Years afterwards a member of this family removed to Rhode Island, and thence to Connecticut, where he acquired for himself a new settlement. One of the descendants in the fourth generation married a cousin, and the issue of that marriage was nine children, six of whom became idiots before the age of ten. The father having lost his means and energy took to rum-selling, and being convicted and imprisoned for non-payment of fine and costs, was released on condition that he would leave the State with his family. He brought them to Massachusetts, and in a few weeks the four worst of the idiots became inmates of the State almshouse at Monson. After some months, Rehoboth was found to be the responsible town by virtue of a settlement gained nearly two hundred years previously, and although one hundred and thirty years had elapsed since their ancestors had left its limits, that town was compelled to pay a large bill and to assume an obligation for the support of these idiots, amounting to at least six hundred dollars a year. That the town was relieved of this grievous burden was not due to any aid derived from the statutes of the Commonwealth.

In 1767, a "well-to-do" farmer left Uxbridge and removed to New Hampshire, where he settled down in the valley of the Connecticut, and acquired civil rights which he transmitted to at least a hundred descendants. Ninety-five years afterward one of these, in the fourth generation became insane in this State, and was sent to a lunatic hospital. Who he was, or whence he came, was a mystery for several years; but at last a clue was found, his relatives were sought out, and the fact was made clear that the legal settlement in this State, "not defeated or lost," was in that part of the old town of Uxbridge now known as Northbridge. That latter town was compelled to pay nearly a thousand dollars for the past, and to assume the future support of the lunatic. He could not be returned to

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New Hampshire, for that State punishes with fine and imprisonment him who carries back her own settled sons to the homes of their fathers.

While the officers of this Board a year or two since were urging, before a committee of the legislature of that State, the policy of similar legislation regarding paupers and immigrants throughout the New England States, this case was stated in full, and it afterward appeared that the lunatic in question was a blood-relation of the distinguished senator who was presiding over the committee.

Instances might be multiplied ; evidence in abundance might be adduced to show that the statements here made not only are not exaggerated, but fall far short of the actual facts. But the Board trusts that enough has been said to awaken interest, and bring about a thorough revision of these antiquated statutes.

Soon after its organization, this Board commenced its efforts in this direction, and on the representations of its officers, Governor Andrew carefully investigated the whole subject, and not only expressed his concurrence in their conclusions, but privately denounced the system as absurd and cruel, and publicly proposed changes more radical than people were at that time prepared for. In his Annual Message for 1865, he used the following language :—

“The last census shows that of the 1,231,066 inhabitants of the Commonwealth, 425,519 were born in other States or countries. This fact indicates a large and ever increasing class of persons who will never, under our present laws, acquire settlements in any city or town, but be left, in any emergency of poverty, to relief by the Commonwealth alone. And yet very large numbers of those, wanting only the technical or arbitrary conditions of settlement, are really permanent residents and citizens of the places where they abide, have contributed to their growth, prosperity and wealth, by their taxes and their industry, are sometimes citizens by nativity, and have inherited settlements even within the equity of existing laws.

“I am aware that changes in our settlement laws are deemed objectionable. Those laws have encountered the criticism of the bar, received the interpretation of the bench, and are pretty well understood by professional experts. Yet in view of the considerations

PROPOSED CHANGES IN LAWS OF SETTLEMENT.

alluded to, I must venture to commend to your attention the following, selected from those proposed amendments which have been suggested by thoughtful and experienced persons."

He then suggested six changes in the code. Two of these were intended to make doubtful points clearer; the third to remove the disabilities of aliens; the fourth to provide a settlement for soldiers, and the others as follows:—

5. Intentional omission of the assessment of taxes by the town authorities, (which omission may throw upon the State many a worthy person, with his posterity for several generations,) should not affect his settlement. It is for the public good that all persons should pay their reasonable taxes. The wilful omission to assess taxes, lest their payment should fix the payer's settlement in a given town, while it simply changes the possible burden of his support from the town to the State, deprives the public treasury of a contribution, helps to degrade and demoralize a citizen, while it in no sense lightens the real burden of his support.

6. He added, "that it seems to myself, personally, only just and reasonable that the fact of constant residence by any person for a certain number of years in a particular place, (not becoming during that time a recipient of public charity,) ought to gain for such person a settlement, so as to entitle him to pauper relief."

The matter was referred to a joint special committee, composed mostly of lawyers, from whom no concession could be obtained, save the law of military settlement, and this so hampered with guards and conditions, as greatly to impair its efficiency. The Board, however, persevered in its efforts, and in 1867, the attention of Governor Bullock was called to the subject, and after minute inquiry, he thus spoke in his Annual Message for 1868:—

"For some years past urgent representations have been made, not only by men of philanthropic instincts, but of practical knowledge and experience, that the Laws of Settlement of this Commonwealth are neither in accordance with the spirit of the age, nor adapted to the present constitution of our society. * * * We are

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steadily departing from the wise policy of our fathers, by insisting on these rigid regulations, when the century that gave birth to them has passed away, and in declining to recognize the changed circumstances of a new era. We are sundering local ties. We are destroying the family relation, breaking up and dispersing households, perhaps never to meet again. We are multiplying the number of juvenile offenders, whose disposal and management are already a problem that puzzles our wisest and most experienced men. We are depriving communities of labor that should be as permanent and available as the natural laws of supply and demand will allow. We are aggregating our poor in huge institutions, intensifying every defect, and violating sanitary laws. We are destroying all their ambition, demoralizing and permanently pauperizing them. In short, we are infringing just principles of political economy and piling up a huge burden for the finances of the State. * * * I have therefore the honor to renew most of his [my predecessor's] suggestions, with others, which farther inquiry has developed, and bespeak for them your earnest consideration. It will be observed that these propositions point rather to an extension than an alteration of the present statutes, and are not likely to provoke any serious litigation."

After restating the most important suggestions of his predecessor, he submitted the following, the justice and expediency of which are manifest :—

1. "A method should be provided whereby single women may gain a settlement. After useful and guileless lives of industry and self-sacrifice, we should not permit them in their advancing age and infirmity, to be torn away from the friends and associations and homes of half a century, to linger out the remnant in a State almshouse."

2. "Cities and towns should be prohibited, under penalty, from sending to a State almshouse, or otherwise charging upon the Commonwealth, any person whose paternal settlement is obscure, but who has a well known maternal settlement. I am assured by the officers of our charities that the rights of citizens, in this respect, are not sufficiently protected by the statutes."

3. "I earnestly recommend a thorough investigation of the expediency of encouraging the towns to assist at home worthy and industrious families which have no settlement, with a par-

MODIFICATIONS RECOMMENDED.

tial or full reimbursement from the State, in the same manner and under the same supervision as that now adopted for the relief of the sick poor therein. It is clear to my apprehension that the grant of a little temporary aid, in the way of fuel or supplies, may save the maintenance of the entire household for months in a public institution."

The subject thus presented was again referred to a joint special committee, which unanimously reported in favor of removing the disabilities of aliens, and the condition of previous residence of soldiers and sailors in the towns for which they enlisted. But by a misunderstanding in drawing the bill, the advantage expected from the latter amendment was not fully realized, the requirement of six months' previous residence being stricken out, but the words "being an inhabitant of said city or town," being suffered to remain.

The bill, however, was unanimously passed by both houses, and the beneficial results of the Act have far exceeded the expectations of its originators; the admissions to the State almshouses alone having diminished more than one-fourth during the past year, which is mostly due to the new statute and its efficient execution. Moreover, the prophesied litigation has not yet appeared.

The Board, encouraged by this substantial progress in a wholesome reform, proposes to continue it, and makes the following recommendations:—

1. That means be provided, by which single women and widows having no legal settlement may secure one on easy conditions.

2. That the length of residence and number of taxes required be lessened, to the end that mechanics, operatives and laborers may more readily acquire this civil right in recognition of their large contribution to the wealth of the State.

3. That abatement or non-payment of taxes shall not break a settlement in process of acquirement, or which would otherwise have been acquired, provided they be afterwards paid within a reasonable time; and further, that some provision be made whereby residents shall not be deprived of the opportunity

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of gaining a settlement by failure of the local authorities to assess them.

4. That aid received from the public shall not bar a settlement, provided the recipient shall repay the amount received within a reasonable time.

5. That the law of the military settlement be amended by striking out the restrictions of minority at the date of enlistment, and of inhabitancy, and making each town responsible for the disabilities of those who served on its quota.

6. That a settlement in this State be terminated upon the acquisition of a new one in any other State.

The experience of the past warrants the belief that the adoption of these modifications alone will so lessen the area of State pauperism as to help relieve the people from the huge institutions and the cumbrous machinery, which for the last sixteen years have been deemed necessary for its management, at a cost of three millions of dollars.

If the philanthropists of Massachusetts desire to render effective aid to humanity in the most direct manner, and with the most direct and certain results, let them "agitate" for a revision of these laws.

If the practical men, the economists of the State, desire to lessen taxation, to reduce the number of officials, to simplify the machinery of government, to control, as far as possible, their local affairs, to utilize all productive power, in short, to get the most with spending the least, let them insist that these laws shall be so changed that every person who deserves it shall have and maintain a home.

If our "workingmen" would maintain the dignity of labor and better their condition, let them begin with the first rudiments; let them look well to their foundations, lest under the structure there does not yawn a widening gulf of pauperization. The temporary distress of the laborer may drive him to the reception of public relief, to which there properly belongs no stigma; for the relief, if he be worthy, is his rightful due. But let him and his fellows see to it that no code or system shall stand which will drive him to pauperization, which

MASS. STATE CHARITIES

LAWS OF REMOVAL.

is a very different thing ; for it leads to dependence for himself and his posterity.

LAWS OF REMOVAL.

These are four in number. They are stringent in their provisions ; and if thoroughly executed would soon free the State from the support of dependent strangers. The first is the original provision of the Act of 1793, remodelled, and is as follows:—

“ Any justice of the superior court, trial justice or police court, upon complaint of the overseers of the poor of any place, or of a superintendent of alien passengers, in term time or vacation, may, by warrant directed to a constable or other person therein designated, cause any pauper not born nor having a settlement in this State, who may conveniently be removed, to be conveyed at the expense of the State to any other State, or if not a citizen of the United States, to any place beyond sea where he belongs.”

Similar powers are granted to judges of probate in regard to lunatic State paupers. This statute is almost a dead letter, the same end being accomplished by the more simple and direct and less costly means provided by subsequent legislation.

The second is known as “ the law of 1851,” and as amended in 1866, holds “ any corporation or party by whose means any person not having a settlement in this Commonwealth is brought into the State,” responsible to the Commonwealth or to any city or town therein, to which such person may become chargeable within one year for the expenses of such person, *provided* “ that the party so liable shall be notified of his liability in each case as soon as practicable, in order that such party may, if so disposed, provide means of support or removal.”

The object of this law was to give the State the same supervision of aliens arriving by land which the alien passenger laws give it over those arriving by sea. If the cities and towns would coöperate vigilantly and vigorously with the General Agent of this Board, and carry out this law in its true spirit, they would promote the common weal. But interested parties who bring passengers into the State, often resist this law on plea of its unconstitutionality ; and the cities and towns not being

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resolute in its enforcement, it becomes the more difficult for State authorities to enforce it.

The reasonings of the justices of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Norris vs. the City of Boston*, make clear the right of the State to protect herself by its provisions ; but it is less clear that the right may be deputed to the local authorities.

By coöperation, however, between these authorities and the General Agent, such persons could be removed at once through his officers without going through the more costly process of commitment to the State almshouses. During the past three years this Board, through its Agent, has compelled the removal of 2,316 of this class, who have been found in the public institutions or have applied at its office ; and the same process should go on systematically and constantly throughout the State.

A third statute gives to this Board the power formerly exercised by the alien commission to send or order the sending of State pauper inmates of lunatic hospitals and State almshouses “ to any State or place where they belong, when the public interest or the necessities of the inmates require such transfer.” Under this law more than twenty thousand lunatics and paupers have been removed from the Commonwealth by this Board and its predecessors since 1857.

The fourth Act, known as the “ Law of 1860,” is in substance as follows :—

“ Any person having received a permit from the overseers of the poor of any city or town to become an inmate of any State almshouse or hospital, and expressing a preference to be sent to any State or place where said pauper may have a legal settlement or friends willing to support him, the board of alien commissioners shall have power to remove said pauper previous to his committal to any state institution, if in their judgment the interest of the Commonwealth and of the pauper will be promoted thereby.”

Under this Act the Board has removed within three years 1,493 persons. But here, too, the coöperation of the cities and towns is essential ; and under a suitable arrangement, with the aid of the laws here quoted, the whole body of strangers who now

LAWS OF RESTRAINT.

gain admittance to the State almshouses could be sent away forthwith, thus reducing the annual commitments by nearly one thousand. The General Agent reports eight hundred and ninety-six persons thus removed directly from the State almshouses during the past year.

The Board urges upon the legislature the necessity of perfecting measures for fencing out the pest of vicious and destructive immigrants, and those broken down and diseased paupers who are brought hither to throw upon our Commonwealth a burden which ought to be borne by other communities. It can be done ; and it would prove more useful than any *cordon sanitaire* ever drawn to fence out a pestilence. It ought to be done, in order to teach others a lesson of justice; to avoid the cost and the burden which such persons certainly entail upon the community ; and to prevent the demoralization which they surely occasion. If we could send out cargoes of corn and feed them in the lands which breed them, it would be a small, or, at least, a calculable cost ; but when they alight upon our coast they not only devour our substance, but, like the Harpies of old, they pollute all that they touch.

This task is an easy one compared with that to which the Board will next allude, to wit, the care and training of those children [mostly of emigrants,] who become wards of the State. This brings under consideration

THE LAWS OF RESTRAINT.

These are, first, the familiar statutes under which children and youth are committed to the reformatories, transferred to the primary school, or indentured from the State almshouses ; and the Act of last year, establishing the VISITING AGENCY of the State, by which such children may be indentured or placed in families by this Board under the authority of the “magistrate before whom the hearing is held.”

This Board has labored earnestly to improve the methods of restraining from the career of crime orphaned and worse than orphaned children, and training them up to virtue ; and has done this quite as much in order to prevent future as to cure present ills. It has striven to show that the best reformatory

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is a good family ; that such abound in our land ; and that by a proper system they can be made available at less cost and with far more abundant harvest of good than can be obtained from artificial, costly and complicated institutions, whether on land or on water.

Into such natural reformatories the Board would fain place as many of this class of children and youth as is possible, without even consigning them to a public reformatory. And, moreover, to establish the policy with regard to those who are sent to public reformatories, that they shall be retained in them no longer than is necessary in order to find proper places for them.

The results, the prospects, and the needs of the established agencies for the care and training of this class will be presently discussed under a separate head. For the present it is enough to say that a considerable proportion of the annual commitments to the State almshouses has heretofore consisted of children, who either had no natural protectors, or only such as were unwilling or morally incompetent to care for them. The agencies alluded to are, or can easily be made available at once for almost all of this large class without incarcerating them in reformatories, or pauperizing them in almshouses ; and by just so much they will reduce the number of annual commitments and the necessity for maintaining the aforesaid institutions on their present extensive and expensive scale. The number of children of this class admitted to the State almshouses alone within the past three years exceeds five hundred.

Second, for adults, the "Act establishing the State workhouse," and the Act in addition thereto.

The former disposes of the vicious and lazy who are actually committed to the State almshouses ; the latter is intended to intercept them in the cities and towns, and cause them to be sent at once to the State workhouse without the interposition of such commitment. This can readily be effected by the coöperation of the local authorities with the officers of this Board. If the result of such coöperative action shall be what the Board believes it will be, then it will be time to consider seriously whether the small remainder cannot be more humanely and

LAWS OF SUPPORT.

cheaply provided for by the system of local support, under proper supervision, than by the present cumbrous and costly method.

The whole number of the vicious poor committed to the almshouses for the past three years exceeds eight hundred ; seven hundred and forty-eight having been actually sentenced to the State workhouse.

THE LAWS OF SUPPORT.

The overseers of the poor in every city and town are bound to “relieve, support and employ all poor persons, residing or found therein, having no lawful settlements within this State.” They may, at the expense of their respective towns, send them “with a proper certificate” to a State almshouse. There are two limitations upon the exercise of this privilege. 1. A husband being a State pauper, whose wife is lawfully settled in any place, is not to be separated from her, but may be supported by the overseers of that place ; and the cost is to be reimbursed by the State, “reference being had to the expense of supporting such person at the State almshouse, if there committed.”

2. They are not permitted so to send “any person infected with smallpox or other disease dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal ; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick ;” and if the legal requirements are fulfilled, said cities and towns can secure an allowance from the State, based upon the average cost of maintaining similar cases in its own hospital at Rainsford. In no other cases can towns claim reimbursement from the general treasury for the support of State paupers.

Under the former system, towns were allowed seven cents a day for supporting State paupers over twelve years of age, and four cents for those under twelve: *provided*, 1st, that the pauper had been actually and entirely supported during the whole number of days specified in the claim. 2d. That nothing should be drawn for the support of any person over twelve, while strong and well enough to work. The arrangement appears

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to have been satisfactory to the towns till the character of the immigration changed, and showed a greater proportion of diseased, of defective persons, and of depraved persons. It is now clear that the evils and shortcomings of the system arose from lack of efficient supervision.

The main evils were :—

1. Unfair charges by the towns against the State.
2. Erroneous charges for persons competent to labor, or who were not wholly supported during the entire time, or who rightfully had settlements in the State.
3. Vagabond paupers, or “repeaters.”

Save by the facilities afforded to these latter, the system does not appear to have increased pauperism, as so many other systems have done.

The defects of the system can be easily remedied. The State has trained officers in the employ of this Board, who, under the direction of its General Agent, would do most of the work. The additional cost which would be required to insure efficient oversight and prevent abuse, would be trifling in comparison with the great cost of supervision of the State almshouses.

Tewksbury alone requires thirty officers, whose pay is \$11,251.79, besides the cost of their board. This, of course, is much higher than the average cost of boarding the inmates ; and probably exceeds \$6,000.

PRACTICABILITY AND EXTENT OF LOCAL SUPPORT.

The class of persons now sent to the State almshouses may be disposed of,

1. By *settling* some of the deserving poor.
2. By removing dependent strangers and tramps at once from the State, and preventing their return.
3. By prosecuting the idle and vicious poor in their several localities, and removing them to the workhouse.
4. By disposing of homeless children through the “State Agency.”
5. By local support for the remainder.

By these methods, and under existing laws, all classes of decent poor can be satisfactorily disposed of except the resident

PRACTICABILITY OF LOCAL SUPPORT.

deserving poor. They certainly ought to have local support. The nature and feasibility of the task of providing it can be inferred by attention to the following statistics:—

The State is divided into three almshouse districts. That composed of the six south-eastern counties contains about 300,000 people. The almshouse is at Bridgewater. Its register shows that during the past year two hundred and twenty-nine persons were admitted, of whom three were second comers, and thirty-five were transfers from other institutions, leaving but one hundred and ninety-one different paupers sent in by the towns of that district, or only one commitment a year for every 1,571 people. The weekly average for the year was but ninety-five, which includes the infants of the females in the workhouse; and the number present at its close was but eighty-one, twenty-nine adults and fifty-two children, or only one inmate for a population of 3,700.

The second district comprises the counties of Worcester, Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire, with a population of about 400,000. Its almshouse is at Monson. By its register, seven hundred and thirty-six persons were admitted last year, of whom ninety-three were transfers and fourteen were second comers, showing an admission of only six hundred and twenty-nine different persons from the one hundred and sixty cities and towns in the district, of whom three hundred and seventy-six or sixty per cent. came from the town of Palmer alone, being mainly tramps attracted by the vicinage of the almshouse and remaining but a few days. Worcester contributed seventy-four, Springfield, forty-five, Monson, thirteen, and the remaining one hundred and fifty-six towns but one hundred and twenty-one. The average for the district, including the "tramps," is one commitment for six hundred and forty people; excluding them, one for 1,200. The weekly average for the year was one hundred and thirty-nine and one-half, being one for 2,800 people, and the number present at its close one hundred and eleven, or one for every 3,600.

The remaining district includes Essex, Middlesex and Suffolk, with a population of probably 700,000. Its almshouse is at Tewksbury. Deducting fifty-two births, one hundred and

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fifty-nine transfers, and three hundred and fifty-seven nominal admissions, there were actually sent in 1,293 different persons, of whom ninety-four were second comers; so that 1,199 different persons were sent from the cities and towns, or one for six hundred inhabitants. The average for the year was seven hundred and ten, and the number at its close six hundred and ninety, or one for about 1,000.

These figures show that only 2,036 different persons in the whole State were sent to the almshouses from the cities and towns in 1869, which is less than one-half the number sent in 1860, and only one-third of the admissions for 1861. The number in the almshouses at the commencement of the year, was eight hundred and seventy, and the births, ninety-six, which, added to 2,036, gives 3,002, as the whole number of different persons supported therein for longer or shorter portions of the year.

The municipalities would have had to deal with this number in addition to the present charges, if the almshouses had been discontinued a year ago. But, eight hundred and ninety-five of these, have been sent from the State; and from two hundred to three hundred paupers sentenced to the Workhouse or sent to the Primary School, so that the number requiring to be locally relieved would have been less than 1,900.

There is no reason for anticipating any material increase. On the contrary, it may continue to diminish as under the pressure of the Board it has steadily lessened since 1858, when it exceeded 9,000, and it may not yet have reached its minimum. These statistics show that the towns can furnish the needed support without inconvenience, and without undue aggregation.

The maintenance of 3,000 paupers in the State almshouses cost last year over a hundred thousand dollars, besides interest and depreciation.

During the same period, the sick poor of the State, numbering 1,600, were locally supported at a cost to the State, including all expenses of visitation and examination of accounts, of \$25,000.

In their last Annual Report, the Inspectors of the Monson State Almshouse say:—

DISCONTINUANCE OF STATE ALMSHOUSES.

“A hopeful feature of the almshouse department has been a decrease in the number of admissions, and a falling off in the average number supported through the year. At the rate of decrease which has been going on for several years, it will not be long before this almshouse can be discontinued, and the few paupers received here be immediately transferred to the other almshouses. This would sooner be brought about if towns were required to provide temporary assistance for the needy. It is not unfrequently the case, that the expense of sending a pauper from a distant town is sufficient to provide for his immediate necessities and keep him out of the almshouse. Once in the institution, he may linger here for months, at a cost of many dollars to the Commonwealth. As a matter of economy to the State, would it not be better to reimburse towns for temporary assistance?”

There are now only imaginary lions in the pathway to this reform. It is certainly worth while to aim at it, because of the good results which would follow its successful adoption. Among these would be to strengthen the family relation; to prevent vagrancy and vice; to benefit many children by keeping them longer at home and in the public schools; to train up others in families which would adopt them; to enlist a large number of men and women in the work of caring for the poor and training the wards of the State. It would more effectually compel the lazy to work; more thoroughly weed out the seeds of pauperism; more completely keep out prowling vagrants, and better restrain those who have got in.

It would distribute more equally the work of public beneficence, and the cost thereof. It would lessen the bitterness of that bread of dependence which the resident and deserving poor are obliged to eat all their days.

In view of these, and of other facts and considerations, the Board recommends an inquiry into the expediency of discontinuing the State almshouses, as almshouses for paupers, and of re-adopting the old system, with such modifications as the experience of sixteen years shows to be desirable, and the altered condition of society make necessary.

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INSANITY.

In the last Report of the Board, the attempt was made to set forth in simple form, the idea, 1st. That all the phases of insanity are merely outward symptoms of inward disorder. 2d. That the disorder though easily corrected, (especially in its early stages,) becomes serious disease if neglected. 3d. That the disease of insanity is subject to certain laws and conditions, just as other diseases are.

An attempt was also made to show the material burden which insanity imposes upon the sane and productive members of the community; and it was said, "if, in an army of a million, every four hundred and twenty-fifth soldier were insane, and not only incapable of self-guidance, but requiring the care and attention of another soldier, those five thousand men would cause a heavy drain upon the resources of the army, and be a constant source of embarrassment in its operations."

"Such a drain upon the resources of the State, such an embarrassment to social progress, is the existence of insane men and women in this Commonwealth."

"But this comparison sets forth only a small part of the evil, because the burden is upon our hearts as well as upon our resources. It causes sorrow and mourning, which not even the hand of time can heal, as it heals sorrow for the departed; because the insane, though socially dead, will not depart out of our sight; but wander, ghosts of their former selves, and appeal to us for sympathy as well as for succor."

The subject was left unfinished, and will be resumed here. Disease and infirmity of body and mind, are among the constant, if not the necessary conditions of human society. In all communities the members, associated or individually, have to bear the burden of sustaining or caring for the disabled and dependent. Every careful observer must see that the burden falls in some shape upon the body politic; and a comprehensive analysis of society, shows that it is one of the most grievous that falls upon and oppresses the energies of our Commonwealth.

The Board hopes, that at a future time, it may have means to present a reliable estimate of the whole burden of sickness and

NUMBER OF THE INSANE.

disability of every sort, that diminishes the strength, and taxes the energies and resources of the people.

In the mean time it will present one phase of the great subject.

That form of disease which disturbs the harmony of the mental functions to such a degree as to unfit the sufferer for self-guidance and for ordinary social relations, is called insanity.

The investigations which the agents of the government have made, into the number and condition of the insane; the custom of publicly providing for the care and custody of this class of patients, and the records of the various hospitals devoted to them, offer the means and opportunity of presenting this matter to the people, and of showing, approximately at least, the personal power that is lost to the Commonwealth by the prevalence of insanity, and the cost that is inevitably laid upon the public treasury, and upon individuals for its support.

The bare statement that there are so many thousand insane persons in the State, fails to make due impression, because of the suspicion that statistical statements are often only the estimates, perhaps mere guesses of statisticians. It is well, therefore, to look at the grounds upon which the inference about the number of the insane rests.

Public authorities have made various efforts to ascertain the number of the insane. The government of the United States included them in the census of all the States, as did our State government in the State census 1855 and 1865.

Beside these incidental inquiries, our legislature has created several commissions to make special ones.

The commissioners of 1854, besides adopting other modes of inquiry, wrote to every medical practitioner in the State, regular and irregular, and persisted in writing until they got answers from all except four.

The inquiries of these census takers and commissioners show that 2,391 existed in Massachusetts in 1865. The estimated increase, based upon previous rates, is $805=3,196$.

We may be sure that no more were reported than existed; and that all who existed were not reported; because,

First. Whatever inducement may exist in special cases for

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reporting sane persons as insane, they are too rare to affect any general return. Such cases are among the disturbing forces which are more than counterbalanced by errors on the other side, and

Second, Because many cases must have escaped the notice of the inquirers. The natural unwillingness of most people, and the absolute refusal of some, to unveil domestic life, to open the closet door of domestic skeletons, and reveal painful conditions of near relatives, to strange officers, must have prevented them from learning all the truth.

We are forced therefore to the conclusion that there are at this time at least thirty-two hundred lunatics in the Commonwealth.

All these insane unfortunate persons, men and women, have to be supported and carried along by the sane part of the community. It is clear that the burden must be great; and a little thought will show us, approximately at least, how great.

It costs the community, upon an average, at least \$500 to rear each one of its members from birth to the time when he earns more than he consumes. The first cost then of 3,000 lunatics was \$1,500,000.

Now the valuation of a man at thirty-five years of age is, according to the best English authorities, \$1,205.08. This sum is the *present worth* of an annuity which may be purchased by the excess of his earnings over the cost of his support. His probable duration of life is about twenty-nine years. The value of this annuity at his death (calculating interest at six per cent.) would be about \$3,303.89; dividing this sum by his probable duration of life (29 years,) gives \$114 + as his annual value; but let us set it down at only \$100 a year during his life of less than thirty years.

The probable duration of life of the irrecoverably insane,* at

* *Probable Duration of Life of the Irrecoverably Insane, as by the English Authorities.*

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Average.
Twenty,	21.31	28.66	24.99
Thirty,	20.64	26.33	23.46
Forty,	17.65	21.53	19.59
Fifty,	13.53	17.67	15.60
Sixty,	11.91	12.51	12.21
Seventy,	9.15	8.87	9.01

COST OF THE INSANE.

the average age of 35 years is about 19 years ; but by calculation based upon one thousand cases in our lunatic hospitals, we find it to be twenty years and eleven months. But we will suppose our three thousand lunatics would, upon an average, have continued to be productive only twenty years longer, and that they would have earned, if they had continued sane, upon an average a hundred dollars a year over and above what they consumed, or \$6,000,000, which would have been so much added to the Commonwealth. This carries their cost to more than \$7,500,000.

But owing to the prevalence of an erroneous idea that lunatics cannot be profitably employed, they have to be supported at a cost of at least \$175 a year each, which, supposing the average duration of their lives to be twenty years, makes \$10,500,000 more, or \$18,000,000 in all.

But this is not the whole. The most valuable power in a community is brain power, thought. The addled brain of the lunatic not only does not generate this power, but he requires a good deal of that generated by others. Besides eating food provided by others, he consumes part of their brains. It is hard to calculate the value of the force so consumed, but easy to see that it must be great.

Besides, every lunatic is dear to one or more persons, and must be a constant source of care and of sorrow.

This causes another waste of moral power, and carries still higher the total cost of lunacy to our community. And after all, when we have estimated it, and set it down, say at twenty-five millions, we have to increase it by adding the cost of a kindred class, about one-third as numerous, to wit, the idiotic and feeble-minded,* who by lack of reason, rather than derangement of reason, have to be supported and borne along upon the strong shoulders of the community.

The number, condition and treatment of this unfortunate class deserve attention, and will have it in another report.

Of the thirty-one hundred and ninety-six lunatics in the community, the State has the immediate supervision of, and is re-

* The estimated number of idiotic persons is 1,320 ; besides those too feeble of intellect to support themselves, but not set down as idiots.

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sponsible for, six hundred and ninety-seven, who are distributed as follows: Paupers in the three State hospitals, four hundred and thirty; in the receptacle at Tewksbury, two hundred and sixty-seven. Strictly speaking, the State is not bound to provide curative treatment, nor go to expense for the care of any more.

According to the theory accepted by many alienists, and according to the practice in many countries, all our State lunatic paupers might be provided for in one establishment, which would not need to be much larger than some existing ones in this country; and would be smaller than several in Europe. Bicêtre in France, has about 900, Hanwell in England, 1,693; Colney Hatch, 2,025, and the like.

Worcester County Asylum, in England, contains 540 patients, who are kept at an average cost of 8s. or \$2.40 per week. Lancaster County, 836 patients, costing of 7s. 10d. or \$2.35 per week. Forty-four English county and borough asylums contain patients, varying in number from 100 to 2,026, the average being 532, and the average cost of weekly maintenance is 9s. 5d. or \$2.82.

The annual cost of our State for her 697 lunatic paupers is about \$3 per week for each one, without reckoning interest on the capital invested in the establishments.

The lunatic hospital at Utica contains about 600; and a larger one is proposed in the State of New York, to accommodate 1,000 patients. To reduce the number of our State hospitals to one, would simplify the matter very much; and it would perhaps reduce the cost to the State treasury.

Why then should it not be done?

Many other like questions may indeed be asked, as, why insanity, which is now universally admitted to be a disease, (or rather the sum of outward symptoms of an internal disease,) why should it be made an exception to other diseases, and be treated by the State?

Why should the State build hospitals for lunatics, who are not paupers, any more than for consumptives?

Why should it make a monopoly of such treatment, by in-

POLICY OF OTHER STATES.

vesting nearly a million dollars * in hospitals, and giving them such advantages, that they defy competition, or rather prevent competition ?

Why should it practically limit the opportunities of studying and treating insanity to a few physicians whom it places in offices more lucrative than any others in the Commonwealth, and where they are beyond the wholesome influence of professional competition ?

Why should it be that, practically, three or four professional experts, by means of the prestige and power derived from the control of vast establishments, are able to prescribe a system and mode of treatment for all the insane of the State ; and, if so disposed, to prevent the adoption or even trial of any other ?

Why, since slow-footed science has overtaken quick-witted common sense, and joined in her answer that a mere doctor cannot “ minister to a mind diseased ; ” that drugs cannot “ raze out the written troubles of the brain ; ” since the moral treatment of the chronic insane is avowedly far more important than the medical treatment ; since nine-tenths of our lunatics are past the acute stage of the disease, why is it assumed that medical experts alone are competent to the care of them ? Why should the State go into the boarding-house business, and keep incurable lunatics, who are not paupers, for life ?

A general answer to these questions would vindicate the pursuance of the State policy, up to this time at least, mainly upon the ground of humanity, and of the comparative ignorance of the subject which formerly prevailed.

But an exhaustive answer to these and other similar questions, would involve a discussion of more points than a single report could contain ; only a partial one therefore will be attempted.

Before considering why Massachusetts should go into the business of treating the disease of insanity, and build large hospitals in which patients who can afford to pay are treated at less than cost, let us see what is done in other States of the United States, making due allowance for the fact that many of

* The cost of the three lunatic hospitals, including subsequent construction and repairs, is \$873,000, and of the receptacle at Tewksbury, \$34,000, making a total of \$907,000

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them doubtless followed the example of the policy of Massachusetts without questioning its soundness.

Those States which have provided public hospitals for the insane, are opened on various, but generally very liberal terms, to the people. In California, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the entire expense of these institutions is paid out of the State treasury, and all classes of their people share equal advantages free of expense.

In Michigan, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, the salaries of the officers are paid by the respective States, thereby reducing the expenses of the private patients and town and county paupers. A law of New York also ordains that "whenever a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, shall become insane, and his estate is insufficient to support him and his family, or himself, if he has no family, the first judge of the county shall investigate the case, and he (the patient) shall be supported in the hospital at the expense of the county, until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected within two years, in order that he may be restored to his family, and his estate remain unimpaired." Besides this, the State has for many years made an annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the Bloomingdale Asylum, in New York city, for the benefit of persons of limited means, thus enabling them to enjoy opportunities for treatment which could not be otherwise obtained without great inconvenience to their families.

The law of New Jersey says that "when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, and his estate is insufficient to support himself and family, (or, if he has no family, himself,) under the visitation of insanity, he shall be admitted into the asylum, and supported there at the expense of the county, until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected within three years."

In 1852, a law was passed in Maine, that "whenever any person, unable to pay his or her board and expenses, shall be committed to the Maine Insane Hospital, * * * the treasurer of the hospital may charge to the State, and the State shall pay one dollar per week of said patient's board, and deduct that

GENERAL TREATMENT OF INSANITY.

sum weekly from the charge to the patient, city, town or plantation, liable for his or her support."

New Hampshire appropriates over \$3,000 annually towards paying the bills of the indigent and of those who are not ordinarily dependent, but who would suffer great inconvenience in defraying the expenses of a patient at the hospital.

Vermont, having no State hospital, supports her "transient insane, or those who have no legal residence," at the Brattleborough asylum. In addition to this, there is an annual appropriation of \$5,000, which is divided among the poor insane in proportion to the duration of their sojourn at the asylum. The State distributes this to those whose friends are unwilling to have them become a public charge, as well as to the town paupers; and the friends and towns pay for their respective patients the balance which this appropriation does not cover.

Rhode Island makes the same provision for her town paupers and for people of limited means, appropriating the sum of \$120 a year per patient towards their support.

In several States a large proportion of the expense of supporting the hospitals is drawn directly from the public treasury, and a small proportion from private patients or other sources.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The thirty-one hundred and ninety-six known lunatics of Massachusetts are distributed as follows: In the three State hospitals, eleven hundred and sixty-one; in the receptacle at Tewksbury, two hundred and sixty-seven; in the receptacle at Ipswich, fifty-six; in the city hospital at Boston, two hundred and five; in the McLean Asylum, a branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital, at Somerville, one hundred and eighty-six; in the State almshouses at Bridgewater, two; in town almshouses and other places of confinement, about 460; the rest are provided for at home or elsewhere by their friends.

The State has by right, and it ought to exercise more rigidly than it does, supervision over all these unfortunates, because every adult who loses his reason lapses into a condition of de-

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pendence ; and no one can lawfully assume guardianship of him except the sovereign power.

No relationship whatever, neither parental, nor filial, nor fraternal, nor marital, gives the right of absolute control over the person or property of a lunatic, to any individual. He must therefore become the ward of the State ; and the State has a sacred duty toward him of which it cannot entirely divest itself. As it cannot free itself of a moral responsibility, it may not, and ought not, to delegate all its authority over the ward, to any one, except to those who are responsible to it.

It should exercise, by competent officers, such supervision of every lunatic in the Commonwealth as to have, in all cases, assurance of his welfare, and in many cases direct control of his person and effects, whether his family are intelligent or ignorant, high or low, rich or poor.

It is in this view that the Board has favored the project of a Commission of Lunacy.

At present the State not only exercises the function of guardianship of State paupers, and makes provision for their medical treatment, and that of town paupers, but it provides hospitals large enough to accommodate from 200 to 300 private patients, who pay for their board and treatment, a sum which varies with varying circumstances, the minimum of which is \$5 per week.

The reasons for this have been fully and eloquently set forth in the reports of the institutions.

They assume that the policy is not only eminently humane, but is positively economical, since it induces families to put their stricken members under treatment in the early and curative stage, who would not or could not do so if public and cheap hospitals did not exist.

Doubtless, too, the abuses and abominations practised in English private madhouses [before they were under governmental supervision], helped to the adoption of the system.

It is the purpose now to speak of the general treatment of the insane in and out of hospitals.

For the better understanding of the subject, let us indulge in a hasty retrospect. Let us see upon what fundamental

SUPERSTITIOUS USAGES. DRUGS, ETC.

ideas the present treatment is based, and illustrate the meaning by a running commentary upon two of the prevailing modes of treatment.

No other system of treating lunatics is adopted in the United States, except that of CLOSE ASYLUMS.

Private Asylums have been attempted, but they cannot flourish in face of the public institutions supported by the State treasury.

The only known private asylum in Massachusetts has recently been closed. In Europe, on the contrary, private asylums (under government supervision) flourish; and public asylums, differing radically in principle, and in mode of administration from our CLOSE ASYLUMS exist, and grow in favor. Such are the Colony system as practised at Gheel in Belgium; the system of farm asylums, which is gaining favor in France; the system of providing for lunatics in private houses, as is practised in Scotland; and what may be called the mixed system, under which patients are distributed in small houses, near or remote from the central hospital, according as they require more or less supervision.

Now it is the general disposition and practice of our people to prove all things before assuming that a particular one is good, and holding fast to that; and their reversing the practice in a matter so important as the treatment of insanity, is probably owing, in a measure, to the sort of Government monopoly of hospitals for the insane, and to the formation of a class of experts, who manage them. These gentlemen, believing honestly in the superiority of the system of Close Asylums, devote themselves earnestly to improving them; and do carry them to such excellence, that they compare favorably, in some respects, with the English County Close Asylums, which are among the best in the world.

These gentlemen not only give the tone to public opinion, but they form it entirely; so that people almost unanimously approve the existing system, without even knowing, that there is or can be, any other. Nor is this strange, for the general public has no source of information save the annual reports of our hospitals, the proceedings of the conventions of superin-

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tendents and professional experts. These are but little read ; and they seldom contain any notice of new systems ; some of which owe their existence, partly, at least, to the evils growing out of the principles on which Close Asylums are founded.

The public, therefore, holds fast to them as good, without having tried, or thought that any other exists.

This is not a desirable state of things ; and this Board will therefore briefly set forth the principles of some other systems, at the risk of seeming to ignore that which is really good in our system of treatment, and that which is really admirable in the mode of administering our hospitals.

Two ideas respecting the insane got possession of the public mind in most parts of the Old World more than twenty centuries ago. One was, the necessity of medicating them all ; the other was the necessity of confining them all.

About ten centuries ago, in an obscure corner of Europe, two different ideas got possession of the public mind ; to wit, that the insane need not be medicated nor confined, but could be cured by prayer, and be utilized by being kept at work during the cure.

Let us trace the general effect of these different ideas.

The two first ideas have been the direful spring of woes unnumbered, and as yet unsung.

MEDICATION.

There is hardly a condition of social oppression, or human suffering of any kind, so sad to look back upon as that to which the prevalence of these two ideas brought the hapless insane. Their very name of lunatic came from a superstitious belief that their condition depended upon certain lunar conditions ; and it is upon record that in some French hospitals they were brought out of their prison at the "full," and indiscriminately whipped all around, to make them sane.

What scourging, what bleedings, what blisterings, what vomitings, sweatings and purgings have been suffered by the poor creatures under the prevalence of this deep-rooted prejudice. How they have been lacerated by lancet, by seton, by needles ! How they have been cauterized by fire, drenched by water, stung by electricity !

STRICT CONFINEMENT OF LUNATICS.

The collected blood they have shed might float a ship. The water with which they have been douched, and showered, and squirted, would make a respectable cataract. The collected electricity and galvanism with which they have been battered and stung, would strike dead the horses and riders of a regiment of cavalry! And most of these superstitious usages have been laid aside, one after another, as useless; but alas! only to be superseded by equally superstitious, though milder usages; as drugging with bromides, and the like.

The guilt of wasting human treasure, impoverishing human stock, and poisoning human blood by the use of noxious drugs, is shared between those who prescribed, and those who voluntarily swallowed them; but in the case of lunatics, it all belongs to the doctors; for when the patient resisted they had cunning devices by which to introduce their potion, as by pouring it through an opening made in his clenched jaws by extracting a tooth; by squirting it through a tube passed through his nostrils into his stomach, or otherwise injecting it; or, if all failed, by rubbing it into his skin, and so getting it absorbed into his system. Verily if any class of men ought to hail the advent of homœopathy, it is that of the lunatics.

Our most enlightened physicians have nearly abandoned the use of drugs in the treatment of the insane; but the shadow of the old superstition rests, in greater or less degree, upon our lunatic hospitals. The cost of drugs during five years is, in the Worcester Hospital, \$4,401.03, or \$11.64 per patient; in the Taunton Hospital, \$3,361.64, or \$9.95 per patient; in the Northampton Hospital, \$3,039.85, or \$9.00 per patient; and in the McLean Asylum, \$12,818.25, or \$65.73 per patient.

CONFINEMENT OF LUNATICS.

The second leading idea in Europe was that every insane person must be imprisoned. Jeremiah charged the officers in the house of the Lord that they should put "in prison and in the stocks every man that is mad."

It would seem as if all builders of houses for the insane, including those who built our last hospital at Northampton,

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had prayerfully considered the text; for they builded prisons, and provided them with stocks. Let us trace the effects of this prevailing idea in our own Commonwealth.

The first public measures in behalf of the insane taken in our State were answers to appeals made mainly by the noble Horace Mann, which were to the compassion, rather than to the reason of the people. The old ideas, partially exploded in France by Pinel and others, still prevailed here. Lunatics were considered fit subjects for dungeons and chains; and, all over the State, men and women were confined in cages built in out-houses, or in the cellars, or in the garrets of almshouses, or of private dwellings, and many were chained to the floors. The confinement, the solitude, the lack of sympathy, the filth, the cold, made their situation utterly wretched; intensified all the features of their insanity; and made them really mad men and women. The thought of the humane gentlemen who came to their relief was not to free them from imprisonment so much as to give them clean and comfortable places of confinement; hence the first building into which they were gathered wore the features of a prison, and was a "lock-up" as well as hospital. True to the prevailing idea about restraint, every part of the building was made strong enough to prevent escape by any force which the inmates could exert. It was considered a cunning device to substitute iron window-sashes for iron gratings.

In the basement at Worcester, cells were built of stone, and provided with iron doors and gratings. They were partially warmed by fires under stone floors; but were, to all intents and purposes, dungeons, and as strong as those of the State Prison. They were, moreover, most of the time, foul and nasty dens, and could not well have been otherwise, owing to their structure. Nevertheless, these dens were obstinately clung to by the superintendent and experts, who successfully resisted the efforts of lay trustees to abolish them until within ten years. The cells stood a quarter of a century, striking evidence of the tenacity of popular and professional prejudice. And even now that these human dens are swept away, and almost everybody rejoices over the substitution of light and airy rooms in their

STRICT CONFINEMENT OF LUNATICS.

place, a few wiseacres and experts shake their heads, and doubt the wisdom of the reform.

Besides these cells, there were strong rooms for confining the restless patients, and abundant provision for the bodily restraint of patients not requiring seclusion. The use of iron chains had become odious, but strait-jackets continued in fashion, and leathern fetters and duck wristbands fastened the limbs quite as securely. The idea prevailed that bodily restraint in some shape must be extensively used ; and it was a happy thought to disguise handcuffs in a muff, and to pinion the arms in stout sleeves, with their ends closed and fastened to the strong garment about the loins.

As a rose by any other name smells just as sweet, so being tied must savor to the patient just as strongly of restraint, under the name of camisole, as of rope.

Gradually common-sense views work their way, and there is a marked decline in the frequency and the severity of bodily restraint of lunatics. Twenty-five years ago there was a much larger proportion of the patients in the State Hospitals under bodily restraint by confinement in strong rooms, and by mechanical contrivances than there is to-day.

We have endeavored to ascertain the percentage of patients in our hospitals who are under restraint in strong rooms, and by mechanical contrivances, but as no uniform record is kept, have not succeeded. The number varies from three to twelve per cent.

The latter seems very high. Moral means of restraint are more and more used ; still, however, the idea of forcible restraint is the dominant one, and pervades the administration of our hospitals. Indeed the whole establishments are great restraining machines, and hold in their strong grasp every patient, from the raving maniac, who if not held might smash his head on the walls and floor of his cell, to the mild, feeble woman who has wistfully watched the door for twenty years without an effort to escape.

Dr. Bemis, in the last report of the State Hospital at Worcester, says :—

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“Equally unjust and arbitrary are the present regulations to another class of sufferers, viz.: those who are not insane and yet require the seclusion and restraint of an asylum. The moment a man is placed in the wards of a hospital he is considered insane, and is in the eye of the law insane, no matter what his condition may be, or what may be the type of his disease. He may have voluntarily sought the quiet of the hospital as a place of rest from overburdening cares, or as a place of restraint from the dominion of some overpowering habit; still all the civil difficulties of a case of insanity attach to him, and do not readily leave him.”

This report gives the outlines of a plan for a new hospital to be built according to the ideas of Dr. Bemis, which certainly are as liberal as those of any other of our distinguished alienists; and yet in this, the model of American hospitals, its central building, its wings and blocks, its several structures for offices, and its score of small houses for quiet and harmless patients, must all be in one enclosure and surrounded by a high wall. So far-reaching is this idea of restraint of lunatics upon which Massachusetts started that even one of her most advanced alienists cannot divest himself of it. If, as he says, “no person should ever be confined in a lunatic hospital if he can have proper care and control out of it;” and if so large a proportion of his patients can live in ordinary houses, why must those houses be in the enclosed grounds of a lunatic hospital? Why not a quarter, a half, a whole mile off? Nay! why not have them board in ordinary families? Why must the poor, harmless creatures be shut up in the same enclosure with maniacs, and constantly reminded by everything about them that they, too, are prisoners? Why, strolling peacefully in the grounds, enjoying liberty and imagining themselves free, must they be rudely reminded by a high wall and closed gates that they are still in confinement? Surely the increased trouble and cost of supervision which their living in houses outside the hospital walls might incur, would be more than offset by other advantages.

Such is the effect in Massachusetts of a radical but erroneous idea of the necessity of indiscriminate imprisonment of lunatics that, at this day, in all her public institutions strict confine-

COLONY OF LUNATICS.

ment and supervision is the rule, freedom the rare exception. Nay! in the projected establishment of her most liberal alienist, all are to be confined within “a high and substantial wall with a gate-keeper’s lodge at the entrance.”*

But in all other respects the proposed establishment would be greatly superior to any one existing on this continent; indeed, with some improvements, it might be made to do all that the State is strictly called upon to do for the immediate support and treatment of the insane, and might lead to the discontinuance of the other two hospitals, as State establishments.

Thus is Massachusetts slowly getting free from the baleful effects of the superstitious notion that lunatics must be indiscriminately drugged and imprisoned. Can it be that this beneficent reform will stop here?

COLONY OF LUNATICS.

Having thus rapidly sketched the effects of the ideas that all lunatics must be drugged and confined, let us with greater brevity sketch the effect of two opposite ideas which got possession of the public mind centuries ago, in an obscure corner of Europe, to wit: that lunacy was to be treated by the prayers of outsiders, and by work on the part of the lunatic.

Tradition says that while heathen darkness prevailed in Ireland, a chieftain returning from a foraging expedition, found that a priest had entered his house and converted his fair and only daughter, Dymphne, to Christianity. Raging, he cried, “Renounce, or die!” She, unwilling to do either, fled with her confessor across the seas to an obscure corner of Brabant, whither Christianity had found its way. Discovered at last, the storming father overtakes her in a public square, and threatens death if she will not renounce. She cannot fly; she will not renounce; and so he slays and mangles her upon the spot.

The spectacle of raging fury and bloody death, which might have unsettled the minds of some in the horrified crowd, seems to have settled that of a lunatic, who was among them. He was, perhaps, one of the same kind as he who the Scripture says was cured, from the very hour that the Master rebuked the pos-

* Dr. Bemis’ Report, Pub. Doc. 23, 1869, p. 76.

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sessing devil. This one needed only a powerful shock ; at any rate, it is said he became at once, " in his right mind."

" A miracle !" shouted the priest. " A miracle !" echoed the people ; and straightway healing virtue was ascribed to the remains of poor Dymphne. A shrine was erected over them, and lunatics were brought to it from all the country round about. By faith, by prayer, by change of scene, or by lucky coincidence, now and then some one was cured ; and the loud trumpeting that followed, drowned the rumor of increasing numbers still uncured, still praying, still relying with unshaken faith upon the healing virtue of prayers and rites.

In due time letters-patent came from Rome canonizing the martyr ; and a chapel was erected where masses could be said, and Saint Dymphne could work miracles in more systematic form. The recognition of her power by the church, spread her fame further abroad, and lunatics were brought from various parts of Europe to her shrine ; the administration of which became an important business. The patients were made to go through manifold ceremonies every day, and nine times a day ; walking around and around the chapel, and kneeling at every turn, while the smoke from the swinging censers arose, and thus added virtue to the earnest prayers of the priest and attendants. The very stones before the shrine are worn with the feet of lunatics, and of their attendant friends.

Painful must have been the process to the poor lunatic, roused before day, to walk a cold chapel, and kneel on hard stones ; but still, to some, the solemnities must have been impressive ; and faith and hope may have added something to the natural recuperative force. But, at worst, how much less painful their lot than that of those imprisoned in hospitals, and bled, blistered and drugged. And how much more promising, too, of cure !

The prayers and ceremonies, the exercise in the cool, fresh air, and the comparative freedom, might help, but could hardly harm the one, while the confinement and the drugging certainly tormented, and probably hurt the others. At any rate, the cures were frequent enough to keep up the reputation of the saint ; and the number of patients steadily increased.

BOARDING THE INSANE IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

No hospital was built ; no idea of curing by drugs obtained hold of the public mind ; all was to be done by prayers and by religious rites. Rich people bringing thither their stricken ones, had to get them boarded in private houses ; and many obliged to go, after waiting weary months, still had faith in long persistency of prayer. They therefore provided for their relatives being boarded during their absence, taking care to leave money for masses.

Thus many patients remained year after year ; and even for life. Some were finally abandoned by their relatives ; and the inhabitants had to keep them. Of course they naturally strove to make them useful.

Boarding lunatics became a regular business ; and people bid against each other for boarders, counting upon the profit of the service which they could be made to render. They learned as much about lunatics as our experts do ; and would sometimes take, at sight, a raving madman cheaper than they would take a dull and quiet lunatic, because of his vitality. They knew that, set free, he would probably become quiet, and that they could utilize his force by some kind of work.

They were found to be most useful upon farms ; and the peasantry round about Gheel learned that it was profitable to keep them for a small price, and in some cases for nothing.

They early learned the invaluable lesson, that by kindness and persuasion, they could get more out of patients, than by harshness and force.

Thus, gradually, a community was educated to the care of lunatics ; and almost every peasant's house in all the country round about Gheel, and near enough for occasional resort to the shrine of Dymphne, contained one or more insane persons, taken for a low rate of board, and for what services they could render.

With experience came knowledge. Drugs were found harmful ; miracles too rarely vouchsafed to be counted upon ; religious rites to be helps, but not instruments of cure ; restraint to be irritating ; force, harshness, hunger, privations of any kind, to be not only maddening, but to increase the care and cost, and lessen the profit. Occupations fitted to the taste

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and capacity of the patients, in which they could be interested, and of which they got a share of the profit, especially the varied occupation of agriculture, pursued in the open air, were found to keep them in the best mood, and to make them most profitable.

Human sympathy, too, played its part, and warm attachments between the boarder and the family took deep root. During the course of centuries tens of thousands must have been so treated.

It is a most interesting phase of human history; the main features of which were stamped by the voluntary actions of rude and unenlightened peasantry, without interference of government. It was truly a democratic institution; and its workings must encourage those who have faith in the innate upward tendencies of the common people.

Recent events have caused much research into the history of this community, and the inference of candid minds must be that, during several centuries, in spite of abuses and abominations, lunatics at Gheel suffered less, and enjoyed more, than lunatics in other parts of Europe. The first were under the general supervision of priests, but were left mostly to the tender mercies of peasantry. They worked in the open air; enjoyed much freedom; and were neither doctored nor drugged.

The others were under the general supervision of doctors, but were left mainly to paid officials who kept them prisoners in hospitals; restrained them by force; and drugged them against their wills.

The general results should encourage Massachusetts to promote the special training of a class of families to which lunatics may be committed (under proper supervision), and as members of which they may enjoy all due freedom and privileges, and may exercise their remaining mind and strength in the promotion of the common weal.

The lesson of Gheel must not be lost. In its early history fatal defects prevailed, such as must ever arise where the knowing and strong have irresponsible power over the ignorant and weak.

The main abuses were, purposely retarding the cure, or retain-

PREJUDICES AGAINST THE COLONY SYSTEM.

ing the patient after cure, sometimes for the profit of his stipend, oftener of his work. This abuse arose under the system of private mad-houses in England, and led to their being placed under supervision of government. It cannot well arise under our system, at least for any individual profit; though doubtless persons are sometimes retained in our hospitals after they are well enough to go out. This is done for the sake of the services they can render, which lessens the general expenses of the establishment; a matter to which our thrifty superintendents always have a keen eye; for they are all good stewards, and husband the State's money.

Another abuse grew out of sensuality. Women were frequently debauched. This inherent defect of the system can only be cured by that panacea for all moral ills—the education and elevation of the moral sense of the community. It would be less likely to give trouble in Massachusetts than in Brabant.

In British private mad-houses abuse of women was not infrequent. It occurs rarely in their public hospitals, but is not so effectually guarded against even in those as it is in ours. Only one case is known to have occurred in our State Hospitals during the whole period of their existence.

The high merit must be accorded to our system that it effectually guards woman's purity; a merit which goes far to offset many of its known defects.

The Gheel, or colony system, has not had justice at the hands of our professional experts; and it hardly can, because it is utterly at variance with our established usage, and with the traditions of the elders.

One of our professional experts, an eminent alienist, who is usually right in his figures, but not always in his inferences, shows his *lurch* by stating that an examination of Dr. Bulken's reports shows more cases of patients under restraint at Gheel, than are under restraint in our hospitals. A curious example of the possibility of truthful figures so arraying themselves to tell lies.

A common mode of restraint at Gheel is putting leathern gyves on the ankles, to prevent patients who are working in the fields, from wandering away, or running too rapidly to be over-

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taken. But every patient so gyved must be reported to the inspector, and he must report to the superintendent, who makes record thereof.

Now, in the first place, our reports make no mention of the number restrained by jackets, muffs, camisoles, and the like.

In the second place, our hospitals are great instruments of restraint, and *every patient is more or less restrained every day!* Thus one hundred per cent. being under restraint here, he must be very *expert* who can cipher out that a greater proportion are restrained at Gheel.

REORGANIZATION OF GHEEL.

The possibility of our system being reorganized upon a model with some of the chief features of Gheel, justifies further notice of that establishment. When, partly in consequence of abuses, the colony of lunatics at Gheel was brought under notice of government, and thoroughly investigated, it was found that the evils arose from lack of supervision by competent authorities, and were easily remediable; while its capacities for good were invaluable. Be it noted, that the condition of many patients who were incapable of work, was similar to that of the insane scattered through our own State, and which called for the erection of the Worcester Hospital.

The peasantry of Brabant, before they were under supervision of government, neglected or maltreated unprofitable and troublesome lunatics, as our town authorities, and our uncultivated people maltreated them forty years ago; no more, no less.

The Belgian government took the whole district under special charge, and by resolute exercise of power brought about a change which could not have been effected here in a long time. It took the whole business of the community into its own hands. It organized scientifically, the method of treating the insane which had been practised empirically by the peasantry, for so many centuries; *but all its main features were preserved.*

A small central hospital was built in the village of Gheel, and provided with all modern appliances and conveniences for forty patients. All the insane in the region round about were examined and registered. Those well located were suffered

DISCONTENT OF PATIENTS IN CLOSE ASYLUMS.

to remain ; and the peasant regularly licensed to keep one, and sometimes two patients. The peasant whose house offered no suitable conveniences, or who ill-treated his boarders, lost them and could not be licensed to take others.

The interest which the peasants felt in the business made them eager to regain the license ; and many who lost their patients because their huts did not furnish good accommodations, proceeded to build new wings.

Among the causes for removal is “ continual discontent of patients.”

It is not inferred there, as it too often is here, that continual discontent of a patient is a necessary effect of his form of insanity ; but he has a chance of being made content by change of scene and of surrounding influences.

Doubtless some are here made “ continually discontent,” by the confinement, by the monotony, by the lack of adequate stimulus to any personal effort.

The discontent so generated makes them sink into morbid melancholy, or makes them restless. Then they must be restrained, and the restraint makes them more mad.

Indeed, one of the most common and painful features of our hospitals is the “ continual discontent of patients.” This discontent, or restlessness, sometimes comes from disordered condition of body ; sometimes from disappointed desires ; but sometimes also from what (for lack of better expression) may be called pent-up nervous energy, unexpended by any interesting occupation.

The sense of confinement ; the dreary monotony of the wards ; the lack of stimulating hope ; the morbid condition of their associates, make many continually discontented ; but they cannot have entire relief, because our system does not admit, as does the colony system, of their changing the scene entirely, of going from one dwelling to another, from one set of associates to a different set ; from shop to farm ; from one farm to another ; or from steady work in-doors, to occupation out of doors, as “ doing chores,” tending cattle or poultry, or running errands, and the like.

If “ continual discontent of patients ” were admitted as cause

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for removal here, we should have lunatics continually on the road between Tewksbury and Worcester, Worcester and Taunton, Taunton and Northampton.

In the reorganization of Gheel a tariff of charges was framed ; accommodations of a certain quality were required ; and a corps of vigilant inspectors organized, who were to visit every patient frequently, and report his condition to the Medical Inspector. The latter visited and examined every patient at regular periods, and reported their condition at the central hospital.

ASPECT OF THE COLONY.

The present general aspect of the colony is this. There is a peaceful, industrious community of eleven thousand people, one-third living in comfortable and sightly houses in the village of Gheel ; the rest living in farm houses, scattered over about 30,000 acres of land. Living with these people, forming a part of their families, and undistinguishable at first sight, are between ten and eleven hundred lunatics. Of these, about a score are under constant confinement, and medical treatment, in the central hospital. The others are lodged, singly, or in couples, in the houses of well-to-do people ; or are employed as tailors, shoemakers, joiners, nurses, or farm laborers. A few, attended or unattended by servants, lounge about the parades, coffee-houses, and places of public resort, or roam the fields, fishing and hunting. Others run up and down the streets upon errands, or carrying packages in their arms, or small loads upon barrows. Others work on the tailor's bench, in the shoemaker's shop, or at the wash-tub, or in the kitchen or nursery, tending infants and little children. A few sit and stare, with vacant look ; but the most are stimulated to activity by the activity about them. But by far the greater number work upon the farms in the surrounding country. Wherever you see a gang of half a dozen peasant men or women at work, be sure there is at least one lunatic among them. Now and then, indeed, one of them may have gyves upon the ankles, to prevent running ; but for the most part the restraint is self-imposed ; and the spirit of emulation and the hope of reward are the only restraining powers.

Contrast this with the general aspect of our lunatics at pub-

ASPECT OF THE COLONY.

lic institutions. These are gathered together, nearly two thousand in number, in seven establishments. They are all of them under restraint, by walls, and by keepers. Almost all of them are under lock and key most of the time, by night and by day. Go into any of the public institutions and ask, how many of your patients are free to take their hats and walk out of the door without the leave or knowledge of a keeper, and the answer is, hardly one. Non-restraint is preached. That is the theory. Cages, chains, straps, camisoles, muffs, bed-cribs, restraining-chairs, are abolished as far as it is thought they can be, with safety. But the old superstition remains, and the whole establishment is one great restraining machine. Surely we may learn something by studying these contrasted pictures. There, freedom is the rule, confinement the exception. Here, confinement is the rule, freedom the exception. There the general rule is occupation out of doors, here it is confinement in idleness.

Make allowance for difference of race, of education, of habits ; make all proper deductions for mistakes and exaggerations ; allow for the fact that the insane at Gheel are to a certain extent picked cases, still there remains this striking contrast.

But can the colony system as practised at Gheel be introduced into Massachusetts ?

Surely not, now ; nor ever, perhaps, as a whole. Gheel was not enacted, nor built ; it grew. Planted centuries ago, the virtue that was in the seminal idea—*occupation for the insane in company with the sane*—counteracted the false ideas, and kept the whole in vigorous life. It took centuries, too, to educate a people to carry on the system. But growth of all kinds is more rapid with us ; and if we plant good seed, free from tares, the growth here will be more in one generation than there in a century. At any rate, we may improve our own system by imitating the chief features of that.

The contrast between the two is seen most strongly, first, in respect to the cost ; second, in respect to personal freedom of patients.

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FINANCIAL ASPECT. COST.

Belgium has 5,446 lunatics, about 4,000 of whom are indigent. The government provides for about 1,000 of these at Gheel. The first cost of the hospital building was about \$30,000, or \$30 per patient. The interest of this represents the annual cost of rent for each patient. The weekly cost to the Communes for keeping their paupers is \$1.40, which includes amount paid to the boarding-house for boarding, washing and oversight; add proportion of rent of hospital building, three cents = \$1.43, which is the total weekly cost in money of each pauper lunatic to the government.

The first cost of hospital accommodations in our three State establishments is \$745,242, the interest on which represents the annual rent for the inmates, which, divided among them, gives seventy-three cents as the weekly cost; adding this to \$3.50, the charge to the State for board, gives \$4.23 as the weekly cost of each pauper, while for private patients it is \$5.73, or \$1.30 more than at Gheel.

By the carefully prepared table, to be found in the Appendix, it will be seen that 1,788 patients in our public hospitals cost \$413,561 in 1869; and that 1,226 at home and in almshouses, cost \$247,476; or in all \$661,037.

But these figures give no adequate idea of the comparative cost to the community of these different systems of keeping the insane. Here the whole amount expended goes to pay officials, to board the patients, and to keep up the establishment. One thousand insane persons require one hundred and eighteen sane ones to supervise and care for them. The cost of these officials is approximately seventy cents per patient. At Gheel, one thousand lunatics require the care of about twenty-five paid officials, at low salaries. Some of these officials or inspectors are ordinary citizens, living at home and usually having one or two lunatics in their families, as boarders. By far the largest part of the money expended is paid to husbandmen, shop-keepers, shoemakers, carpenters and other artisans who take lunatics to board for the trifling sum of 53.78 centimes

COST OF CLOSE ASYLUMS.

per day, or about seventy-five cents per week, and make money at that.

It is notorious that the business of keeping lunatics has been the main source of the marked prosperity of the town of Gheel, and of the surrounding country. About four hundred are employed in the town, and do a great deal of the work. A still larger number are employed in the surrounding country; and it is mainly by their work, and help, and by the pittance received from government that the peasants have been able to clear up waste land, and improve their gardens and houses. It is *by utilizing the brain power which remains to lunatics* (and which we waste) that the peasants of Gheel make the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

INDIRECT COST OF CLOSE ASYLUMS.

The foregoing calculations do not show the whole cost of our system, because our Commonwealth adopts the policy of making the private patients pay part of the expense of keeping the State pauper patient. If we average the whole cost of maintaining the State hospitals among all the patients, it gives nearly \$4 as the weekly cost of each, without reckoning interest on the capital invested; but the State allows only \$3.50 per week for her pauper lunatics, and thus obliges the trustees of the hospitals to make up the deficit by charging the private patients more than their share of the cost.

In other words, when native families of our industrious class, our farmers, mechanics and tradesmen need hospital treatment for some stricken member, the State lays a special tax upon them, in order to lessen the cost of supporting those stricken members of foreign families, whose friends almost always abandon them, and throw the burden of their support upon the State.

This matter deserves full consideration in its proper place; for there is a difference of opinion with regard to the wisdom of the practice.

The strong point in the argument against it is, that the burden falls on a class of people who can ill afford to bear it. The rich send their friends to the McLean Asylum, and pay from

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seven to fifty dollars a week ; while those who are indigent, but unwilling to accept public aid, must send their insane to the State hospitals and pay at least \$5 a week.

This sum, although smaller than that which would be requisite to keep the patient properly at home or elsewhere, is, nevertheless, so large that many families, which with all their members productive, can comfortably make the two ends of the year meet, can ill afford it, when one becomes burdensome. Consequently, when a member of such a household becomes insane, his relations delay sending him to the hospital during the earlier and more curable stages of the disorder, in the hope of a spontaneous cure ; instead of which, often comes fixed insanity, rendering the sufferer a burden for life, with great probability of the whole weight finally falling upon the public.

PERSONAL FREEDOM.

The second matter to be considered in comparing the two systems is the degree of personal restraint which each requires ; in other words, which least infringes upon the personal freedom of the unhappy sufferers, to many of whom freedom is not only sweet, but positively wholesome.

At Gheel, about one patient in fifty is confined within the hospital ; in Massachusetts, while all are so confined a large part of the time, hardly one-fiftieth are completely free from confinement, or from close supervision at any time. This comes not from any fault of the superintendents, but from the nature of the system, the structure of the buildings, and the condition of the neighborhood. This is a matter of so great importance to the insane, that the whole system should be modified so as to give to the superintendents the means of allowing all the freedom which patients, of certain classes, can enjoy with safety to themselves, and to the public. If there is but one poor, dazed man or woman confined in our lunatic hospitals, who pines for freedom, and who could enjoy it without harm to others, we ought not to rest until it can be accorded.

But there are scores and hundreds so confined ; and we must not let the fact that it has always been so, and, under our system, must be so, prevent our calling for remedial measures. It

UNNECESSARY RESTRAINT OF SOME LUNATICS.

is true that many patients in our hospitals perform a considerable part of the household work ; others are employed in farm work, which is doubtless the best of all employment for them. But even if they should do the whole work of the establishment, it would not justify their unnecessary confinement, or that of others.

Those in the house are under continual lock and key ; and those who work on the farm go in squads under a guard, and are brought back, and locked up at night. They are virtually prisoners all the time ; while at Gheel, out of a thousand lunatics, not over a score are ever under lock and key. “ Disguise thyself as thou wilt,” said Sterne, “ still, slavery, still thou art a bitter draught ; and though thousands in all ages have drank of thee, still thou art not the less bitter on that account.”

He was speaking of confinement ; and in the same sense it may be said, disguise it as we may, still a sort of slavery is the bitter draught which many have to drink in our lunatic asylums ; and it is none the less bitter, because thousands in all ages have drank of it before them.

Yes, disguise it as we may, we do keep under unnecessary restraint, and in a sort of slavery, a multitude of unfortunates who sigh for liberty, and to whom it would be very sweet. Their appearance of quiet, and their seeming acquiescence, are oftentimes utterly deceptive. Bewildered, doubtful of their own power of self-guidance, half conscious of insanity, still they know enough to know that the whole power of society holds them in its grip, and they resign themselves in despair.

Should we judge by outward appearances, we should conclude that the men in our State prisons were entirely resigned and contented.

It is not the maniac who beats against the bars, nor the restless lunatics who walk ceaselessly to and fro, nor those who watch every opening door to escape, but it is often the quiet and resigned ones, who feel the bitterness of their confinement.

We should continually bear in mind, first, that few men are wholly insane ; second, that the mind which sees darkly through certain disturbed faculties sees clearly through others ; and third, that most people carry into insanity the general charac-

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teristics, and the individual traits, which distinguished them when sane.

What more general characteristic of our countrymen, as a whole, what more common trait among individuals, than the desire of entire personal freedom? Nowhere on earth is individual independence so keenly desired, or so generally enjoyed as here. This desire is not always extinguished by insanity.

If there were not a common notion, that even the chronic and mildly insane patients in our hospitals, do not desire more liberty than they now enjoy, it would be a waste of words to discuss this matter.

To the thoughtful it must be evident from general considerations that they do desire it. To practical men the same becomes evident from observation of the insane, either without or within the hospitals. Get the confidence of the mild patients; listen to conversation among them; talk with those who have themselves been patients, and abundant evidence is found that the sense of confinement is a constant cause of unhappiness to many.

We used to hear the same argument to show that negro slaves were contented, and did not even desire freedom.

But if all these *a priori* influences, all these testimonies do not suffice, there are the strong walls, the grated windows, the carefully locked doors, to confirm the conclusion that the confinement is virtual imprisonment, not to a few, not to those who manifestly need it, but to all alike.

Who, on leaving a ward crowded with quiet and harmless lunatics, some of whom follow him wistfully with imploring looks, has not been painfully reminded by the clang of the closing door, and the click of the lock, that he has left some sad prisoners behind him? To how many of them must the click of that lock, without a handle that they can touch, be a sad reminder of their hopeless confinement, which is to them like real imprisonment?

There was pathos as well as humor in the exclamation of a young lunatic, taken, as he supposed, to a boarding-house, where he found himself a prisoner: "This is a strange house

INSANE WOMEN IN DOMESTIC SERVICE.

indeed ; the doors are all locked on the outside to keep the family in ! Anybody can come in, but nobody can get out ! ”

It would be folly to deny that restraint by walls, by iron sashes, by oaken door and by constant guard, is necessary for a certain class of patients, under our mode of treatment. But it is equal folly to maintain that it is necessary for all, or for nine-tenths. And if not necessary, upon what ground can we defend our violation of a right which the lunatic never forfeited.

It is sinful and criminal to abridge unnecessarily the freedom of any innocent man ; and it is, moreover, cowardly and cruel to abridge that of an unfortunate lunatic. He has, alas ! little enough left of happiness, even with the largest liberty that he can safely enjoy. It is absurd to pretend that of all the lunatics in hospitals, none can be exempted from practical imprisonment ; and we ought to have a partial hospital delivery.

This is not an opinion formed without thought or knowledge. The Chairman of the Board craves to say a word upon his personal responsibility. He claims some knowledge of lunatics, gained by observation within and without hospitals.

He knows that there are some, especially women, who, in the seclusion of the hospitals, are as quiet and silent as a loaded gun, but who, upon any sudden excitement, as the approach of a stranger, flash into wrath, and discharge a volley of vituperation, abuse, and threats. Liability to such outbreak, is apt to be considered with us, as satisfactory proof that the woman must be constantly watched and restrained. But he has seen at Gheel women, precisely of this sort, employed to do domestic work, and even trusted with the care of little children. He has had such women flare up at his approach, and assail him with violent and abusive speech, their eyes flashing fury, and their arms brandishing defiance, just as furious patients in our hospitals do ; while, at the same time, they tenderly sheltered and caressed the little one that clung to their skirts, afraid of the quiet stranger, but not of the raving nurse.

Does not a scene like this teach many valuable lessons ? Does it not show that the instinctive parts of our nature, always strongest, continue to hold many lunatics who have broken utterly away from the restraints of reason, and may be success-

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fully appealed to in governing and directing them? But our system affords no opportunity of appealing to these instincts.

The scene was not only in a figurative sense like the bear and the wolf, and the little child leading them, but also in a practical one. The wild beasts in their utmost rage, and even in death agony, are instinctively tender to their little whelps. True, the whelps must be their own, else they would rend them. But human nature so much transcends that of the brutes, that the maternal instinct often holds sane and strong, in the wreck of reason, and the storm of passion.

Again, the scene teaches another lesson, to wit, that we must not infer from outward violent demonstrations—from noise, blasphemy and obscenity—that utter insanity pervades the mental and emotional nature of the lunatic. Anger does not brutalize the insane, as it does the sane. Real anger drives a coarse, uncultivated woman into ungovernable fury, and she beats, even her own little ones, with unsparing fists. But the anger of an insane woman is often as unreal as was its cause. It loosens her tongue, indeed, beyond her control; it makes her blaspheme, and spit, and brandish her arms; but she can still refrain from striking; and the passing storm does not affect her maternal instinct, which makes her tender to anything in the likeness of children. This certainly was the case with those women just mentioned.

There seems to be, in some lunatics, an inner consciousness that they are not sane; and though they are “full of sound and fury, it signifieth nothing.”

As ships, dismasted and rudderless, breast stream and wind, reeling and swaying larboard and starboard, but still holding firmly by an unseen cable to their anchors; so some madmen, “in the very torrent, tempest and whirlwind of passion,” are held by a little thread of reason, from going utterly adrift.

Those who would restrain them may snap this thread by the slightest impatience; or they may, by holding it gently, and handling it deftly, draw them safely back again.

NORMAL AND ABNORMAL INFLUENCES.

NORMAL AND ABNORMAL INFLUENCES.

One of the chief virtues of the colony system is that the insane are surrounded by normal, or sane influences, while under our system they are surrounded by abnormal or insane influences.

This important consideration probably escaped the founders of our system; and it is hardly enough considered by its supporters. It is true that certain advantages to some patients are extorted from their enforced association in our hospitals with other patients; but it is hard, up-hill, and unnatural work. That something can be done in this way, even under our system, indicates that much more can be done under more favoring circumstances.

The most powerful of all influences upon the sane or insane is that of human sympathy. What is fabled of the chameleon is true of man. The ordinary man soon takes on the moral hue of those about him; it is only the extraordinary man who does not.

It is in view of this principle that this Board has advocated surrounding the abnormals, as the mutes, the blind, and the like, with normal influences; the vicious with virtuous influences; and, it would add, the insane with sane influences.

Under our system of treating lunatics, nine-tenths of the social influences upon any one patient, may be called abnormal, and only one-tenth normal influences, since the insane part of the community in which he lives is as nine to one of the sane. But under the colony system, as practised at Gheel, one thousand insane persons are scattered among more than seven hundred families, where the moral influences are at least as five to one of the abnormal; and as the lunatics mingle much in the community at large, it may be said that the normal or sane influences, are as ten to one of the insane.*

* When we see the statements in the Report of one of our hospitals that many women are employed in washing, others in cooking, others in scrubbing house, and still more in the sewing-room, we cannot help thinking that some of these hapless creatures might be released from that dreary abode of the wretched, (set upon a hill-top to be seen of men,) and do their work in the humble dwellings of the people, where it is so much needed, and where they could again share some domestic and social relations such as made their youth pleasant, and might make their old age less forlorn.

The last Report of the Northampton hospital states that 2,801 garments were made up, and 14,698 garments were repaired in the sewing-room; and we infer that the work was done mainly by women patients.

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FARM ASYLUMS.

The last report of this Board contained some account of the plan of boarding pauper lunatics in private families under supervision, as practised in Scotland. A third system is that of the farm asylums.

It has been practically demonstrated, and especially in France, that lunatics, taken in considerable numbers, can nearly pay their expenses; and that industrial establishments, in which they do most of the work, can be made profitable, if government allows a small sum toward the expense of keeping them. Indeed, this sum makes the profit.

The asylum at Clermont, which should rather be called an industrial establishment for lunatics, is a private enterprise, and is managed mainly with a view to profit. It contains about 300 private patients, placed there by their friends, who pay 700 francs, about \$170, a year, and upwards, according to the nature of the accommodations required; and about 1,200 paupers, placed there by the departmental government, at the rate of seven francs, or one dollar seventy cents, a week.

There is a central asylum, in which more than half of the patients are lodged by night. These are regularly and systematically employed at such work as they can do, either in shops, at simple trades, as shoemaking, tailoring and the like; or upon a large vegetable garden.

There are two colonies in the neighboring towns with extensive farms, where agriculture is pursued, upon a large and diversified scale. The most docile patients, and those best calculated for farm work, are sent from the central asylum to the colonies, where they work in company with sane farmers, who act as fuglemen; and under the supervision of inspectors, who work with them.

The colonists raise all the produce needed for their own support, and for that of the central hospital; while the patients in the latter make the clothes, shoes, hats, &c., used by themselves and by the colonists, besides some articles for sale. The farm is not walled in, nor is there anything peculiar in the structure

GENERAL RESULTS.

of the houses, nor of the farm arrangements, save that everything is upon the plainest and most economical plan.

It has not yet entered into the minds of the gentlemen who manage the establishment, that paupers who become insane, are to be lodged in palaces, and daintily fed. Everything is to be clean and tidy; the food is to be nutritious, and the clothing and lodging warm and comfortable; because this is not only required by government, and by common humanity, but it is economical. In other respects the pauper lunatic is lodged and fed as he was before he became insane; and the straw in his wooden shoes need be no finer than that which other peasants use. Order, industry and thrift prevail. The lunatics are not required to work over six hours a day, but they are stimulated to effort by various means and motives: by example, by emulation, by fear of being remanded to the central establishment, and especially by the hope of rewards, which are given in money, or in some delicacy, or in some additions to their fixed allowance of food; for they are not allowed, as our pauper lunatics are, to sit down thrice daily, to a plentiful repast, and to fill themselves full of food such as they never ate while sane, and while working vigorously. But they have just what they can rightfully claim,—enough of the plainest food to maintain health. If they want more, they must earn it.

It would swell this report unduly, to give any special account of other methods of treating the insane which are beginning to find favor in Europe. The leading features of several are copied from Gheel; and the example set by unlearned peasantry, is followed by men of science. Several municipalities select from their pauper lunatics a certain number, and send them into the country to work upon farms. This has been practised many years with marked success in Switzerland.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Thus we see the effects of any idea, true or false, respecting the insane, which gets lodged in the public mind. Institutions are based upon the idea; the idea strengthens the institution; the institutions react, and strengthen the idea.

In Massachusetts, the idea got lodgment in the public mind,

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that the insane must be confined and guarded. The idea suggested that institutions for confining and guarding them should be built. Once built, they react to strengthen the popular idea. The thought of any other mode of treating them will not be entertained. As the number of insane demanding care increases, we go on multiplying public institutions for confining and curing them, until we have seven, all upon the same model, and the cry is still for more.

In Brabant, centuries ago, a different idea got lodgment in the public mind, to wit, that insane people may be employed and utilized. Under this idea grew up the colony at Gheel.

This is the embodiment of a popular idea ; the rude institution of an uncultivated peasantry. The government finally adopted and regulated the establishment, and now there are gathered together in one neighborhood, but in separate dwelling-houses of the common people, over one thousand lunatics, of whom less than a score are confined in a hospital.

Now it is probable, that if the idea had pervaded the public mind in Massachusetts, that a large proportion of insane people could be safely lodged, supervised and made useful in ordinary farm-houses, the hospital at Worcester would have sufficed as a central establishment for all the insane at public charge, who need confinement and medical treatment.

The rest would have been kept under supervision, but provided for among their relatives, or in such households as could be induced to receive them, or in private hospitals ; and the great cost of the hospitals at Taunton and Northampton might have been spared to the State treasury. The yearly income of that cost, added to the annual cost of the establishments, would have paid for the supervision and board of the lunatics, while the product of their own industry would have added no small amount to the public wealth. As it is, there are now nearly 1,200 men and women, more or less insane, from the harmless monomaniac to the raving madman, locked up together in these hospitals, and nearly 600 in other close asylums.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION.

The State has now the immediate charge of and responsibility for 697 lunatic paupers. There is no known cause for apprehending any increase disproportionate to the increase of the population. On the contrary, there are grounds for believing that there will be a relative decrease, providing the laws lately passed, are neither repealed nor allowed to become a dead letter.

The State maintains four establishments ; employs about 170 persons in official and domestic capacity, and expends above \$50,000 annually for their salaries and wages.

It is obliged, moreover, to monopolize the treatment of lunatics of the middle class, of the indigent class, and also of those town paupers for whom medical treatment seems necessary. It virtually keeps out of the field of competition those who might enter it (as individuals do in European countries) were it not for the existence of State hospitals which treat private patients.

It is very important, therefore, to guard against falling into that lethargic condition, and into those habits of routine, so easily engendered in establishments where officials are paid from the public funds, and have no active competition.

It behooves us, moreover, to prevent any enlargement of the State responsibility, whether moral or pecuniary ; to see that the public establishments be not increased in number or extent ; and, if possible, that they be lessened.

This is consistent with the general policy which this Board has followed from the outset.

In this view, the Board will throw out some suggestions for the consideration of the legislature.

The State has to provide for about 700 lunatic paupers. The first thing to be done is to make a strict examination of every case, and ascertain whether there are any who have no just claim to be considered State paupers. This is, indeed, pretty thoroughly done, now ; but further examination might show that some ought to be remanded to those upon whom they have a more just claim.

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The next thing is to ascertain how many could be safely intrusted to their friends, or boarded in responsible families for a compensation in money, equal to their cost in the hospitals. It is probable that this would reduce the number to 600. Then form, at Worcester or elsewhere, a central establishment for a minimum number of 300 lunatics. This would require a hospital, or close asylum, for 100 patients. They being of the pauper class, their accommodations would be of the plainest and cheapest kind consistent with comfort and durability. The cost need not be over \$200,000.

The other 200 might be provided for *in ordinary dwelling-houses*, hired or built for the purpose, in the neighborhood of the hospital. Such houses, with a small farm attached, need not cost over \$10,000 each, or \$100,000 for ten. Nearest the hospital, four or five such houses, calculated for twenty (or better, for ten) patients each, would suffice for those most difficult to manage, and most liable to relapse.

Those of the chronic and entirely harmless class, might be accommodated in more remote dwellings, under the charge of responsible persons, and paid for at reasonable rates. Some of the houses could be under the charge of employés of the hospital, whose constant presence is not required in it—the steward, farmer, mechanic, and the like.

Thus we should commence training persons to the care of the insane; and forming a public opinion in the neighborhood favorable to the enjoyment by lunatics of those social privileges and enjoyments from which they are now hopelessly cut off by residence in a close asylum.

The first cost of such an establishment need not exceed \$300,000; while the hospital which it is proposed to build from the proceeds of the sale of the old Worcester Hospital property, will cost at least \$500,000. The interest on the money saved—or \$14,000 a year—would probably exceed the increased cost of carrying on an establishment in several houses.

For the remaining 300 pauper lunatics we might commence one, or two, FARM ASYLUMS.

There is a fair prospect that the State Almshouses of Tewksbury and Monson may be discontinued; or, at least, so reduced

SUGGESTIONS.

in the number of inmates, that either of them might be used as experimental Farm Asylums for lunatics. Such of the inmates received at the Central Establishment as seem best fitted for farm work, could be drafted off to the Farm Asylums. They might there work with such of the paupers as could work, and with as many sane persons as could be profitably employed.

It would be better in some respects to have a reasonable number of sane and insane paupers in one establishment than to have each class in an establishment by itself; because one of the strongest arguments against aggregation of paupers, or of lunatics, is the homogeneity of the inmates.

The labor of the pauper and of the lunatic, properly combined and aided by the skill of sane laborers, might not only raise farm and garden produce enough for their own establishments, but have some surplus.

The Superintendent of the Tewksbury Almshouse, a man peculiarly fitted for the management of a Farm Asylum, testified in a former Report that he had had thirty lunatics who were among the most useful laborers upon the State farm.

If it should be found desirable, the State might do as Messrs. Labitte do in their great Farm Asylum in France—receive town pauper lunatics, and private patients, who could be utilized upon a farm, at a very low rate of board; probably very much lower than the rate now charged in the close asylums. Messrs. Labitte receive such at a little over \$1.50 per week, while our charge is \$3.50 per week to the towns, and \$5 and upward to private patients.

The State could keep all the pauper lunatics properly belonging to Boston for less than the interest of the capital which it is proposed to invest in a new hospital; and save to the city the cost of maintaining a palatial establishment.

Boston paid last year \$5.12 per week for each patient in her hospital, or \$53,514.24 for the whole, besides her share of the cost of the State hospitals.

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Table showing the cost of supporting the Insane belonging to Massachusetts.

WHERE SITUATED.	Year ending—	Average No. of Massachusetts Patients.	AVERAGE COST OF EACH.		Total Cost of Support.
			Per week.	Per year.	
	1869.				
Worcester Hospital, . . .	Sept. 30,	383 ²	\$4 02	\$209 04	\$80,062 32
Taunton Hospital, . . .	30,	390 ²	4 14	215 28	83,959 20
Northampton Hospital, . .	30,	355 ²	3 68	191 36	67,932 80
State Hospitals, . . .	Sept. 30,	1,128	. .	. .	\$231,954 32
Boston Hospital, . . .	Nov. 30,	201 ³	\$5 12 ⁵	\$266 24	53,514 24
Ipswich Receptacle, . . .	Sept. 30,	56.25	2 90	150 80	8,482 50
McLean Asylum, . . .	Dec. 31,	187 ⁴ ²	14 00 ⁶	728 00	99,736 00
Tewksbury Receptacle, . .	Sept. 30,	266 ⁴	2 16.66	112 66	29,967 56
Total in public establishments, }	. .	1,788.25	. .	. .	\$423,654 62
At home, (independent,) ¹ .	. .	868	\$3 50	\$182 00	\$157,976 00
At home and in Almshouses, (paupers,) ¹ }	. .	358	2 50	130 00	46,540 00
Total at home, in Almshouses, &c., }	. .	1,226	. .	. .	\$204,516 00
Total, (Massachusetts,) .	. .	3,014	. .	. .	\$628,170 62

1 Whole number of insane in the State calculated from the ratio to population ascertained and reported, by the Commissioners of Lunacy, in 1853-55. From the number of independent and of pauper insane thus determined, those of each class in hospitals as above are deducted, and the remainder assumed to be at home or in Almshouses or in hospitals in other States. The State paupers are supposed to be all in the institutions above specified.

2 Patients from other States not included.

3 From clerk of Directors.

4 Calculated.

5 For year ending May 1, 1869.

6 Dr. Tyler's letter.

Of course some parts of this are only approximate. The average cost at home and in hospitals, in other States, of supporting the private and independent insane of all classes, including the very rich, who are supported at great expense, and those who are in comfortable, and those who are in straitened circumstances, exceeds \$3.50, which is here assumed.

The pauper insane probably cost more than the sum, \$2.50, assumed. The average weekly cost of all the paupers, sane and insane, old and young, and babes, was in the year previous, \$2.37 in almshouses throughout the State.

IMPRISONMENT OF CRIMINALS IN THE HOSPITALS.

It is safe, then, to assume \$3.50 and \$2.50 as the minimum cost of these classes.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAUPER PATIENTS.

Many of our people, especially of the agricultural class, object strongly to the association of their insane relatives in our State hospitals, with paupers, most of whom are foreigners, and unfortunately of the least cultivated class.

Doubtless the same objection is felt by some of the unfortunate lunatics themselves, and adds a pang to the sorrows of their confinement.

While sane they would have shrunk from intimate association with such persons; and we know how often insanity intensifies the tastes and prejudices of the individual.

The reorganization of our system of treating and caring for the insane would give opportunity for remedying whatever there may be objectionable in the present mode of classification; especially the

IMPRISONMENT OF CRIMINALS IN THE HOSPITALS.

This is a great evil in itself; and it is a cruel aggravation of the sufferings of the innocent and sensitive insane.

It is another evidence of the association, in the public mind, of lunatic hospitals with places of mere confinement—prisons.

In rearranging the system care would be taken not to thrust in among our innocent lunatics those who have committed foul crimes, but are innocent by reason of insanity; nor those who are really guilty, and have been saved by a false plea.

Care would be taken also that the confinement of criminal lunatics should be of a nature to deter criminals from resorting to the plea of lunacy, so that it might be made really penal for the really guilty.

The above is only a rough sketch of a plan, which could be varied in several ways, without departing from the central idea.

The difficulties in the way are mainly two; first, to break away from the deep-rooted idea—the growth in our State of half a century—that lunatics differ, not in degree and passing mood, from other people, but that they differ in kind; and

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though belonging to the genus man, yet that they form a species of madmen; and that their specific characteristics are so much alike, that they must all be shut up together in CLOSE ASYLUMS.

The second difficulty would arise from the honest opposition of some experts, who have possession of the field; the selfish opposition of other experts, and of parties interested in support of the present system.

If the plan could be adopted, even as an experiment, it would enable the State to disembarrass itself of the charge of one, if not of two close lunatic asylums; and let them be managed by private enterprise, under the strictest official supervision.

The same principle might be adopted in the management of the other State institutions. If any company of business men had to feed, lodge, warm, clothe, and employ, 5,281 persons as the State has to do, the first thought would be to arrange and coördinate the several establishments in which they are kept, so that all the supplies could be purchased by one agent; and the productive power in each establishment be made available, as most needed for the others. It could also, by a general commissariat, assist in the work of supplying the towns, which now have to provide for over 4,000 town paupers, by about 225 commissariats.

The Board will propose a plan for such coördination and coöperation of the ten Institutions supported by the State. Meantime, the adoption of a plan like that proposed above, would be a step in the right direction.

GOOD WORK OF OUR HOSPITALS FOR LUNATICS.

It is an ungracious task to criticise, and to point out defects, where there is so much to commend, and to praise; but somebody must perform it. There is, in our public documents, and in newspaper reports, so much self-laudation, unqualified praise, and indiscriminating approval of our public institutions, that the Report of the Board of State Charities may be pardoned for setting forth what is overlooked elsewhere.

The lunatic hospitals of Massachusetts have been a proper source of State pride. They have done a blessed work. They

GOOD WORK OF HOSPITALS FOR LUNATICS.

have lightened one of the heaviest burdens which humanity has to bear.

As curative institutions they stand among the foremost Close Asylums of the world. As beneficent institutions, they are unexcelled. As honestly and mercifully administered institutions, they are probably unequalled.

Without disparagement to those of other countries and States, it may be said that the average moral and intellectual character of the persons employed in our hospitals, from superintendents to scrub girls, is higher than elsewhere, because of the moral and intellectual standard of the community from which they are drawn.

Some of the very prejudices of the people work to the advantage of the hospitals, for many who will not, for any price, do what they call menial work in ordinary houses, will do it cheerfully in hospitals, because they consider that it is sanctified by the end.

But the blessed work of our hospitals is done in spite of radical faults of organization, by able, honest, and zealous administration.

The belief that the same ability, honesty, and zeal, would accomplish far greater results, under a better system, has led the Board to make some criticisms; and although it approves the proposed reorganization of the Worcester Hospital, it would suggest that, before final action is taken upon it, the whole matter of the treatment of the insane, and the various systems now under trial, be examined and reported upon by a competent commission of professional, and of non-professional persons.

CONCLUDING REMARKS UPON INSANITY.

The leading idea and wish, in making the foregoing desultory remarks, are to have some improvement, in some way or other, of the hapless condition of our lunatics; especially by lessening their segregation, and increasing their freedom.

The same idea is more forcibly expressed by that eminent and humane physiologist, Henry Maudsley, of London.*

“I cannot but think that future progress in the improvement of

* *Physiology and Pathology of the Mind*, by Henry Maudsley, M. D., London.

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the treatment of the insane lies in the direction of lessening the sequestration, and increasing the liberty of them. Many chronic insane, incurable and harmless, will be allowed to spend the remaining days of their sorrowful pilgrimage in private families, having the comforts of family life, and the priceless blessing of the utmost freedom that is compatible with their proper care. The one great impediment to this reform at present lies in the public ignorance, the unreasoning fear, and the selfish avoidance of insanity. When knowledge is gradually made to take the place of ignorance, then will a kindly feeling of sympathy for the insane unite with a just recognition of their own interests on the part of those who receive them into their houses, to secure for them proper accommodation and good treatment."

"Then also will asylums, instead of being vast receptacles for the concealment and safe keeping of lunacy, acquire more and more the character of hospitals for the insane; while those who superintend them, being able to give more time and attention to the scientific study of insanity, and to the means of its treatment, will no longer be open to the reproach of forgetting their character as physicians, and degenerating into mere house stewards, farmers, or secretaries."

That a great deal may be done to lessen the *sequestration*, enlarge the freedom, and increase the usefulness of the chronic insane, may be clearly seen by a careful study of social movement.

It seems certain that if any social commotion tends to increase insanity, a war, such as that which lately convulsed our community, would do it.

We have no sufficient data to show the whole effect of the war upon the matter of insanity; but enough to illustrate certain phases of it.

It would be inferred that a direful and bloody civil war would drive so many people mad, that the public lunatic hospitals would become crowded; but careful examination shows, that from 1860 to 1865 the admissions to our hospitals of new cases from Massachusetts decreased, [relatively to the population,] while from 1865 to 1870, they have steadily increased.

STATISTICS OF LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The following Table shows the Annual Population of Massachusetts and the Number of Patients from that population admitted to five Public Lunatic Hospitals during the past ten years. (See Table in Appendix for proportion of sexes.)*

Y E A R S .	Annual Population.	Patients Admitted.	Population to 1 Patient.
1860,	1,231,066	797	1,545
1861,	1,238,262	795	1,558
1862,	1,245,467	658	1,893
1863,	1,252,708	640	1,957
1864,	1,260,000	647	1,947
1865,	1,267,826	629	2,015
1866,	1,274,700	729	1,749
1867,	1,282,115	791	1,621
1868,	1,280,571	824	1,565
1869,	1,297,044	893	1,452
Average for 10 years,	1,263,826	740	1,708

Among the causes of the decrease of lunatics in our hospitals was, probably, the call for every living machine that could carry a musket.

The Secretary of War threw his drag over the whole land ; and as a deep-sea-net draws up many strange nondescripts of the mighty deep, so that great national drag-net drew forth a multitude of “ odd fish ” of the land.

Among them were many paupers, who, otherwise, would have remained in the asylums. Our idiot schools were represented by young men who made exemplary soldiers. The Worcester hospital sent a large squad of lunatics ; and the other hospitals were fully represented.

But who can tell how many, who had lapsed into the listlessness of insanity, were magnetized into life and activity by the

* Calculated by logarithms on rate of increase in previous decade. Peculiar circumstances occurring within the last few years have probably affected the rate, so that the actual number in 1869 is greater than here set down.

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shock of war ; or, how many who were becoming listless and approaching insanity, were kept sane and active by the excitement and the occupation growing out of it ? As boats float heedless of rudder in a calm, but answer its slightest touch in a breeze, so some minds, unstable or insane while unoccupied, answer the helm of reason, as soon as impelling motives give them headway enough.

Another reason doubtless was the increased value of the services of men and women at home.

Some who had been upon the "retired list," were recalled ; and none were put upon it who could by any possibility be made useful.

Could we become as fervid at the call of humanity, as we did at the call of country, we should soon effect a partial hospital delivery of lunatics. And if we were as hard pushed for helpers as we were during the war, we should convert many of the idle and listless inmates, into useful and happy workers.

The change would be hailed with joy by many families, who are always anxious about their relatives necessarily confined in the hospitals.

REFORMATORIES.

All paupers without town settlements ; all adult lunatics, and idiots, whether paupers or not ; all persons under arrest and confinement ; all persons convicted of crime, and undergoing sentence, are wards of the Commonwealth. This sacred relationship should be kept constantly in mind, so as to secure the well-being of the feeble subject, and to keep quick the conscience of the powerful liege.

The State may imprison, restrain, or control her wards in any manner that she chooses. But her right implies duty ; and she should not only prevent any avoidable harm to them, but provide them with opportunities and means of moral and mental growth, during the time they are under her guardianship.

Such means and opportunities are provided by the State, and by benevolent individuals, as largely as in any other country. Much, however, remains to be done everywhere.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL. SCHOOL SHIPS.

But statesmen, philanthropists, and reformers, regard most adults of the above-named classes, especially those of the criminal class, with doubtful solicitude ; and ever hope for them, as against hope.

A bend in the soft twig becomes a crook in the hard wood ; especially where the twig sprang from a crooked tree. Time is an essential element for radical change of moral tendencies, whether inherited or acquired ; and there is not enough of it in the last two-thirds of life, to straighten out all crooks acquired during the first third of it.

But all wise and good men are hopeful ; and all practical reformers are trustful, as well as hopeful, about the young. Let then the young wards of the Commonwealth be considered and called the CHILDREN OF THE STATE, so that the name may constantly remind the public of its tender relationship to them.

The State reformatories proper are, the Boys' Reform School at Westborough, with 295 inmates ; the Girls' Industrial School at Lancaster with 139 inmates, and the two School Ships with 270 inmates.

Each of these schools has a considerable number of youth apprenticed out to individuals, but still, more or less, under the guardianship of the parent establishment.

The reports of these several schools are before you.

The additional knowledge which the Board has been able to get from personal visits, and other means, enables it to speak favorably upon the general condition of these establishments.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON is, in one sense, a reformatory institution, and is far more important, and more promising of good results than any of the others, because it is based upon sounder principles. The number of inmates at the close of the year was 287 ; and the number apprenticed out, during the year was 223.

The reports of the Visiting Agent abound in valuable and interesting matter, and are specially commended to the attention of the legislature.

The general aspect of the establishment is delightful and full of promise for the future.

The Board has often and earnestly urged, that the policy of

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placing out the children of all reformatories as soon as places can be found for them, should be substituted for the prevailing policy of retaining them in the central establishment, with a view to teaching and reforming them by its discipline. If this policy is persistently followed in the State Primary School, the effect will be to place the children where they are needed ; and where they have the best chance of becoming good men and women ; and to keep reducing the numbers in the central establishment until it shall become a mere receiving and distributing station.

Moreover, if the hands of the Visiting Agent are strengthened, as they ought to be, the recruits for our Naval Reformatory Squadron will be so scarce, that one, at least, of the School Ships may be sold ; a consummation devoutly to be wished.

It would swell this Report unduly to go into any detailed account of these institutions ; but the Board feels constrained to criticise the policy adopted in one of them.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The mode of choosing trustees and directors of our public institutions, and the character of the gentlemen appointed, give reasonable assurance that they will be honestly and earnestly administered ; while the method of inspection will prevent the long continuance of any abuses that may accidentally creep in.

The danger is that unsound principles may be adopted in the organization ; and then the ability and zeal of the administration may add to their untoward effects.

This matter deserves consideration and comment. These may as well be given in speaking of the State Industrial School at Lancaster, especially as the last report of the establishment deprecates the effects of the recent legislation which imposed duties of supervision upon this Board ; and implies that a discharge of these duties would harm the establishment by breaking through its adopted policy.

This Institution continues under the general charge of a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and composed of gentlemen of high character and generous purpose ; and under the immediate government of an earnest and laborious Super-

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

intendent. Its beneficent work during the past year, compares well with that done in former years. The average number of its inmates has been 140 ; who live in five separate families. The wisdom of the plan of separate dwellings has become manifest ; moreover, experience shows that they were right who, at the outset, would have had the families still smaller, more numerous, and more widely separated.

The Superintendent in his last report says :—

“As in previous years, so again, the separation of the newly-received and returned girls of an especially vicious character, from the younger and less contaminated, suggests itself as a matter for consideration. Were a house placed at our disposal, either by private beneficence or State appropriation, we should not hesitate, at once, to introduce this feature, at least of classification, and with high hope of increasing the present great usefulness of our Institution.”

This, like all other measures favoring diffusion and against aggregation, is a step in the right direction ; and the Board commends the matter to the consideration of the legislature. If the Institution is to be enlarged it should be by increase in the number of houses ; and these should be undistinguishable by any outward feature from ordinary dwellings.

The Board feels called upon to notice a remark of the Superintendent which, there is reason to suppose, embodies not only his own opinion, but also that of the Trustees. It is as follows :—

“The law passed at the close of the last session of the legislature, giving enlarged powers to the Board of State Charities, in connection with their visiting agency, and referring to the commitment of girls to our Institution, seems to work injuriously, as it affords opportunity for escape, and also adds to the labor of securing the commitment of a girl to the school. The practical working has been, that there have been scarcely any commitments since it has gone into operation. We think the law requires modification.”*

The Board cannot understand how this law should “afford

* Pub. Doc. No. 20, 1869, p. 19.

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opportunity for escape," or how it should "add to the labor of commitment of any girl to the school" who really ought to be committed. But it can understand how it should be unpalatable to the Trustees and Superintendent, because it imposes upon a Central Board the duty of supervising the inmates and apprentices of the Industrial School, as well as all the other wards of the Commonwealth.

The Trustees think that they, and they only should have this matter in charge; and that any interference by any other authorities would be prejudicial to the Institution. They claim that none others have a right even to know where they have apprenticed the girls. They have withheld this knowledge from the Board, though it has been formally requested; and have evaded compliance with the law, upon the ground that it did not embody the sense of the legislature, but was passed by mistake!

The Superintendent complains that this law lessens commitments to his school, and advises its modification; but, if it does so by placing girls in good families, it should rather be vigorously enforced, even though the school have to be reduced to one house, or totally closed.

Institutions are built upon ideas; and as these are true or false, the foundations are firm or loose. It seems as if the builders of this Institution had adopted one wrong idea, and incorporated it into primary organization, where it has worked like crumbling stone in a wall,—requiring props to the structure, and various devices to remedy its evil effects.

The idea is that of secrecy; or, at least, indirection, in the management of the establishment. This idea cropped out in changing the name of State Reform School for girls, for the present one; and it has been cropping out ever since.

It was to be a school, and yet must not court public attention as other schools do, but rather shun it. It was to be a school for girls, but nothing in the name must reveal its real purpose, of reforming *vicious* girls. It was for a criminal class; but a name was adopted which would mislead; and it was called an Industrial School.

The real purpose of reforming bad girls, was shrouded under

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

the avowed purpose of teaching girls to work. Captious moralists might call this acting under false pretences; for where is the difference between pretending to be what one is not, and pretending not to be what one is?

This idea has influenced the administration of the school, and has led to a confirmed policy which this Board regrets to see adopted by a public institution of this Commonwealth.

It has led to a sort of Star Chamber process, by which a single trustee can convey a girl secretly to the school, without her knowing whither she is going, and imprison her there. A power which may be safely entrusted to any of the present trustees, but not to all who have been, or may be, on the Board.

It leads to the practice of smuggling the girl out of the school, and placing her beyond reach or knowledge of her friends.

It leads to attempts to conceal the place of residence by various devices inconsistent with an open and fearless administration; and inconsistent with ideas of entire publicity of all public business.

It leads the apprenticed girls to a course of deceit by concealing their antecedents from their new neighbors.

It leads to attempts to have the Institution escape that supervision by a Central Board, to which all other State Institutions are, and ought to be, subjected.

It leads to resistance of all attempts to have women upon the Board of Administration, although they, by natural fitness, and by affinity of sex, would more easily gain the confidence of young girls than men can, and be better advisers.

It leads to such treatment of the advisory Board of Ladies, as practically defeats the object of their appointment.

This Board believes that if such a policy is pursued longer, it will lead to greater difficulties, and therefore earnestly advises its abandonment.

INDENTURING GIRLS.

The girls are placed out in respectable country families, and are encouraged to conceal the fact that they come from the Reformatory. The only persons who need know it, are the officers of the Institution, and the heads of the family in which the

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girl is placed; and there is usually an understanding that they are to keep the knowledge to themselves. The officers do so by visiting her cautiously, and with care not to let their official character be known. In their correspondence with her, they sometimes carefully abstain from using the stamped envelopes of the Institution.

This policy the Trustees have openly announced and defended, in a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Charitable Institutions. It is in pursuance of this policy that they resist the efforts of the Board of State Charities to visit these wards of the State, and take cognizance of their condition—even holding back a list of names and residence of the apprentices, which the Board requires in order to discharge the duty imposed upon it by the laws.

The heads of the household easily accede to this policy of concealment; and the girl grows up with the opportunity (which she certainly ought to have) of taking a good social position, but with the dreadful disadvantage of having to live a lie.

A case cited in support of the wisdom of their policy by the Trustees, in a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, will serve as a fair specimen of the effects of the policy; but it must be taken in connection with the fact, that many of the girls had been tainted in their morals, and some had been inmates of brothels, before admission to the School. The Trustees stated that one of their girls, who had gained character and position, recently informed them that she was about to be married to a respectable young man, and she wished that great precaution should be taken that her former connection with the School should not become known.

Now, this young man knew the fact, or he did not know it. If he knew it, he was probably affected by the usual *glamour* which nature throws about the person of the young, to conceal defects, enhance beauties, and make them attractive to the other sex; and this made him, at the time, disregard the fact. But, among the mixed considerations and motives in his mind, was probably the consciousness, that society did not know about the girl, all that he knew. Her public reputation was pure.

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For the consequences of that motive, the Trustees are partly responsible, because, by their connivance, the ignorance prevailed. When, therefore, after the young man emerged from the *glamour*, and his wife's charms decreased, while her blemishes increased; if the fact of her origin embittered any quarrel; if it became known abroad (as it surely would in time) and led his relatives, and friends to join against the unfortunate wife, and if domestic misery or separation followed, the result is plainly attributable, in part, to this policy of concealment.

And so would it be if more terrible consequences should follow; and if *poisoned* blood should make hideous the infancy, and taint the whole stream of life, in the progeny of that marriage.

If, on the other hand, the young man did not know it, then was a fraud practised, and the girl obtained a husband under false pretences; because any chaste young man may rightfully claim, that the maiden whom he marries, shall be as pure as the snow-flake and untainted in reputation. Predestined to some husband, each maiden should lead a life unstained by conduct that she would blush to have known to him.

However few may live up to this, all should be taught to aim at it; and the State must not teach, through her institutions, any lower doctrine. If a pure young man marries a tainted girl, whom he would not have married had he known her history, Massachusetts is in some measure blamable, because her officers promoted the deceit practised upon him.

The policy of the trustees of the Lancaster school is defended, by some, upon two grounds: first, that society does practical injustice and great wrong towards young women who have lost caste, whether they have lost it justly or unjustly. They say that a young man may revel in licentiousness, and pollute body and soul by gross sensuality, and yet be held a desirable husband; while a girl upon whom the breath of suspicion has blown, is rejected as a wife. This is wrong and cruel, and leads to undeserved misery; but we must not meet a social wrong with another wrong; and it is wrong to society, as well as to the individual, to train a class of girls to go forth into the

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world, and live a lie ; to conceal, even from intimates, an important phase of their lives ; to “make believe” they have been, what they have not been.

Besides, the effect of this policy of secrecy must be depressing to the moral nature of the girls themselves. Virtues expand, away from the open sunlight of truth, only with the sickly growth of plants in the dark.

We teach our boys to scorn a lie, and every false pretence ; shall we teach our girls a lower morality ?

The old moralist taught us that no man truly repents of his sin, or purifies himself from its polluting effects, until he courts all its natural consequences, and expiates it in his life.

Practical reformers tell us that the reformation of convicts is never to be relied upon, so long as it is the policy of their lives to conceal their former criminality.

The Society for the Aid of Discharged Convicts in this State, strives to impress upon every man, both the rightfulness and the expediency of their “making a clean breast of it ;” and saying to whoever employs them, and to those with whom they seek new associations in life, “Sir, I come out of the State’s prison ; I mean to lead a good life ; and I begin by telling you the truth. Will you help me to continue to do so ?”

It is hard to bring convicts to this, but many are brought to it ; and then they feel as the pilgrim felt after he had thrown off his burden. No longer depressed by bearing this burden, the load of which becomes heavier and heavier as the necessity for its being borne increases ; no longer fearful of meeting an old associate ; no longer trembling lest their disguise should fall off ; no longer forced to invent lies about the past ; no longer wearing a mask, which they dare not take off, even at home and before their children ;—they stand erect, and look heavenward, like brave men.

“Let us now infer from these things,” says F. W. Robertson, “a great truth—*the influence of non-detection*. They who have done wrong congratulate themselves upon not being found out. Boys sin by disobedience ; men commit crimes against society, and their natural impulse is to hush all up, and if what they have done is undiscovered, to consider it a happy escape. Now, the worst mis-

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fortune that can happen is, to sin and to escape detection;—*shame and sorrow can do God's work as nothing else can do it.* We can readily conceive that, if this shame and scandal had been hushed up, then the offender would have thought it a fortunate escape, and sinned again. A sin undetected, is the soil out of which fresh sin will grow. Somehow, like a bullet wound, the extraneous evil *must* come out in the face of day, be *found* out, or else be acknowledged by confession."

DEFENCE OF THE POLICY OF SECRECY.

The Trustees urge other facts and considerations in defence of their policy of secrecy. They are mainly two:

First. That one-half their girls, at least, are of such tender age, and have lived under such circumstances, as to forbid the idea of unchastity; that they are as virtuous, and really as good as ordinary children; and that, under favoring circumstances, they will grow up virtuous and useful women.

Second. Public opinion respecting their school is such, that if a girl is known to have been in it, she can with difficulty obtain a good social position. That such knowledge makes respectable people shun her; while it encourages bad men to attempt her ruin; and so increases her danger.

This Board has endeavored, in former reports, to set forth the theoretical and practical objections to the attempt to reform children and youth by wholesale; but it has found no objections so strong as the condition of things here presented by the Trustees. It amounts to this,—that the State takes from brothels, and other haunts of vice, or from corrupt and corrupting influences, a hundred girls of known sin and crime and commits them to a Reformatory; and then shuts up with them, a hundred other little girls, unconvicted of crime, and unsuspected of any special vice. Consequently, while few of the first class are permanently bettered, the reputation and chastity of the whole of the second class are endangered.

A noble and practical woman, writing about the danger of associating a young girl, with those older in years, and experienced in vice, says:—

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“She is exposed to association with persons experienced in crime, but a small portion of whom regain or take any honorable place in society, and who diffuse around them a pestilential moral atmosphere of their own. The convict women themselves, hardened as they are, shudder (so the prison matrons tell us) at seeing a young girl come to be like them. What had that poor child done that her life should be thus blighted?”

If such, even in a smaller degree, is the result of this policy, of associating girls of tender years, innocent of crime or vice, with older girls practised in both, then it would have been better to take the counsel of those early friends of the plan of a Girls' Reformatory who advised that an ordinary country-house should be hired for a receiving station, and the girls immediately placed out to board in decent families, and that the funds, instead of being invested in buildings, and in the expenses of a great Reformatory, should be employed to pay their board, and to pay a corps of inspectors whose sole business it should be to visit and supervise them. Nay! rather than have such a state of things continue, it would be better to sell the five houses, and recommence the school in another place, and with a less objectionable policy. If little girls, innocent of crime, and untrained to vice, must be taken to a public institution, it ought not to be to the one specially destined by law for criminal and vicious girls; because, first, the association can hardly fail to have bad effects upon them; and second, because a residence in it confessedly brings them into bad repute, and increases their danger of being seduced.

But this Board would fain believe, that the wish of the Trustees to defend a mistaken policy of their administration, makes them exaggerate, in their own minds, existing evils, and dangerous tendencies. Furthermore, it is probable, that if half, or all, the Trustees were intelligent and earnest women, they would find means of lessening those evils, and averting those dangerous tendencies.

Some of those friends of the Institution who opposed the plan of placing women on the Board of Trustees, hoped that the benefits of the plan would be realized by an advisory

PRISONS AND THEIR SUPERVISION.

board of women ; but, practically, that measure is of very little effect.

The Board, therefore, renews its recommendation that half, or more, of the Trustees of the State Industrial School shall be women. It renewedly recommends that this, and the other Reformatories, whether on shore or afloat, shall be required to adopt the policy of early apprenticeship, even if they have to offer pecuniary inducement to good families to receive the children, as they are empowered to do by recent legislation.

In other words, children and youth, who can be properly placed in families, where they will have religious and moral training, shall not be retained in the Reformatories, either for instruction, or for the service they can render.

The Board believes, that with these changes of policy, the estimable and benevolent gentlemen who give so much time and attention to the Reformatories, will reap a still greater reward o satisfaction from their labors.

PRISONS AND THEIR SUPERVISION.

The Board is obliged, reluctantly, to pass the subject of prisons with slight notice.

The Report of the last year pointed out some of the prevailing evils in these establishments. Such as the undue number of commitments ; the lack of suitable means of separation and classification ; the abuse of using almshouses as prisons, and closed by saying that,

“The most important matter connected with our prisons is, to have the whole of them, from lock-up to State Prison, brought under the inspection and supervision of a Central Board, with one Inspector-General. By discontinuing the salaries of local inspectors enough would be saved to pay the salary of a competent officer, who should give his whole time to the work.

“The prisons are about one hundred and fifty in number. They employ about four hundred persons ; the aggregate of whose salaries must be nearly \$130,000. The total cost of these establishments to the public must be at least \$270,000 annually. This shows that the material interests at stake are great.

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“Still greater are the moral interests. These prisons have the common feature of being places of confinement for persons deprived of freedom by the authority of the Commonwealth. The number so deprived of freedom averages about fifteen thousand a year. For the treatment of those persons during confinement the Commonwealth is, in the last resort, responsible. Yet she has not sufficient means of knowing officially what that treatment is !

“It is a mockery to call the present method of inspection a system or method. There are, indeed, besides the county commissioners, forty-nine inspectors ; the aggregate cost of whose salaries and expenses exceeds \$4,000 ; but there is no uniformity of action, no system of coöperation, no means of utilizing knowledge and experience gained in one for the benefit of the other, no uniform system of returns.”

The experience of another year shows still more strongly the necessity of inspection and supervision, and of an efficient inspector-general ; and the Board renews its recommendation of last year that such an office be established ; also that measures be taken to provide for girls and women entire separation from other prisoners, from the time of their arrest to their discharge ; and that the supervision and administration of all places of their imprisonment be entrusted, in part, at least, to those of their own sex.

The prevailing idea about prisons is, that they are merely places of punishment, and that the punishment is retro-active. In other words, that society demands a sort of vengeance for the past, and that the prison is the instrument for inflicting it.

The saving virtue of our prison system, to wit, its deterrent and reformatory purposes, is apt to be overlooked by the public, and by the administration.

The penal or punitive part of their office, therefore, being the salient one, is apt to be discharged more rigorously and inflexibly than the other part, although it is by far the most difficult to discharge wisely and efficaciously. Punishment, even when inflicted by the parental hand, does harm, and hardens the child's heart, oftener than it softens it. How much more likely is this to be the case when it is meted out by men, as a

PRISON REFORM.

matter of routine, upon those who are strangers to them, and upon whom they are ordered to inflict it. Whatever may be the purpose of the law, the only order to the officer is, keep this man in prison six months, or six years.

Hence it is, that our prisons administered as punitive agencies, so often do real harm to the moral nature of the prisoner; and so often harden his heart.

It is not in human nature that he should regard his crime as we do. To him it seems an offence, the punishment of which exceeds his deserts; and, moreover, that it is administered in a spirit of vengeance. This, of course, begets in him vengeful desires and purposes. Hence the common though concealed determination of the convict, "to pay society back."

This comes, as was said in the last Report of the Board, not from faulty organization, nor from unwise or unkind administration of our prisons, but from the very nature of punishment as a human agency. Whatever it may be in divine hands, punishment, as such, inflicted by human hands, does not soften, but almost necessarily hardens the heart.

He who inflicts stripes, or bodily pains and privations, even with kind intent, must not wonder at failure in the attempt to exercise wisely a prerogative of the Almighty. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

The present is an auspicious moment, not only for providing separate imprisonment for women, but for improving the whole organization and administration of our prisons. The present system was born of the old dispensation of vengeance; a new one should be engendered from the spirit of love. The order of ideas should be reversed, and prisons should be, first reformatory, second deterrent, and third, punitive.

Too much reliance, however, must not be placed upon separate prisons for women. Entire separation of sexes, during imprisonment, should certainly be effected; and the good offices of women secured in the administration; but separate prisons for the sexes, will not, alone, be a panacea for the evil effects of prisons upon their inmates, whether men or women.

It would be a great error to neglect a judicious use of the affinities of sex, even in prison discipline.

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The history of prisons shows that women, employed in the administration, do not mete out the penal discipline upon women convicts, any more mercifully or wisely than men do. The office of turnkey, does not tend to make the female heart less callous, than it does that of the male.

In guarding women prisoners against the depraved passions of bad men, we must not let them lose the advantage of the kindly influence of good men.

A good man, other things being equal, will administer prison discipline over women more considerately than he does over men ; and convict women are less apt to be irritated by it, than if it were administered by women.

The counsels of officers of prisons to departing convict women, are often more kindly received than the same counsels given by their wives.

Finally, the main points to be secured are,—

First. Proper separation of sexes during imprisonment ; by suitable modification of the existing prison buildings, or otherwise ; and a judicious employment of women in the administration of all prisons.

Second. Amendment of the laws to prevent young boys from being sent to jails, and houses of correction.

Third. Increase of the length of sentences for certain offences ; and a system of discharge on probation, and under supervision, so as to give a chance of reformation by removal from vicious associates.

Fourth. To coördinate the administration of prisons, with a view to utilizing the labor of prisoners, and saving to the public a great waste of time and labor.

The cost of inspecting and managing twenty-one jails and houses of correction, from October 1, 1868, to October 1, 1869, was \$78,034.94.

By the present system there is great loss in almost every department, which might be saved by a better system.

In some of these establishments the cost of salaries, fuel and lights exceeds the total outlay for provisions !

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

IMMIGRATION

Is treated fully in the Report of the General Agent appended; and will be hereafter discussed by the Board.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conformity with the statute which requires the Board to make definite recommendations to the General Court, the following are respectfully submitted: First, the recommendations made in a former report, and not yet acted upon are renewed. They are as follows:—

“*Registration.*—Third Report, page lxii. Revision of Registration Law, as well as laws against infanticide, bastardy, &c. The last suggestion repeated by General Agent, fifth Report, page 247.”

“*Overseers of Poor.*—Third Report, page lxiii. Boards of Overseers should be made continuous. To the same purport, see fifth Report, page 28.”

“*Reformatories.*—Fourth Report, page lxxxii. Authorizing commitments to Private Reformatories, with State supervision. Fifth Report, page 153. Modification of law under which commitments to the State Reformatories are now made, to guard against abuses.”

“*Private Charitable Societies.*—Third Report, page lxiii; also fourth Report, page lxxxii. Should make annual reports to the State authorities.”

“*Settlement Laws.*—Third Report, page lxii. Enlargement of town settlements; determination of all military settlements; also, modification of the military settlement laws of 1865 and 1868, as suggested by the General Agent. See fifth Report, page 252.”

“*Prisons.*—Fourth Report, page lxxxiii. Revision of Penal Laws. Appointment of a general Inspector of Prisons. Fifth Report, page 90. Conditional Pardon Act, (Acts of 1867, chap. 301,) should be amended.”

“*Insane.*—Fourth Report, page lxxxiii. Placing harmless insane in private families at State expense.”

“*Executive Powers.*—Fourth Report, page xc. Also, in many other places, increased authority needed to enforce suggestions.”

“*Reformatories.*—Fifth Report, page xcvi. Encouraging early apprenticeship.”

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“*State Primary School.*—Board of State Charities to have same power. See fifth annual Report, page c.”

“*Lunatic Hospitals.*—Trustees to have power to board patients in private families. See fifth Report, page c.”

“*Prisons.*—Inspector-General to be appointed. See fifth Report, page ci.”

“*Officers of the Board.*—Board to have power to appoint its Secretary and General Agent, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council. See fifth Report, page ci.”

The new recommendations are,—

In Laws of Settlement, “That means be provided by which single women, and widows having no legal settlement, may secure one on easy conditions.

“That the length of residence and number of taxes required be lessened, to the end that mechanics, operatives and laborers may more readily acquire this civil right in recognition of their large contribution to the wealth of the State.

“That abatement or non-payment of taxes shall not break a settlement in process of acquirement, or which would otherwise have been acquired, provided they be afterwards paid within a reasonable time; and further, that some provision be made whereby residents shall not be deprived of the opportunity of gaining a settlement by failure of the local authorities to assess them.

“That aid received from the public shall not bar a settlement, provided the recipient shall repay the amount received within a reasonable time.

“That the law of the military settlement be amended by striking out the restrictions of minority at the date of enlistment, and of inhabitancy, and making each town responsible for the disabilities of those who served on its quota.

“That a settlement in this State be terminated upon the acquisition of a new one in any other State.”

In Laws of Support, That “an inquiry be made into the expediency of discontinuing the State almshouses, as almshouses for paupers, and of readopting the old system, with such modifications as the experience of sixteen years shows to be desirable, and the altered condition of society makes necessary.”

LAWS OF RESTRAINT.

In the laws of restraint, that measures be taken to provide for girls and women entire separation from other prisoners, from the time of their arrest to their discharge ; and that the supervision and administration of all places of their imprisonment be entrusted, in part, at least, to those of their own sex.

In behalf of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities,

SAM'L G. HOWE, *Chairman.*

N. B.—The writer is indebted to Dr. H. B. Wheelwright for valuable assistance in preparing the section on the Laws of Settlement ; and to Dr. Edward Jarvis for preparing the statistical tables on Insanity.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1869.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

PROCEEDINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD IN 1869.

During the year the Board have held twenty-two meetings for business, and have officially visited each of the State Institutions, nine in number, besides the State Prison. As usual, these official visits of the Board have been largely supplemented by frequent visits made by committees, or by the Secretary or the General Agent.

The following are a few of the more important votes passed by the Board within the year.

Respecting Rainsford Island, the Board voted:—

(March 3, 1869.) That the General Agent be instructed to take formal possession, in behalf of the Board, of Rainsford Island and the property thereon, and to cause an inventory of the latter to be made, and report the same to the Board, with any information relative to its character and condition.

(May 3, 1869.) That the General Agent employ a superintendent or keeper at Rainsford Island, and that the Secretary address a circular letter to the Superintendents of State Institutions, with reference to a distribution among them of the furniture, etc., at Rainsford Island.

Respecting the State Almshouses and the State Primary School, it was voted:—

(August 4, 1869.) A vote rescinding the vote of the Board, passed August 7, 1867, which directed the discharge of absconding pupils of the State Primary School after an absence of three months therefrom.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

(December 1, 1869.) A vote that the Secretary request the opinion of the Attorney-General in relation to the power of the Superintendents of the State Almshouses, and the State Primary School to detain against their will the minor and adult inmates thereof, and to reclaim or recapture them after their escape.

Respecting the State Workhouse, votes were passed :—

(October 6, 1869.) That the Secretary issue a circular to city and town authorities calling their attention to the Vagrant Act of the present year; said circular to include the Act, with such introductory information as might be deemed appropriate.

Also at the same date, that the rate for town charges at the State Workhouse be the same as at Houses of Correction.

(November 3, 1869.) That in all discharges from the State Workhouse, recommended by the master of the Workhouse, such recommendations shall be made in writing.

Respecting the duties devolved upon the Board or its officers, by the Acts of the present year, concerning the Indians of the State, the Board voted :—

(July 7, 1869.) That the General Agent be instructed to ascertain the value and condition of the house and property occupied by the Dudley Indians in the town of Webster, and report such recommendations as may seem advisable, in regard to the sale or lease of the same.

(July 16, 1869.) That the General Agent and Mr. Earle be a committee to sell the property occupied by the Dudley Indians, (if deemed expedient,) and make such provision for its occupants as may be found necessary.

(November 3, 1869.) That the General Agent be instructed to approve such portion of said bills (for support of certain Indians) rendered to the present time, as may seem to him equitable and proper, and to notify the parties that no further allowance will be made on account of the Indians as such.

Also, a vote authorizing the General Agent to allow a sum not exceeding one dollar per week for the support of a certain aged Indian.

Respecting the Visiting Agency, the Board voted :—

(July 16, 1869.) That Mr. Fisk, the Visiting Agent of the

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1869.

Board, be informed that his services as an employé of the Board would not be required after the present month, and that he be requested to put into the possession of Gardiner Tufts, the newly appointed Agent, all papers and documents pertaining to the agency.

Also, that the (State) Visiting Agent be requested to make, at the earliest moment, an investigation of the field of service assigned to him, under the provisions of chapter 453 of the Acts of 1869, with a view of ascertaining the number and condition of the children supported by the State, at its various institutions, or who may have been placed out or indentured therefrom, and report to this Board, with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem advisable.

(March 3, 1869.) It was voted to recommend that chapter 240 of the Acts of 1863 be so far amended as to allow the Board to nominate candidates for its Agent and Secretary.

Also at the same date it was voted, that all petitions for discharge of inmates of State Institutions under supervision of the Board shall first be investigated by the Executive Committee, who may recommend such action thereon as they deem expedient.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, (consisting of the Chairman, General Agent and Secretary,) in the exercise of the general or special powers entrusted to them, have held numerous meetings and acted upon a great variety of matters. Among the votes passed by them are the following :—

(August 14, 1869.) It was voted that the Visiting Agent be authorized to make such arrangements as he may deem advisable for the care and custody of children under arrest, or subject to committal to any State Reformatory during the pendency of proceedings incident thereto.

(November 9, 1869.) Voted that the General Agent be instructed to commence suits for the collection of claims against towns for the support furnished by the State to paupers having a settlement therein, involving the construction of chapter 325, Acts of 1868.

(November 9, 1869.) A vote instructing the Secretary to prepare blanks for the indenture of boys whose indenture has been authorized under section 4, chapter 453, Acts of 1869.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The appropriations for the maintenance of the several departments of the Board for the calendar year 1869, with its expenses and the compensation of its officers and employés, were as follows:—

I.—THE BOARD AS A WHOLE.

Appropriation,		\$4,000 00
Travelling expenses,	\$415 49	
Printing,	51 10	
Copyist,	27 04	
	<u> </u>	\$493 63
.Gordon M. Fisk, Visiting Agent,—		
Salary, 7 months,	\$700 00	
Expenses,	373 46	
	<u> </u>	1,073 46
		<u> </u> 1,567 09
Balance of Appropriation unexpended,		\$2,432 91

II.—SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation,		\$10,500 00
<i>Secretary.</i>		
Julius L. Clarke, to October 31,	\$2,500 00	
Edward L. Pierce, from November 1,	500 00	
	<u> </u>	\$3,000 00
<i>Clerks.</i>		
H. C. Prentiss, Chief Clerk,	\$1,700 00	
H. A. Purdie, Office Clerk,	1,000 00	
S. E. Sanborn, Clerk,	700 00	
A. D. Delano, "	700 00	
G. T. Jacobs, "	700 00	
A. L. Clapp, "	700 00	
	<u> </u>	5,500 00
<i>Contingent Expenses.</i>		
Postage and expressage,	\$173 86	
Stationery and record books,	170 73	
Printing and binding,	549 18	
Books, reports, etc.,	42 60	
	<u> </u>	936 37
		<u> </u> 9,436 37
Balance of Appropriation unexpended,		\$1,063 63

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GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation, \$22,500 00

Agent.

S. C. Wrightington, salary, \$3,000 00

Deputies, Clerks and Boatmen.

Salaries at central office, Boston, . . . \$12,250 00

Salaries at other ports, 192 00

12,442 00

Contingent Expenses.

Office expenses, \$1,100 27

Travelling expenses, 799 18

Boat expenses, 92 45

Expenses at other ports, 81 20

2,073 10

17,515 10

\$4,984 90

IV.—VISITING AGENCY.

Appropriation, \$4,250 00

Agent.

Gardiner Tufts, from July 12, \$1,027 75

Clerks and Assistants.

Gordon M. Fisk, Assistant, from August 1, . . \$625 00

B. B. Vassall, Assistant, from July 23, . . . 623 12

Geo. H. Hull, Assistant, from August 16, . . . 450 00

B. B. Johnson, Assistant, from September 1, . . 442 00

M. B. Hobbs, Clerk, 125 63

E. J. Buffum, Clerk, 102 69

2,368 44

Contingent Expenses.

Office expenses, \$57 73

Travelling expenses, 834 75

Printing, advertising, etc., 422 43

Postage, telegrams and expressage, 29 84

Stationery, 303 72

1,648 47

5,044 66

Excess of Expenses over Appropriation, \$794 66

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses of the Board and its departments for the calendar year,

1869, \$33,563 22

Net balance of appropriations unexpended, 7,686 78

Receipts of the Board for 1869 on account of head money, sup-

port of paupers, etc., 79,101 45

Net cash profit to the Commonwealth, 45,538 23

SEXES OF PATIENTS.

Table showing the proportion of Sexes of Patients admitted to the three State Lunatic Hospitals, the duration of whose Insanity, previous to admission, had been less than one year.

YEAR.	Population.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.			POPULATION TO ONE PATIENT.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Average.
1860, . .	1,231,066	190	198	388	6,479	6,218	3,173
1861, . .	1,238,262	183	175	358	6,766	7,076	3,458
1862, . .	1,245,467	139	146	285	8,960	8,532	4,370
1863, . .	1,252,708	137	152	289	9,144	8,242	4,334
1864, . .	1,260,000	144	133	277	8,750	9,474	4,549
1865, . .	1,267,326	148	145	293	8,563	8,740	4,325
1866, . .	1,274,700	192	164	356	6,639	7,773	3,581
1867, . .	1,282,115	196	182	378	6,541	7,044	3,392
1868, . .	1,289,571	183	181	364	7,047	7,125	3,542
1869, . .	1,297,044	222	221	443	5,813	5,816	2,926
Average, .	1,263,826	173	170	343	7,305	7,629	3,684

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1869.

FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The finances of the Institutions for the year ending September 30, 1869, appear in the accompanying Report of the Secretary. For the calendar year 1869, the Auditor's Report gives the appropriations and drafts from the Treasury for current expenses, as follows:—

SCHEDULE A.

INSTITUTIONS.	Regular Appropriation, 1869.	Current Expenses.	BALANCE.	
			Surplus.	Deficiency.
Worcester Hospital, .	-	\$12,310 01	-	-
Taunton Hospital, .	\$95,000 00	28,169 05	\$9,606 62	-
Northampton Hospital, .	-	44,914 32	-	-
Rainsford Hospital, . .	1,600 00	1,574 19	25 81	-
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	80,000 00	79,995 81	4 19	-
Monson Establishment, . .	62,500 00	55,030 07	7,469 93	-
Bridgewater Establishment, .	40,000 00	37,262 14	2,737 86	-
Westborough School, . .	50,000 00	49,999 86	14	-
Lancaster School, . . .	25,000 00	24,701 53	298 47	-
Nautical School, . . .	55,000 00	55,496 69	-	\$496 69
Charlestown State Prison, .	110,000 00	109,090 05	909 95	-
Massachusetts Gen'l Hospital,	None.	None.	-	-
Hartford Asylum, . . .	25,000 00	24,457 07	542 93	-
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . .	5,000 00	5,000 00	-	-
Blind Asylum, . . .	30,000 00	30,000 00	-	-
Moral Reform Society, . .	1,000 00	None.	1,000 00	-
School for Idiots, . . .	16,500 00	16,500 00	-	-
House of the Angel Guardian,	2,000 00	2,000 00	-	-
Washingtonian Home, . .	6,000 00	6,000 00	-	-
New England Hospital, . .	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	-
Temporary Asylum, Dedham,	2,500 00	2,500 00	-	-
Home for Friendless, Springfield, . . .	2,000 00	2,000 00	-	-
Clarke Institution, . . .	-	-	-	-
Total.	\$618,100 00	\$588,000 79	\$22,595 90	\$496 69
Balance of Surplus, . .	-	-	22,099 21	-

CHARITABLE EXPENDITURES.

The above Schedule A, shows the surplus at twelve institutions to be \$22,595.90, and the deficiency at a single institution to be \$496.69; the net surplus of \$22,099.21 deducted from the sum of the appropriations indicates the net amount paid by the State during the calendar year 1869, to have been \$588,000.79, which sum is subject to large deduction on account of moneys paid into the treasury by the institutions in accordance with the statutes. These deductions, amounting to nearly \$170,000, leave the net cost about \$420,000.

To this sum should be added certain sums paid for charities as stated in the following,—

SCHEDULE B.

OBJECTS.	Regular Appropriation, 1869.	Amount Expended.	BALANCE.	
			Surplus.	Deficiency.
Agent for Discharged Convicts, .	\$2,300 00	\$2,286 46	\$13 54	—
Inmates of Discharged Soldiers' Home, .	5,000 00	1,000 00	4,000 00	—
Soldiers' Employment Bureau, .	2,500 00	2,500 00	—	—
State Paupers, Support, . . .	30,000 00	25,317 06	4,682 94	—
and others, removed,	13,014 70	13,002 59	12 11	—
burial,	8,000 00	8,507 00	—	\$507 00
Settlement and Bastardy, . .	3,000 00	2,003 02	996 98	—
Aid of Indian Tribes,	5,065 75	2,577 14	2,488 61	—
Totals,	\$68,880 45	\$57,193 27	\$12,194 18	\$507 00

If to the aggregates of the cost to the State for the objects above named there be added the sum of pauper expenses paid by towns and cities (\$837,000,) and the net cost of the county and city prisons (\$260,000,) it will be seen that the State and the municipalities have expended within the year for charities and correction little less than \$1,600,000, exclusive of expenditures for construction (upwards of \$48,000).

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1869.

REPORT

CONCERNING THE SICK STATE PAUPERS.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—To the undersigned has been confided the delicate and responsible duty of carrying out the laws affecting the sick, unsettled poor of the Commonwealth, whose health would be endangered by a removal to a State almshouse, or who, by such removal, would be likely to spread contagious or infectious disease.

This duty is twofold. It includes,—

First. The personal visitation of the sick as soon as practicable after the notice of their condition has been received.

Second. The adjustment of the claims of the towns as equitably as possible under the restrictions imposed by the statute.

The visitation is made for the following purposes:—

First. To see if the patient can be safely removed; if so, the town, and not the State, must bear the expenses incurred thereafter, unless the removal is effected. If *not* so, to see that he has competent medical treatment, and such other aid as his special case may require.

Second. To inquire into his circumstances and social relations; that the cost of his sickness may be borne by himself, if he has means, or shared by his friends if they are “kindred of ability,” or, not being so, are disposed to aid him; and this to the end, that the humanity of the State may not be perverted into a means of pauperization.

Third. To look up his legal settlement, or his home without the State, if any he have; to the end, that when able to be

METHODS OF AUDITING CLAIMS.

moved, his dependence may the sooner cease by a return to his own place.

Fourth. To ascertain from the facts observed and the information collected, the probable cost of his sickness, if judiciously managed, and whether the State ought to reimburse the whole or a part only of the actual bill.

In years preceding the establishment of the State almshouse system, the pauper claims of the towns were supposed to be examined and settled by a "committee on accounts" in each legislature. But so incorrect was the finance, so imperfect the evidence, so intricate the questions of settlement involved, and so illegal the charges, that the work of each year was never done, and claims by the hundred went over to succeeding years to be settled at hap-hazard, or quietly ignored. Such were the annual embarrassment, irritation and bickerings over the claims, which with increasing immigration were growing larger and more complicated yearly, that the patience of the legislature gave out, and the office of "Auditor of Accounts" was created in 1849. But the new officer was not likely to be an expert in the pauper laws, and hence he was soon made *ex officio* a member of the Alien Commission, and the accounts were turned over to that board for audit. From it they descended, a most unwelcome legacy, to the Board of State Charities.

After the opening of the State almshouses, the labor was comparatively light till the Act of 1865 appeared.

This initiated a change of policy. It was the first step in return to the traditionary system of the State, discarded twelve years before—that of local support. It caused the closing of the State hospital, which was accessible to few, though paid for by all. It virtually created a great outside institution, extending over the entire State, which was available for all the State's sick poor. The Board became its "trustees;" its officers were the municipal authorities; its superintendent was the officer designated to visit and audit. Its inmates were treated in their several homes. Friends or relatives watched by their bedside. Sympathizing neighbors were ready with good offices. The citizen shared the burden with the family, the town and the State, and giving of such as he had was made

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better by the act of giving. And if the inevitable hour had come, the sufferer's light went not out altogether in darkness, for he had died in his own bed, amid the surroundings of such a home as he had, and not in a poorhouse hospital, with the "dead-house" and the "Potter's field" in sight from the window.

With no parade of buildings and farm; no great cattle to display; no courteous inspectors; no long list of officials; no startling appropriation; but supervised by an officer, hired by the day, with sometimes but one assistant, and sometimes two or three, employed as the work might require, this institution was at once an anomaly and an experiment.

If it failed the State would lose nothing, for by the law the sick were to be allowed no more at home than their cost at the hospital, and it would have no "elephant" on its hands, in the shape of a great establishment provided to carry out the experiment.

But if it succeeded it would possibly be no longer an anomaly. If it should turn out that from 1,500 to 2,000 sick poor could be cared for in their own towns by their own authorities under the careful supervision of the State for between \$25,000 and \$27,000 a year, including all the cost of supervision, investigation and audit; if as many more, members of the family, who would otherwise have to go to an almshouse, incidentally shared in this relief, it would be a fair question why the 3,000 different persons who in the course of a year are aided in the State almshouses at a cost of \$120,000 at least, could not as well be aided in the towns for one-third of that amount. Many of them are strangers, who could be sent home at once. Some could do a little work, and the remainder would scarcely outnumber the sick poor already aided. But if they should outnumber them, the money raised by State taxation for their support would immediately revert to the towns, lessened only by the trifling cost of the supervision. If with such obvious economy other evils could be avoided, disputes settled and apprehensions quieted by the removal of the cause, the law-makers might perhaps see fit to push this change of policy still further.

STATISTICS OF NOTICE AND SUPPORT.

With these prefatory remarks, the undersigned respectfully submits the following statistics of the working of this new “Institution.”

The whole number of notices for 1869 was 1,462, covering 1,559 sick persons. They were as follows:—

	Notices.	Persons.		Notices.	Persons.
January, . . .	414	438	August, . . .	49	50
February, . . .	156	167	September, . . .	61	62
March, . . .	126	131	October, . . .	79	91
April, . . .	86	94	November, . . .	97	105
May, . . .	78	85	December, . . .	138	153
June, . . .	58	60		1,462	1,559
July, . . .	120	123			

These notices represent 1,462 claims, for which the bills must be presented to the Board on or before the third Wednesday of January, 1870. Of these, 1,174 have been presented and settled ; 98 are suspended for apparent illegality, or for further information, and 190 have not yet been sent in.

The bills allowed represent 9,969 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks of support, and the amount allowed for these weeks was \$17,367.81 ; or an average cost to the State of \$1.74 per week. Including all cost of supervision, investigation and audit of the cases of 1869, the weekly cost of each sick person to the State will not exceed \$2. The claim for the above time was \$21,886.22 ; showing a deduction of \$4,518.41 for illegality and needless assistance on the part of the towns, or about 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per week for each case. But the towns are fast learning their duties in these respects, and have already so improved that five-sixths of their bills for 1869 have been allowed in full ; and it is probable that the deductions for 1870 will be much smaller than heretofore.

The average number of sick persons supported is 192 ; and

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1869.

the average period of dependence of each is eight weeks and a half. In the Almshouses it is about twice as long. This would seem to indicate that *the period of dependence is prolonged by commitment, as compared with outside relief.*

Besides the above labor, many hundred claims lying over from previous years have been investigated and settled, upon which the deduction was \$5,595.46, and 1,287 bills for burial have been examined and approved or rejected. The total amount of illegality, &c., detected, slightly exceeds \$10,100.

Since March 5, 1869, when the undersigned assumed these duties, 1,050 sick persons have been visited, many of them several times, their cases thoroughly investigated and the information placed on record. As many are chronic cases, the work and the cost of doing it will be much reduced as time passes on.

But the effects of a persistent visitation and close scrutiny of each case are manifest not only in exposing illegal or needless expenses to the amount of over \$10,000, and showing the local authorities how to avoid such mistakes hereafter, but in these additional facts:—

1st. The number of claims for the last ten months of 1869, which has been a more trying year for the poor than 1868, has fallen off more than two hundred as compared with the same months of the previous year, which is equal to a saving of over \$3,000.

2d. The aid has been terminated at once in at least one-half of the cases visited, as being no longer required; and thus a much larger expenditure has been averted. It is in these two regards mainly, that the benefit of the supervision will be felt hereafter; as with increasing familiarity with the law and its intent, it is not likely that the town officers will exceed the legal limit of outlay, and it is certainly desirable that all just bills should be allowed in full if possible. The good will and cordial coöperation of these officers is indispensable in all efforts to check pauperization, vice and crime.

In view of the above statistics, the undersigned has felt warranted in proposing that the appropriation for the support

SANITARY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

and burial of State paupers by cities and towns, be reduced \$8,000 for the coming year.

The following table will show the number of notices sent from each county for the year 1869 :—

Suffolk,	786	Hampshire,	8
Essex,	184	Barnstable,	6
Middlesex,	147	Plymouth,	4
Bristol,	109	Franklin,	2
Worcester,	107	Nantucket,	1
Hampden,	68	Dukes,	1
Norfolk,	24		
Berkshire,	16		1,462

It will be seen that this number is by no means in proportion to the population of the several counties.

The appropriation for 1868 was \$28,000, and for 1869, \$30,000 ; but \$10,000 was afterwards added for outstanding bills of 1868 and previous years.

As before stated, over \$10,100 of these amounts has been saved by auditing after personal investigation ; and besides this, the aid cut off and the claims prevented would have exceeded that sum, so that over \$20,000 of these appropriations remains unexpended ; against which future drafts will be small.

The sum paid between March 5 and December 31, 1869, for visiting the sick poor throughout the State, investigating their cases and auditing the bills for support and burial, is as follows :—

Services of Agent,	\$1,335 00
Clerk hire,	1,308 33
Travelling expenses,	532 14
Postage and office expenses,	77 47
Total,	\$3,252 94

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1869.

which has all been charged to the account of 1869 ; though one-third of the sum is properly chargeable to the account of 1868 and previous years.

The undersigned regrets that want of space compels him to omit many interesting details touching matters social and sanitary, which he deems worth preserving. The following figures, however, are too important to be ignored.

As the area occupied by the laboring classes of Boston has been narrowed by the encroachments of business, these classes, unable to extend in any direction except up and down, and yet obliged to live near their work, have been driven into attics and cellars which rent at enormous rates. The diminution of the number of cubic feet of air to each person tells fearfully upon the general health within this area. But it becomes suddenly and painfully apparent, when the frosts of winter compel the closing of doors and windows.

In October, 1868, 40 per cent. of the sick State poor were in Boston ; 60 per cent. out of it. In November these figures changed to $49\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Boston and $50\frac{1}{2}$ outside ; and in December, when the sealing operation was complete, to $63\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. in Boston and $36\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. in all the rest of the State.

As soon as spring opened, the renewed ventilation, imperfect as it is, restored these figures to their old proportions. The experience of 1869 confirms that of former years.

Perhaps in investigating the subject of " Poisons," the Board of Health will think of their fellow-citizens of the metropolis, stifled by noxious gases and dying amid poisonous odors that no words can describe.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1868-9.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—Before entering upon the discussion of topics specially assigned for this Report, the Secretary, with your permission, submits herewith a Summary Statement of the Transactions of his Department, for the year ending September 30, 1869.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

On assuming the duties of Secretary of your Board, November 1, 1868, it became necessary to give immediate attention to the work of supplementing the unfinished Report from this Department for the previous year. This, with the labor of supervising the details of publication, unavoidably prolonged, occupied more than three months of time, during which few opportunities were available for the examination of institutions under the charge of the State.

During the pending session of the General Court, the business of this Department, more than usually pressing, together with various matters affecting the charitable and reformatory interests of the Commonwealth, demanded almost constant personal presence and attention.

But in these and subsequent months, every possible opportunity has been improved in making the required visits to institutions within the State, in addition to which, some of the public institutions of other States have also been visited and examined. An inspection of the county prisons, town alms-

 SECRETARY'S REPORT.

houses, and other similar municipal establishments throughout the Commonwealth, has been commenced, with the intention of continuance, until the whole have been visited. Much more of this service would have been performed, but for the increasing demands upon the Department, which have required, more than ever before, increased attention and activity on the part of its chief and his assistants. Among other special services, the preparation of a Manual for the use of the Board, though comparatively a trifling matter, has involved no little care and labor. The work has been published, and it is hoped will prove a valuable assistant in connection with the business of the Board.

Within the eleven months above indicated, the Secretary has made one hundred and six official visits, viz. :—

To State Institutions,	37 visits.
Prisons within the State,	13 “
Town Almshouses,	19 “
Private and municipal Institutions,	18 “
Institutions aided by the State,	10 “
Institutions in other States,	9 “
In all,	106 visits.

The travelling expenses incurred in the performance of this service have amounted to only \$111.39, averaging a fraction over one dollar per visit.

The expenditures properly chargeable to the Secretary's department for the year ending September 30, 1869, have been \$8,826.68, viz. :—

Secretary's salary,	\$2,750 00
Clerical assistance,	5,357 00
Printing and binding,	351 45
Stationery,	199 68
Postage and expressage,	148 98
Miscellaneous expenses,	19 57
Total,	\$8,826 68

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

An item of \$293.17 for printing, accrued prior to September 30, 1868, does not appear to have been included in the financial statement of this Department, as given in the last Annual Report, for the years ending at that date. With this addition, the total expenses of the Department during the five years ending September 30, 1868, were \$37,083.79. Adding to this sum the expenses of the present year, the aggregate for the six years since the organization of the Board will be \$45,910.47 ; an average of \$7,651.75 for each year.

Owing to an increase of salaries, and the necessity for a supply of new Registers and other documents for the next two or three years, the expenses of the Department have been somewhat larger than during any previous year. Although the clerical salaries of this Department have been moderately increased, it is proper to add that they are all still below the established rates for similar grades in the other State Departments.

During the year, the interchange of documents and information relating to Charities, Reforms and Corrections, has not only been kept up with States and officials with whom these relations have heretofore been maintained, but by the aid of correspondence and friends, these courtesies have been extended both in the United States and in the countries of Europe. In furtherance of this important service, facilities for the exchange of documents between Massachusetts and foreign countries have been continued through the courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Thus the collection and distribution of documents, and the reception and communication of information, in these and other ways, are largely contributing to the promotion of most useful results, and will be continued to the utmost extent, and by every possible means.

The investigation of those subjects to which, by statute authority and by direction of your Board, the Secretary is required to devote special attention, has been pressed as far and as earnestly as a proper discharge of other duties imposed upon him would permit. In compliance with usage and requirement, the results of private and official inquiry and investigation into these important subjects, at home and abroad, will be

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presented in the subjoined pages. Among these, the Repression and Correction of Juvenile Delinquency, Prison Management and Discipline, the Treatment and Cure of Lunacy—three of the great moral and social problems of the age—have been prominent topics of interest and observation.

In the prosecution of this service, personal inquiry and examination have been greatly aided by correspondence with public and private citizens, whose philanthropic zeal and professional experience impart value and weight to their suggestions relative to reforms so vital to the peace and welfare of society, and so long and so earnestly labored for by your Board.

PROGRESS AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

While these and kindred subjects embraced within the scope of our official consideration, are everywhere awakening unprecedented interest, inviting enlightened investigation, craving the results of practical knowledge and experience, and demanding more rigid inspection and supervision, it is gratifying to know that the system of Public Charity, Reform and Correction established by Massachusetts, is commanding sanction and emulation, wherever its practical working becomes known and understood. Six other States, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Rhode Island, have established systems substantially like our own, the four last named during the present year; while in some other States, similar measures are in contemplation. Boards have been fully organized in all these States, except Pennsylvania, whose Executive will soon make the appointments authorized by the last Assembly.

When it is remembered that the seven States which have now taken this position contain probably not less than fifteen millions of people, or more than one-third of the entire population of the country, the importance and magnitude of the work becomes apparent. There is no reason to doubt its ultimate success, in all practical and judicious measures. Disseminating correct information, evolving sound principles, and stimulating nobler activities, it must become invincible in the promotion of great social and moral reforms.

Besides these, many contingent and vital questions deeply

SPECIAL TOPICS, STATISTICS, ETC.

affecting the condition of communities, are assuming increased interest and importance. Under the recent legislation of our own Commonwealth, some of these problems have now the advantage of administrative organization, in the establishment of a Board of Health, a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of Labor, and a Visiting Agency for the better protection of the juvenile wards of the State. With the development of these instrumentalities, it is reasonable to expect that a better system of vital statistics and public hygiene will be inaugurated; that the labor question, with its embarrassing complications, and especially the important principles of conciliation and co-operation which it involves, will receive a more intelligent and practical solution; and that the interests and welfare of thousands of indigent, neglected and delinquent children, will be promoted by a more efficient surveillance and protection.

DIVISIONS OF THIS REPORT.

With this brief *resumé* of the general business of this Department, and of the subjects to which its attention has been mainly devoted, during the few months of its present administration, it is proper to state, that, acting as the servant of your Board in the performance of his varied services, and governed by your opinions and wishes, as officially indicated, the Secretary has endeavored to occupy fully his *appropriate and legitimate sphere of duty*, without committal of himself or his co-peers to unsanctioned schemes, or measures of doubtful policy; and that, in submitting this Report of his labors, brevity, comprehensiveness, and the exclusion, as far as possible, of unnecessary statistics, will be carefully observed; thus removing, in some measure, the oft-reiterated objection to petty and worthless details, repetitions, etc., with which valuable statistical information is so liable to be cumbered. While the absence of several pages of unimportant tabulated matter which have heretofore appeared in the Reports from this Department is thus accounted for, it is believed that the condensation of some of the Returns will in no degree lessen, but enhance the value of the information given, besides saving a considerable item of expense to the Commonwealth. There is still room for further

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improvement and economy in this connection, which it is hoped another year will introduce.

With this explanation, it only remains to proceed to the consideration of the topics assigned for this Sixth Annual Report. These will be presented in the following order:—

- I. JUVENILE VAGRANCY AND CRIME.
- II. RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS RESULTS.
- III. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.
- IV. INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.
- V. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.
- VI. THE PAUPER RETURNS.
- VII. PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE. AND INSANITY.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIUS L. CLARKE,
Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

Boston, September 30, 1869.

PROGRESSIVE REFORM.

PART FIRST.

JUVENILE VAGRANCY AND CRIME.

CHAPTER I.—CHARACTER AND IMPORTANCE OF
THE SUBJECT.

I.—REASONS FOR RENEWED CONSIDERATION.

In the Second Annual Report of this Board, published four years ago, "Juvenile Delinquency and Reformation" were considered in some of their important and practical relations.

But four years have wrought great changes in the moral, as well as in the social, intellectual and secular development of communities and nations. No power of resistance or restraint can stay the swelling current of progression. The increase of population, the expansion of resources, the achievements of labor, capital and enterprise, and above all, the advancement of humane and Christian charities and reforms, all wonderful and unprecedented, have opened broader fields and furnished grander opportunities, such as the world has never before witnessed, for the fullest and noblest occupation of all the forces of thought and action. In this boundless arena of rich and ripening harvests, both the conservative and the radical may freely gather their sheaves and celebrate their triumphs.

Thus, experiences and results so encouraging and instructive in the past, have stimulated and developed the greater successes of the present. Agencies scarcely defined, or treated as mere matters of philosophical speculation, or at best but partially comprehended and adopted, a few years ago, have now come to be regarded by the enlightened, the educated and the thoughtful, as indispensable auxiliaries in the great work of human amelioration and progress. Hence, new issues are presented and new duties imposed.

The charitable and reformatory legislation of Massachusetts is yielding its appropriate and blessed fruits in large measure, healing and eradicating organic degeneracies, and repressing and correcting criminal depravities. We rejoice in these accumulating results; but there still remains a vast moral desert to reclaim. One of its most inviting labors, is the reclamation of young vagrants and criminals to honorable and useful life. The establishment of the State Primary School, in 1866, was a happy success in this direction, and its results have more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its advocates. Co-operative with this effort are the numerous municipal and private reformatories, industrial schools, children's aid societies, and similar organizations, now receiving the sanction and support of the humane and benevolent. The State Visiting Agency, established at a late period in the present year, it is confidently hoped will inaugurate a new era in the progress of this noble and Christian work.

Among all these cheering indications of advancement, none are more apparent, none more welcome, than those which give assurance of increasing interest in the prevention and cure of Juvenile Vagrancy and Crime. At home and abroad, the attention of jurists and philanthropists is becoming more and more enlisted in the solution of this great and vital problem. Emulating the sublime humanity of Him who spake as never man spake, the wise and good in both hemispheres are realizing, as never before, that no more grateful service can be rendered to society, than that of saving its poor and outcast children to industry and virtue. Hence, it is felt, that the blending of even one silver thread with the dark and gloomy fabric of vagrant and vicious life, may be richly compensated in its redeeming efficacy.

How far the new Massachusetts Agency, supplemented and assisted by public and private auxiliaries, will succeed in its work, will be a matter of deep and anxious interest. Its mission assuredly commends itself to the humane and philanthropic, who owe it to themselves and to the world, to give it the support of warm hearts and generous sympathies; for it is a service that reaches down to the very bottom of society,

SOURCES OF PAUPERISM AND VICE.

affecting not only the condition and destiny of individual life, but the very safety and welfare of the State and the nation.

For these and kindred reasons, it seems eminently fitting that this subject should receive renewed consideration.

II.—BEGINNINGS AND PROCESSES.

Official position and voluntary devotion often compel startling familiarity with the haunts of poverty, idleness and corruption ; and necessarily with the Beginnings and Processes of Vagrancy and Crime. Such experience discloses the fearful rapidity with which indigence and idleness merge into recklessness and ruffianism. It reveals the appalling fact, that from the juvenile population of these nurseries of vagrancy and degradation, the ranks of vice and infamy receive their largest quota of recruits. It exhibits, as no other experience can, the sad retributions entailed by neglect of the poor, the tempted and the criminal. It exposes the terrible responsibility and guilt assumed by *the conservatism of indifference*, which, knowing little of humane sympathies and generous deeds, and caring less, Pharisaically shrugs itself in self-righteous complacency, dead alike to its own inhumanity and the world's redemption ! Better, infinitely, *the radicalism of reform*, which, catching the fullest measure of humanizing inspiration and purpose, is actively alive to the welfare of society and the moral wants of the race ! The former dooms the erring to destruction and death ; the latter saves and exalts to goodness and life !

With the influx of population and its congregate tendencies comes the inevitable multiplicity of close and wretched tenements, swarming from attic to cellar with men, women and children, the great mass of whom are the victims of beggary and want, often festering with pestilential squalor and loathsome disease. The very atmosphere of these dens of filth and iniquity, is tainted with corruption in its worst and most revolting aspects. Recent personal research and observation in numerous localities, by the writer of this Report, have shown that these conditions of life, with their entailment of pauperizing and vicious proclivities, are by no means the exception, but almost the rule in our own cities and populous dis-

tricts. In Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Salem and other cities of the State, are crowds of children sheltered in almost every conceivable condition of filth, rags and vermin; scores of them already schooled in various degrees of vagabondage and vice.

This picture is not overdrawn. Would that its dark reliefs were limited to the overcrowded centres of population. But such is not the fact. The rural towns and villages of the Commonwealth, so far from escaping contagion, contribute their full quota, by furnishing one-third of all the juvenile delinquents committed to her Reformatories, together with an equal proportion of the inmates of her Prisons and Almshouses.

The Police Reports of New York, London, Paris and other great cities, though revealing gigantic developments of vagrancy and crime, are nevertheless counterparts in character of what exists on a smaller scale nearer home. These Reports indicate that the larger proportion of professional vagrants, thieves and burglars are trained up from the ranks of juvenile delinquents; and that the offspring of the immense population who live by theft and fraud, follow, as a matter of course, the example of their parents, and recruit the general mass of mendicancy, prostitution and delinquency.

A London Police Report, referring to this, the chief and prolific source of Juvenile Vagrancy and Crime, augmented of course by children abandoned by indigent and profligate parents, and by a few wayward spirits from reputable families, who leave their homes from the neglect or misfortune of their natural protectors, adds this significant remark: "It is from the thousands of children so situated, that the chief mass of criminals is derived who fill the prisons, the hulks, and the convict settlements. It is a most extraordinary fact, that one-half the number of persons convicted of crime have not attained the age of discretion."

In his Report, rendered the present year, Rev. Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the New York Children's Aid Society, presents a graphic view of the condition of indigent and neglected children in that city at the organization of the Society. As it illustrates so vividly the Beginnings and Processes

INDIGENCE, VAGABONDAGE AND CRIME.

of Juvenile Vagrancy and Crime now going on in all our cities, its transfer to these pages will be of interest in this connection. Referring to the extraordinarily degraded condition of the children in one of the districts of the city, Mr. Brace says:—

“A certain block, called ‘Misery Row,’ in Tenth Avenue, was the main seed-bed of crime and poverty in the district, and was also invariably a ‘fever-nest.’ Here the poor obtained wretched rooms at a comparatively low rent; these they sub-let, and thus, in little, crowded, close tenements, were herded men, women and children, of all ages. The parents were invariably given to hard drinking, and the children were sent out to beg or to steal. Besides them, other children, who were orphans, or who had run away from drunkards’ homes, or had been working on the canal boats that discharged on the docks near by, drifted into the quarter, as if attracted by the atmosphere of crime and laziness that prevailed in the neighborhood. These slept around the breweries of the ward, or on the hay barges, or in the old sheds of Eighteenth or Nineteenth Streets. They were mere children, and kept life together by all sorts of street-jobs—helping the brewery laborers, blackening boots, sweeping sidewalks, ‘smashing baggages’ (as they called it,) and the like. Herding together, they soon began to form an unconscious society for vagrancy and idleness. Finding that work brought but poor pay, they tried shorter roads to getting money, by petty thefts, in which they were very adroit. Even if they earned a considerable sum by a lucky day’s job, they quickly spent it in gambling, or for some folly.”

In addition to the multitudes of wholly destitute and neglected children, there is a far larger class of poor children over whom parents seek to retain care and control. For these comparatively little has been done, and yet their necessities demand earnest consideration. Of the condition and prospects of this class of children in Boston, a committee of the New England Women’s Club recently said:—

“Our public schools and our city missions do an invaluable work for these children after the age of five or six—lamentably deficient indeed when viewed in the light of the ideal culture, yet better than the world has ever seen done before—but who shall calculate the *possibilities* swamped before the child of vice and poverty has

attained the age of six years? Born in a hovel filthy with all sorts of uncleanness and odorous with every vile exhalation, never breathing pure air during the first tender months of its existence, afterwards fed with improper and insufficient food, daily in the midst of such scenes as little eyes should never look upon, with no one to answer its questions properly, to direct its little mind in the first unfoldings of the intellect—its purest instincts are vitiated even before it is conscious of having them, much of the innocence of childhood is lost almost before it has become visible, and when it enters the public school or the mission school its sensibilities are already blunted, habits of uncleanness are contracted, never to be entirely overcome, and an unquestioning, dogged stupidity is often fixed upon the mind such as the most wise and careful management cannot remove. Who shall solve the problem of humanity for these children?"

It can hardly be expected that the conditions of life indicated in the foregoing pages will be anything less than "seed-beds" of misery, degradation and crime. That ragged and infected children should go forth therefrom, to become "pests of society, experts in beggary and thieving, and finally the representatives of inveterate vagrancy and hardened crime," is but the legitimate sequence. Rarely, if ever, found in school or church; never, perhaps, hearing of God or Christ, save in the utterance of street oaths; and constantly exposed to grossly vicious examples and revolting abominations, whose toleration in city or town is a reproach to our civilization and religion, what wonder that moral infection, with all its fearful concomitants, should convert these children into a generation of young vagabonds and criminals.

In this passing enumeration of some of the prolific sources of indolence and vice, it is easy to discover how readily and rapidly the Processes of Vagrancy and Crime culminate in ruffianism and ruin. The immediate causes are numerous and controlling. A very large proportion of juvenile delinquents have the misfortune to be the offspring of indigent and vicious parentage; many are fugitives from drunkards' homes; many are orphans and homeless; many become stubborn and ungovernable under the neglect and ill-treatment of step-fathers and

DELINQUENCY AND ITS TREATMENT.

step-mothers, upon whose trivial complaints scores are committed to the Reformatories; many are forced into the streets for beggary and theft, to provide their natural, or rather *unnatural*, guardians with means for vicious indulgence,—neglect, hunger and abuse being often their only reward for the degrading service, which is too frequently encouraged by misplaced charity, and by the numerous facilities for the disposal of stolen articles; while many more are the victims of their own acquired or inherited tendencies to perverseness and crime.

Such are a few of the predisposing influences to delinquency, whose swift currents are laden with moral corruption and death. Neglected and uncared for, its unfortunates quickly fall a prey to surrounding evils and temptations. Vagabondism and beggary, falsehood and profanity, revolting vices and petty thieving, become the inevitable elements of their existence. Thus, in the very midst of our Christian communities, these children of the street grow up in misery, wretchedness and sin, *habitués* of dram shops and dens, whose steps lead down to the dark chambers of the pit.

But, without entering further into these details of juvenile exposure and depravity, the sad confession must already have forced itself upon the thoughtful reader, that, beneath the very shadows of our Christian temples and educational institutions, these developments are ever presenting their hideous realities. It is, indeed, a cold and pitiless humanity, which, contemplating such exposures, does not kindle and re-kindle with longing desire for participation in the beautiful and blessed mission of the Divine,—in seeking and saving the lost!

CHAPTER II.—TREATMENT, PAST AND PRESENT.

I.—INITIARY CHARITIES AND REFORMS.

In the early centuries of the Christian era, orphans and the children of the poor were specially designated as deserving recipients of public charity, the only almoners of which were the clergy and other authorities of the church. In the eighth

century, the distribution of alms was vested in additional agencies, and from that time forward, hospitals and retreats for the sick and destitute were multiplied in almost incredible numbers in nearly every country of western and central Europe. It is noticeable that, in all these benefactions, the juvenile classes were specially remembered. An edict promulgated in the year 809, under the rule of Charlemagne, contained this provision: "The widow, the orphan, and the helpless, are placed under the protection of the king, as they *are* under God. They should enjoy legal peace, and the cause in which they are interested should be judged with especial care and diligence." * Reminiscences of public and private charity in these remote periods, so far as extant, indicate a continued and thoughtful interest in the welfare of indigent and unfortunate children. This was manifest in the frequent provision made for the support and protection of orphans; and in the plan of providing homes for the children of the poor, which existed in France several hundred years ago, and now so successfully adopted in the United States, as well as in England, Scotland, and other European countries.

During these and subsequent centuries, the hospitals and other establishments of charity and reform, in Europe, were subject to numerous vicissitudes and abuses. Oppression, inhumanity and neglect, contributed to swell the evils of pauperism, and the poor and "dangerous classes" plunged into all the excesses of vagrancy and street-beggary. Under the reign of Henry II., the following stringent enactment was in force in France: "Paupers who have received aid, and who shall be found begging in the street, shall be punished; *adults with the whip, and little children with the rod.*" † Had the law-makers and philanthropists of that period anticipated, even by intuition, the advantages of modern Reformatories, or of a Workhouse System like that of Massachusetts, their efforts for the relief of human misery, and the prevention of vagrancy and crime, would have exhibited at least something of the spirit of genuine humanity and Christian charity.

* "Charities of France," by Dr. William R. Lawrence, of Brookline, Mass., p. 16.

† *Ib.*, p. 21.

"RAGGED SCHOOLS" AND THEIR RESULTS.

But when the nobler benevolence and philanthropy of later times began to dawn upon the world, educational and social reform, and prison and hospital inspection became more and more the engrossing themes of public interest. The devoted labors of John Howard among the prisons of Germany, Prussia, and their contiguous localities, were followed by a harvest of blessed fruits. Among these, were the adoption of improved systems of discipline for the reformation of criminals, and the establishment of better retreats and asylums for the education and training of indigent and delinquent children.

The "Ragged-Schools" established towards the close of the last century, though voluntary agencies, were, indirectly, at least, Juvenile Reformatories in character and result. John Borgia's "Ragged-School," composed of thievish and vagrant children gathered from the streets and by-ways of Rome, was, in the same sense, the pioneer of Reformatories, its inmates being educated by night, and apprenticed to useful trades by day. A few years later, "Honest" John Pounds inaugurated the first "Ragged School" in England, gathering into his little dingy shop the most destitute and degraded children of Portsmouth. Under the care and devotion of its founder, this, too, became a successful Reformatory.

Thus, John Borgia, an unlettered, laboring mason, and John Pounds, an obscure, uneducated cobbler, accomplished a noble and generous service. Both wrought miracles among the juvenile "*gamins*" of the street. The mental, industrial, moral and religious training which they imparted to the juvenile generation of their time, was a work appropriately honored as "the beginning of the greatest of all social problems." It saved thousands of children from beggary and vice, who, otherwise, would have fallen into lower depths of delinquency and degradation. It raised multitudes of youth from the verge of infamy to the ranks of useful and honored life.

Early in the present century, the example of these humble men was rapidly followed by the establishment of asylums and reform schools, sustained by public and private munificence. On the continent, "Falck, at Weimar, Zeller, at Beuggen, and Count von der Recke Volmerstein, at Overdyk, established

houses of refuge and redemption for the abandoned and neglected children, the offspring of sin and profligacy, of misery and destitution."* Their labors prepared the way for new and cheering developments of charity and reform, prominent among which was the great work of Wichern, at *Rauhe Haus*, commenced some years later.

Contemporary with the introduction of similar agencies in Great Britain, the Society of Friends promptly initiated measures for the relief and reformation of the suffering and depraved. The devotion and eloquence of Elizabeth Fry, in her mission of charity and love, exhibited to the world the wonderful effects of a living Christianity, in restoring and reforming the degraded and the criminal. The "London Philanthropic Society" established the first Reformatory in that city. It was a private institution, and, from the first, one of the most successful in England, being now known as the Red Hill Reformatory. In connection with the establishment of this and similar institutions in England, one of the reports of the British "Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders" gave utterance to this most truthful sentiment: "It is the ordination of Divine wisdom that man cannot suffer from the neglect of man without mutual injury; and that, by a species of moral retribution, society is punished by its omission of its duties to the ignorant and the guilty."

As in England, so in the United States, the Society of Friends initiated some of the earliest movements for the prevention of crime, and for the introduction of punitive and penitentiary reform, resulting, as early as 1786, in a modification of criminal law, and in the erection of an improved prison structure in Pennsylvania—an example subsequently followed by New York and other States with many good results.

The first Reformatories, or institutions assimilating thereto, founded in America, and commencing about the year 1800, were established under municipal and private patronage. The first of these, in Massachusetts, was the Boston Female Asylum, and, subsequently, the Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys (now

* Romance of Charity, by Liefde, p. 7.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

the Boston Asylum and Farm School.) The New York House of Refuge, the first public Reformatory on a large scale, was opened in 1825. Rev. B. K. Peirce, D. D., its Chaplain, and the first Superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls in our own Commonwealth, in his interesting and instructive work, "A Half Century with Juvenile Delinquents," published the present year, says, "the religious culture of the children, from the opening of the House, was looked upon as the vital element of reformation." This Institution, commencing with nine inmates, now contains nearly one thousand; while, says Mr. Peirce, more than twelve thousand children have been the successors of its first handful of delinquent girls and boys.

Since the opening of the first House of Refuge in New York, twenty-six other public Reformatories have been established in our own country. Certainly no human intelligence can estimate the blessed results of philanthropic and Christian labor among the fifty-eight thousand "perilled or criminal youths," who have been gathered within the walls of these institutions.

This meagre recapitulation of some of the *initiatory* efforts in the organization of charities and reforms may suffice for its intended purpose in this connection. Such further references as may be necessary will be made to Reformatories and similar institutions subsequently established, at home and abroad, and especially to those of our own State, to which detailed consideration will be given hereafter.

II.—MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

The whole Providence of God seeks to recover and reform mankind. Hence, a living, sympathizing, loving Christianity, is the true basis of genuine reformation. The constant recognition of God and His law, not as a matter of intellect, but of the *heart*, is, in itself, the most powerful and effective antidote for delinquency and depravity. The value and application of this principle, in the management of reformatory agencies, cannot be too carefully regarded.

Under the Mosaic regime, the teachings of the Divine gave tone and efficacy to human jurisprudence, in which, as well as

in the religion of their country, and in the arts and duties of of life, the young were carefully educated and trained. Both in the family and in the school, the child was instructed with patient and scrupulous care in all the services of filial obedience and love; while parental authority and juvenile integrity were religiously recognized and enjoined in all the prominent moral laws of the Jewish polity.

Then came the humane and remedial power of the New Dispensation, with the loving and gracious injunctions of the Saviour of the world, whose tender interest in the welfare of children was so touchingly expressed in his significant declaration: "Whosoever shall receive one of such in my name receiveth me." The lesson of charitable and philanthropic Christianity imparted in these and many equally impressive words of the Great Teacher, has been happily perpetuated, though too often inefficiently inculcated.

From the representative institutions of Germany, Belgium and Great Britain, in which Moral and Religious Culture is a leading feature of discipline, the testimony is universally of the most gratifying character; while American experience strikingly illustrates its miraculous results in the reformation of the most depraved of human beings. Statistical information bearing on this point, shows a marked contrast between the large number of juvenile delinquents who become subjects of genuine reformation under Christian influence, and the lesser number of such going out from institutions in which this agency is not a specialty of discipline. The experience of Massachusetts, New York, and some other States, furnishes most conclusive proofs of the importance of making the Moral and Religious Culture of children a vital element in the discipline of every Reformatory.

Thus, the social and moral reforms of our own time are expanded and accelerated a thousand-fold through the regenerating and saving power of Christian influence. In contrast with the imperishable wealth of this Divine agency, the poverty of human philosophy becomes strikingly apparent. Hence, a decided Christian spirit, inspiring and controlling the management of our public and private Reformatories and Industrial

HOME INFLUENCE IN REFORMATORIES.

Schools, without sacrificing the cheerfulness and sunshine of natural and hopeful life, is a potent auxiliary in the restoration of delinquents to virtue and honor. Without such agency, no system of discipline can claim perfection or superiority. With it, none can so effectually influence the affections of the heart, or establish principles of integrity and self-respect. With it, the Mission of Charity and Reform is crowned with blessing and success.

III.—HOME INFLUENCE IN REFORMATORIES.

It was Otto Gerhard Heldring, the founder of several establishments for the education and reform of the children of sin and infamy, near Hemmen, in Holland, who said: "Children are like flowers: if you want them to grow and thrive, you must give them joyful sunshine and a fresh breeze." The remark is all the more significant, when it is remembered that it had special reference to nearly one hundred and fifty delinquent children and released juvenile convicts, whom he himself was educating and training for useful and happy life, some having been twice in prison, and some having escaped that punishment because they had only robbed their parents, while others had been rescued from the hands of the police, or from a condition of abject misery and degradation. Wichern felt the inspiration and power of this beautiful truth when he gathered the worst of boys from the filthy haunts of misery and vice, in Hamburg, into the softening, humanizing and cheerful atmosphere of fruits and flowers at Rauhe Haus. So, too, other devoted reformers, occupying the same sphere of Christian charity, not alone in Europe, but in our own country as well, have caught the inspiration and felt within themselves the purifying and elevating influence of the same truth as a salutary and successful auxiliary in the redemption of the vicious and abandoned.

The regenerating power of Christian devotion, individual influence and genial surroundings, may save thousands of delinquent children who would never be reclaimed by the harsher and more repulsive regime of reformatory discipline and restraint. The presentation of this view does not by any

means ignore the necessity of stern discipline as a reforming power. Walls and cells and bolts and bars are indispensable in the treatment of the persistently vicious and criminal, even though young in years; yet multitudes of the children found in our Reformatories are far more susceptible to the redeeming influences of a loving, sympathizing and winning discipline—a discipline which contemplates reform rather than punishment. The American, English, German and French systems already combine much of that Christian spirit and humane influence which have been rewarded with such remarkable success at Rauhe Haus. They ought to embrace far more.

The statistical results of a large number of Industrial Homes and Schools in this country and in Europe, which have been gathered for the purposes of this Report, exhibit remarkable contrasts in comparison with those of Reformatories and institutions in which a punitive rather than preventative discipline is enforced. The proportion of failures in those of the latter class, as shown by this comparison, is full twenty per cent. greater than in the former. In other words, the number returned as reformed, in the latter class, ranges from sixty to seventy per cent. against eighty to ninety per cent. in the former, the percentage of failures among girls averaging nearly double that among boys. Similar comparisons could be indefinitely multiplied; but it may suffice, that to the better influence of family surroundings must be attributed the more encouraging results of Industrial Homes and Schools. To it, M. Demetz ascribes a very large measure of the success which has enable Mettray to make useful citizens of 94.47 per cent. of those whom she has restored to liberty.

Such developments not only indicate some of the radical defects still existing in our reformatory management, but they show conclusively that a system of conciliation and encouragement is, in a large majority of cases, a thousand times better than punishment, which oftener provokes hatred and defiance.

In summing up the principles which she submits as proved in her excellent work, "Children of the State," Florence Hill truthfully affirms: "That must be the best method of training children which is appointed by Nature—namely, under family

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influences; and when artificial methods are employed, they should be made to approach the model as closely as possible." Says Miss Cobbe, another English lady of experience and observation: "To mass boys together in large numbers, with no home influences or habits, and no attempt to draw out their affections, is dangerous: to do the same to girls, is fatal."

IV.—INTELLECTUAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Successful as have been the results of social, mental and industrial reconstruction of the vagrant and vicious, new experiences and developments are ever suggesting improvements.

In connection with thorough instruction in the elementary branches of education, every Reformatory should educate its inmates in such useful trades and occupations as will enable them to compete successfully in the pursuits of honest industry. But with all their advantages, real or supposed, the industrial departments of our own Reformatories are defective in this particular.

The present contract system of labor at Westborough not only fails to render a just and adequate return for the service performed, but it imparts very little Industrial Education of practical value to a boy who must rely upon his own attainments for successful effort and honorable position. Admirably well as this Institution is now managed, some industrial system should be introduced by which it may approximate, as it ought, towards a self-supporting establishment, and by which the boys may be better fitted for the business of life. The first result cannot be so easily realized in the Massachusetts Nautical School, nor in the Industrial School for Girls; though in both of these Institutions, important improvements might and should be made.

The inmates of Reformatories, capable and willing to support themselves by honest occupations, should receive such training as will contribute most to their personal improvement, inspire them with self-reliance, and establish within them principles of industry, order and economy, thus enabling them to rise above the condition of pauperism and vagrancy, and walk courageously in paths of rectitude and goodness. No boy or girl

capable of being so trained, and remaining a sufficient length of time in a Reformatory, should be permitted to go out into the world without such knowledge and preparation.

One of the fruitful sources of want and suffering, especially among the poor and dependent classes, is ignorance of useful and remunerative trades. In his Report, at the recent meeting of the Suffolk Conference, in Boston, on the subject of "Industrial Aid as a Christian Charity," Rev. George L. Chaney submitted these pertinent facts, as published in a report of the meeting:—

"The most difficult cases of charity with which the various philanthropic organizations have to deal are not those of mere destitution, sickness and kindred conditions, but of those who are needy and suffering from lack of some profitable employment. This want is difficult to meet, because, in nearly all cases, the applicant is unskilled in any branch of useful work. While the demand for skilled labor is greater than the supply, for unskilled labor there are few or no openings. The difficulty is still further complicated by the too general unwillingness of such applicants to accept employment when offered to them, except at the usual wages of skilled workmen. The remedy lies in the adoption of a system of Industrial Education. Such education might be secured by family instruction, by the formation of sewing schools, by the establishment of industrial schools, specially; and by the active coöperation also of the State and city. Our children might as well graduate from school with as much learning as they now have, and a good trade in hand besides, as to do as they now do—graduate literally prepared to do nothing. We might thus do much to solve some of the pressing social problems of the day, and at the same time dignify labor in our country, which, above all others, professes to honor labor."

Rev. B. K. Peirce, in his "Half Century with Juvenile Delinquents," before quoted, well remarks:—

"The object of a Reformatory is not to send forth a class of highly educated and polished young persons, but to raise up out of the dust hundreds now festering in sinful homes and vicious societies; to hold them near the truth until their minds shall be im-

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pressed with it; to teach them the use of the personal implements with which, in most cases in the humblest walks of life, they will secure an honest living; and then give them a fair start, with hard labor and an honest purpose, to create for themselves a comfortable home."

John Borgia and John Pounds, both of whom were practical reformers, well understood this matter, when, as an essential accompaniment of mental and moral culture, they apprenticed to useful trades the vagrant inmates of their "Ragged Schools," thereby giving to society a better class of artisans whose skilled labor everywhere commanded remunerative reward. The philanthropic and zealous Mary Carpenter, so widely known for her loving, Christian devotion to juvenile reformation, urges the same salutary discipline. So the experience of every wise reformer testifies to the efficacy of enlisting the will and energy of delinquents in the work of their own reformation, by individualizing to the utmost extent the appliances of physical, moral and intellectual care and culture.

CHAPTER III.—THE MASSACHUSETTS VISITING AGENCY.

I.—ITS IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY.

Since the establishment of her State Almshouses and Reformatories, Massachusetts has assumed the guardianship of many thousands of indigent and unfortunate children, large numbers of whom have disappeared in the ever-varying currents of human destiny, no accurate record of their locality, condition or life, having been preserved. Of their hopes and their struggles, their successes and their fate, no history exists. How many of them went forth to honor or to dishonor, to virtue or to vice, cannot now be known.

The records of the three Reformatories and the three Almshouse Establishments, show the names of more than three thousand four hundred children, including past and present inmates, who are *now nominally* the wards of the Commonwealth; but a

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careful investigation indicates that nearly four hundred of those who have gone out from these Institutions, have been removed from the care and custody of the State, chiefly by death, marriage and other causes. Massachusetts therefore has at the present time, not less than three thousand of these youthful and dependent beneficiaries, all needing her kindly sympathy and vigilant protection.

Of these, more than one thousand have been "placed out" or indentured from the State Primary School and Almshouse at Monson, Hon. Gordon M. Fisk, the Special Visiting Agent of this Board for the last two or three years, and one of the Inspectors of that Institution for nearly twelve years, having exercised over them a paternal and faithful supervision. About nine hundred more "placed out" or indentured from the State Almshouses at Tewksbury and Bridgewater, from the Reform Schools for Boys, and from the Industrial School for Girls, have been mainly under the supervision of the officers of those Institutions. Of the remainder, about seven hundred are now inmates of the three Reformatories, nearly three hundred are pupils in the State Primary School, and one hundred and sixty-eight are in the Almshouses. As those in the Institutions go out under the patronage of the State, their present places being filled by others, the number of her *protégés* must continue to increase, and in equal ratio, also, must her burden of responsibility be enlarged.

The following tabulated statements made up to September 30, 1869, will be of interest and value in this connection:—

Apparent number "placed out" or indentured remain-				
ing to be accounted for,	.	.	.	2,320
Having homes in Massachusetts,	.	.	.	1,944
in Connecticut,	.	.	.	141
in New Hampshire,	.	.	.	103
in Vermont,	.	.	.	22
in Maine,	.	.	.	15
in Rhode Island,	.	.	.	14
in New York,	.	.	.	26
in other States and countries,	.	.	.	55
				— 2,320

 JUVENILE WARDS OF THE STATE.

Deceased, married, absconded, etc., about	400
Probable number to be accounted for, about. . . .	1,920

To these must be added the number reported as remaining in the Institutions at the close of the year, viz :—

State Primary School,	287
State Reform School for Boys,	295
Massachusetts Nautical School,	270
State Industrial School for Girls,	139
State Almshouses,	168
	—— 1,159

Whole number of present wards,	3,079
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As far as ascertained, 2,277 of the children “placed out” or indentured, have homes in 466 cities and towns, scattered over sixteen of the United States; 8 in the Dominion of Canada and other countries; and 35 in localities not recorded. Those residing in Massachusetts have homes in 276, those in Connecticut in 57, and those in New Hampshire in 55 cities and towns.

The parental condition of these children, as ascertained from the several Institutions, and from other sources, is very nearly as follows :—

Orphans, both parents being dead,	659
Having a father only,	457
Having a mother only,	804
Having both parents,	993
Unknown or illegitimate,	166
Total,	3,079

Of those now in the State Establishments, 113 are under five years of age, and the remaining 1,046, ranging from five to seventeen years of age, attend school in the Institutions where they reside. Good homes are being provided for them as fast as such can be found, every child sent out to a permanent home, or kept out of a Reformatory, saving to the State an

average annual expense of about \$155.00 for its support, amounting to \$15,500.00 for every one hundred children thus provided for, to say nothing of the infinitely greater result,—the rescue of full eighty per cent. of the children themselves from lives of infamy and crime.

A single glance at such facts as these, should remove all doubt as to the practicability and usefulness of an Agency capable of diminishing pauperism and crime, and preventing the unnecessary aggregation of poor, exposed and vicious children in the Reformatories, by providing family homes for hundreds who, if committed to such Institutions, would only swell the burden of public expenditure, and be confirmed, perhaps, in their own evil propensities.

II.—ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCY.

In view of the increasing number of juvenile wards claiming public charity and protection, and of the manifest advantages to be gained from a systematic and efficient supervision, it was felt, during the past year, that the time had come for the establishment of a State Visiting Agency. Foreseeing the importance and necessity of its humane and benevolent mission, and entertaining a warm and thoughtful interest in this, as in other philanthropies, the present Executive of the Commonwealth, Governor Claflin, earnestly advised and aided its adoption. Receiving the endorsement of the Legislature of 1869, the proposed measure was sanctioned by one of its enactments, Chapter 453, approved June 23d, viz.:—

AN ACT in addition to an Act to establish the Board of State Charities.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint an agent to visit all children maintained wholly or in part by the Commonwealth, or who have been indentured, given in adoption or placed in the charge of any family or person by the authorities of any state institution, or under any provision of this act.

He shall hold his office for one year, subject to removal by the governor and council, and shall receive an annual salary of twenty-

THE VISITING AGENCY ACT.

five hundred dollars; and, with the approval of the board of state charities, he may employ such assistants and incur such expenses as may be necessary for the discharge of his official duties.

SECT. 2. It shall be his duty to visit the children aforesaid, or cause them to be visited, at least once in three months, to inquire into their treatment, their health and their associations, and especially to ascertain whether their legal rights have been invaded, and whether all contracts or stipulations made in their behalf have been duly observed, and to collect such other information respecting them as the board of state charities may direct; and, for this purpose, he shall have the right to hold private interviews with the children, whenever he may deem it advisable.

SECT. 3. All applications to take any of the children above specified, by indenture, adoption or any other method fixed by law, shall be referred to the aforesaid agent, who shall investigate the character of each applicant, and the expediency of so disposing of the child applied for, and report the result to the board or magistrate having jurisdiction over the child, and no such child shall be indentured or otherwise disposed of until such report is received; and in case any child shall be placed in a home which the said agent may deem unsuitable, he shall forthwith report the facts to the board of state charities for their action thereon, and the governor and council may at any time annul any indenture by which such child may be held.

SECT. 4. Whenever application is made for the commitment of any child to any reformatory maintained by the Commonwealth, the magistrate before whom the hearing is to be held shall duly notify the visiting agent of the time and place of the hearing, by written notice mailed one week at least before the time of hearing, and directed to said agent at the state house, and the agent shall attend at said hearing in person or by deputy, in behalf of the child; and if it shall appear to the said magistrate that the interests of the child will be promoted by placing him in a suitable family, he may, instead of committing him to a reformatory, authorize the board of state charities to indenture the child during the whole or a portion of his minority, or to place him in such family. And the board of state charities is hereby authorized to provide for the maintenance of any child placed in a family as aforesaid at an expense not exceeding the average cost of the support of such child in any of the state reformatories. And it shall be the duty of said agent to seek out families willing and suitable to receive such children, and

furnish the names and places of residence of the same to the boards or magistrates who are to provide for the commitment or indenture of a child under this act: *provided*, that the provisions of this section so far as they require notice to the visiting agent shall not apply to the superior court.

SECT. 5. The visiting agent shall make a monthly report to the board of state charities of all his proceedings, especially concerning children placed in families under the fourth section of this act, and any person aggrieved by his action shall have the right of appeal to the board or magistrate having original jurisdiction of the child.

SECT. 6. The duties required in sections three and four of this act shall, in case of the industrial school for girls, be performed by the officers of that institution under the supervision of the board of state charities.

The Visiting Agency established by this Act was duly inaugurated on the first of July of the present year, by the appointment, as its Chief, of Lieut. Col. Gardiner Tufts, so well and so favorably known during and since the late war for his efficient services as the Massachusetts Agent at Washington to look after the interests and comfort of her sick and disabled soldiers. Colonel Tufts entered at once upon the new service assigned to him, organizing his Bureau and apportioning its labors to suitable assistants, so as to secure the earliest attainable results.

During the three months already elapsed, an important work has been accomplished. The field has been thoroughly canvassed, the number of present wards to be accounted for, as before stated, has been ascertained, and a brief history, giving all necessary information in each case, has been commenced. Besides these, a hundred new cases have arisen, a large portion of them having required the personal attendance of the Agent at the Courts throughout the Commonwealth. In the disposal of these cases, nearly forty per cent. of the children, who, but for his presence and interposition, would probably have been sent to the Reformatories, have been provided with good homes, and it is a most encouraging fact that ninety per cent. of these remain in their places, and are doing well. These services, and the required investigation into the condition of boys and girls

THE AGENCY LAW AND ITS DEFECTS.

now residing in homes, and into the character of applicants for others, with the discharge of numerous contingent duties pertaining to the Agency, are rapidly developing instructive and useful results. In a very large majority of cases thus far investigated, the want of proper social conditions, or home relations—in other words, the deplorable repudiation of parental responsibility, is found to be the chief source of juvenile misfortune and delinquency. Facts elicited by these examinations prove, also, that an almost incredible proportion of those constituting the population of the Reformatories and Prisons were first driven to vagrancy and vice by the neglect and desertion of worthless parents, who brutally ignored responsibility for the protection of those dependent upon them. What remedy shall or can be enforced to check so great an evil, is a question worthy of special consideration.

But of these and other important matters under the cognizance of his Bureau, the official statement of the Visiting Agent appended to this Report will communicate further information.

III.—THE AGENCY LAW AND ITS DEFECTS.

While it is conceded that the operations of the Act establishing the Visiting Agency are accomplishing great good, both in social, moral and economical relations, it is apparent that it should have embraced additional provisions. Introduced near the close of the last legislative session, and enacted amidst the hurry incident to its adjournment, it is not strange that some of its sections were not more carefully considered and matured.

That which requires a week's notice to the Agent, before the hearing of an application for commitment, seems most a subject of complaint, it being chiefly objected, that no provision is made for the custody of a defendant during the interim. The requirement is eminently just and humane, and its operation has already resulted in essential benefit to the State, and to the children subjected to its application, saving the former much expense, and sending the latter to desirable homes.

As the Act now stands, children complained of must be permitted to go at large, or be left in the custody of friends,

with every opportunity for elopement; or they must be committed to the Lock-Up or the Jail. There are hundreds of cases in which the latter course should *not* be adopted, the spirit and purpose of the Agency Law contemplating the rescue of these children, if possible, from the taint of crime, by giving them an opportunity to live honest lives, free from the stain of prison incarceration. This would be easily accomplished in all proper cases, were some suitable place for temporary detention provided in each county.

Without the notice now required, many children who ought not to go to the Reformatories, would be sent, as heretofore, to those Institutions, simply because no other disposition could be so conveniently made. Yet the rights of a child are certainly as sacred as those of an adult, and summary committal to a Reformatory may involve as great injustice and wrong to the former, as summary incarceration in a State Prison would to the latter.

It is hoped that the Legislature of 1870 will make some humane provision for the temporary detention of delinquent children. In the meantime, to avoid unnecessary imprisonment of boys and girls under arrest, the Visiting Agent is authorized by the Board of State Charities, to use his discretion in sending them, for the time being, to the State Primary School, or to the nearest State Almshouse, or make such other provision for their temporary custody as he may deem most advisable.

Again, the Act establishing the Agency does not practically reach the cases of a large number of juvenile delinquents who are brought before the Municipal, Police and Superior Courts, and sentenced therefrom to Jails and Houses of Correction, in which they are exposed to serious evils, whose contamination they cannot escape. Great inequality in the sentences imposed in these Courts, is the very natural result of this usage. It is also a noticeable fact, that the number of children thus disposed of, is as large as that of which the Visiting Agent is notified to take cognizance. The extension to all these of the humane supervision authorized by this Act, and the establishment of a more perfect and equal administration of justice in

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the sentence of children charged with vagrancy and crime, are matters deserving special and prompt legislation.

There are one or two other points in which the Act is somewhat deficient, and in which slight modifications would add much to its usefulness. The authority delegated under its provisions should be enlarged, rather than curtailed, and every possible advantage by which legislation can properly foster and strengthen the Agency, should be generously granted.

CHAPTER IV.—OTHER JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

I.—CLASSIFICATION, DISCIPLINE, ETC.

Under this general classification may be enumerated a variety of organizations supported by public and private patronage, for the purpose of restraining indigent, neglected and wandering children, from wrong courses, and raising them from a condition of pauperism and vagrancy, to positions of usefulness and honor. Chief among those of a municipal character in Massachusetts, are Truant Schools and Houses of Reformation; and among those under private management, Industrial and Farm Schools, and other similar Institutions. Some of these are not, in a technical sense, Reformatories; yet the direct purpose of their mission is to repress and correct vicious propensities, and establish habits of industry and integrity. It is noticeable in this connection, that the earlier juvenile reforms of the present century, both in this and other countries, were mainly devoted to the moral and industrial education of the children of the poor and laboring classes; while those of later years, emulating a broader and higher humanity, have successfully demonstrated the practicability of patient kindness and loving labor, in the reclamation of those known as the "dangerous class." The important principle upon which the disciplinary system of these Institutions is mainly based, is well expressed in the recent Report of an English Industrial School,* viz. :—

* Park Row Industrial School, Bristol, England.

“It is better to arrest incipient crime than to punish; it is better to rescue from bad influences and proclivity to evil, young persons who are without due parental control, before they have received the prison brand upon them, in the hope that by early subjecting them to good moral discipline, religious teaching and industrial training, before they have been enrolled in the statistics of crime, they may become useful, self-supporting members of society.”

Referring to this subject before an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, in Dublin, in June of the present year, Mary Carpenter reiterated the view urged in securing the establishment of Certified Industrial Schools, and now so universally entertained,—the duty of treating children as children,—declaring that, as they must be regarded as acting *sans discernement*, “the responsibility of their crimes should be laid rather on society than on themselves, and that for the public good, as well as for their own, they should be educated and reformed, rather than punished.”

II.—TRUANT SCHOOLS, HOUSES OF REFORMATION, ETC.

In this class of Municipal Reformatories are the Truant Schools at Worcester, Springfield, New Bedford, Cambridge and Newburyport, the Boston House of Reformation, the Lowell Reform School, etc. The last named Institution receives, by arrangement, the Truants committed from Chelsea, averaging about ten annually; and a similar arrangement is in contemplation with the City of Lawrence. Charlestown and Lynn are about adopting measures for the establishment of Truant Schools within their precincts. In Salem, a movement is in progress for the early completion and organization, or rather resuscitation, of the Plummer Reform School, for which Miss Caroline Plummer left a legacy of \$25,000 several years since, now worth, with its accumulations, about \$50,000, to which the city has added \$8,000 more, and given besides sufficient land upon “Winter Island,” in the harbor, where the buildings are to be erected. When completed, a Truant School will be established in the Institution.

Under the Truant Law of 1862, chapter 207, which authorizes cities and towns to make suitable arrangements for the care and custody of all truants and young vagrants within

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their limits, little has yet been accomplished, though some have taken various measures to comply with its provisions. In most cases, however, Truants are committed to the County or State Institutions. The Statute of 1865, chapter 208, "Concerning Juvenile Offenders," and authorizing the establishment of County Reformatories, has also received very little attention; though, in Bristol County, a proposition is being entertained to make the Truant School at New Bedford a County Institution,—a plan which might be adopted with good results. Each county should have its Truant School for the benefit of all its towns; and to this no objection could well be urged on account of the expense, as would be the case were each town to have such an establishment. Most of the local authorities, however, seem quite oblivious to the fact that compliance with the requirements of these statutes would be eminently beneficial to themselves and their districts, as well as to large numbers of stray and delinquent children who would thereby escape the corrupting influences of prison associations.

The following are some of the statistics of Truancy and and Truant Schools,* as far as indicated by returns received, for the year ending September 30, 1869, the statement including only those sentenced as Truants:—

SCHOOLS.	No. remaining Oct 1, 1868.	No. received during the year.	No. remaining Sept. 30, 1869.	Average at- tendance.
Worcester,	10	17	8	13
Springfield,	20	26	25	25
New Bedford,	28	29	27	30
Lowell Reform School,	31	52	40	46
Boston House of Reformation, . .	—	87	85	—
	89	211	185	114

* No record of Truants sent to the School at the Cambridge Almshouse appears to have been kept, the few committed during the year having been classed with other children of the Institution. The School established by the city of Newburyport is now without teacher or pupils.

The average age of these Truants was a fraction over eleven years ; their average term of sentence, nearly fourteen months ; and their average detention, a fraction over eleven months. Of the whole number (294) remaining in the Boston House of Reformation at the close of the year, seventy-three were committed for vagrancy, a large number for petty larceny, stubbornness, etc., and eighty-five, as before stated, for Truancy. Of those committed for Truancy to the several Institutions, a very small percentage only were second comers, the system of discipline and education being such as to secure, in most cases, a successful reformation.

The boys and girls in the Boston House of Reformation are divided into five Schools, four of them in the male, and one in the female department. From June to November the larger boys are employed on the farm, but one School for boys being continued during that time. In addition to their scholastic education, the girls are taught housework, sewing, knitting, etc., the work being so divided and changed each month that all become familiar with the various branches of domestic service.

The Lowell Reform School, which is practically a Truant School, and the second one established for that grade of delinquency in Massachusetts, has received 1,400 pupils since its organization in 1851, and, like the Schools in New Bedford, Worcester and Springfield, is doing a successful work. The city minister-at-large, Rev. Horatio Wood, who, in 1845, successfully drew the attention of the citizens to the large number of truant and vagrant children roaming its streets and by-ways, and becoming adepts in mischief and crime, gives an interesting account of the Institution whose subsequent establishment his efforts so materially aided. It was, however, attached to the City Almshouse,—an unwise connection, having, as he remarks, degrading associations, if not degrading influences. The experience at Lowell corresponds perfectly with that elsewhere, for, as Mr. Wood writes,—

“The results of the confinement and instruction in this School were marked and gratifying. Where there had been before twenty boys at one time in the Lowell Jail under influences of corruption,

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there were now none ; but the kind teacher in this Institution was successfully remoulding such children for habitual attendance on the common school, and for a moral life ; while a wholesome fear of commitment deterred many idle and evil disposed from yielding to their propensities. Not only was it apparent that from those marked *Truants* in school sprung the mischief-makers and criminals, but it was also found that such juvenile crimes as seemed to render necessary a commitment to Jail, or a long and expensive tutorage in a Reform School, would not be perpetrated if early prevented by a brief confinement and a kind word ; or, if perpetrated, a shorter and simpler process of reformatory discipline would be even more successful and efficacious."

A very great mistake is made in connecting Truant Schools with Almshouse Establishments. An entire separation of such Institutions from each other should be held to be an imperative necessity, inasmuch as the strictest classification that can be maintained will not exclude all sources of corruption, nor prevent the exposure of boys and girls to vicious examples. Our own State Primary School would be essentially benefited were it wholly relieved from its Almshouse appendage. A judicious writer on this subject well says, that "no one who regards the future happiness of the children would ever wish them to be educated within such precincts, for no regulations, however stringent, can prevent contaminating association with worthless adults." Nearly thirty years ago, the Poor Commissioners of England wisely urged the entire banishment of all pauper servants and assistants from children's establishments,—a precaution of great importance which is beginning to be better comprehended by those interested in this class of Institutions in Massachusetts.

The Superintendent of Schools in Springfield, Mr. E. A. Hubbard, under whose supervision the Truant School in that city has become a success, makes the pertinent suggestion that, as parental neglect and ill-training are, in most cases, the primal source of vagrancy among juveniles, there would seem to be a manifest propriety in holding the parent responsible, in part, at least, for the consequences resulting therefrom. The suggestion gathers force from the fact that negligent and de-

praved parents are constantly permitting their children to be sent to the Public Institutions to be fed, clothed and taught free of charge, until old enough to be of service to themselves and others. Mr. Hubbard's proposition has been entertained and urged by many of the most experienced and practical reformers. Mary Carpenter, referring to the great amount of crime arising from the non-responsibility of parents, expresses the opinion that "the best method of checking juvenile criminality is by making the parent feel the duty under which he lies, both to society and to God, for the moral control of his offspring." Unless it can be shown that the parent has used all reasonable effort to prevent his child from becoming a vagrant and a criminal, no injustice would be done in making him liable, in some degree, for the support of the child while in custody for educational training, especially when the possessor of ample wealth, as in many cases now existing.

Under English law, parents and step-parents are compelled to contribute to the support of their vagrant and criminal children while in Reformatory Schools. Provision was made as far back as the year 1601, the forty-third of the reign of Elizabeth, by which parents and children (if they possessed sufficient means) were required to support their indigent relatives, such support to be furnished in a manner approved by the overseers of the poor. This Act is copied almost textually into the New York statutes, and in reference to the duty thereby imposed upon parents, the Commissioners of Public Charities in that State say,—

"In case of their failure to perform this obligation, the Court of General Sessions of the county has power to make an order, requiring the payment of a weekly sum for the support of the indigent person. Provisions are made by which this order may be enforced, and for seizing and selling the property of such as abscond from their children, leaving them a burden to the public; or of husbands, who in like manner, desert their wives. These proceedings have been recently held in England to be of a criminal and not of a civil nature."

This subject is of so much importance to the community and to the State, that it well deserves legislative consideration.

PRIVATE REFORMATORIES.

III.—PRIVATE REFORMATORY AGENCIES.

So much has already been said, directly and indirectly, of this class of Institutions, in connection with other sub-divisions of this Report, that no extended reference is here necessary. It is a matter of interest, however, to know that Massachusetts has now nearly forty Asylums, Schools and Societies, of different grade and character, devoted directly to the relief and reformation of delinquent juveniles. Besides these, there are many societies and other organizations indirectly occupied in the same humane and Christian work. In most instances, the operations of these agencies are prompt and efficient, and their success in checking incipient vice and crime, and inculcating principles of industry, order and self-reliance, is significant and encouraging. Their kindly supervision and discipline, aided by home influences and associations, will save large numbers of neglected boys and girls from the brink of misery and ruin.

Among these loving "Ministries of Mercy to Mankind," are the Industrial Homes, Industrial Schools, and Industrial Classes, which have enlisted so much of public attention during the past year. Very similar efforts have existed for some years in a few of the cities of Europe, and have proved eminently successful, especially in training indigent and exposed girls for household and other useful services. Such organizations are in harmony with all kindred reformatory agencies, and cannot therefore fail to command approval and support. Through their benevolent interposition in Boston alone, scores of street girls have been snatched from the verge of ruin, and taught useful occupations, by which new resources have been opened to them, and their capacities for success and happiness aroused and developed. Thus, in the true spirit of that "Inner Mission," which so absorbed the Christian impulses of the devoted Wichern, these humane Agencies cannot fail to exert a most healthful and salutary influence in the broad and promising field of juvenile care and reform.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE BOARD.

Gentlemen of the Board of State Charities :—

The consideration of the subject treated of in the foregoing pages has been prolonged much beyond its original design, in obedience to your expressed wish that it should be presented as fully as space would permit. Having thus completed the Special Topic designated for this Report, and having been at this point assigned, by the Executive of the Commonwealth, to another department of the public service, the retiring Secretary of your Board has now the pleasure of transferring herewith his present trust to his successor, Hon. Edward L. Pierce, whose interest in the promotion of Charities and Reforms will be faithfully and earnestly devoted to their practical advancement.

The remaining portions of the Secretary's Report are, for the most part, contingent upon Returns yet to be received from the various Charitable and Reformatory Institutions, and from the several Municipalities of the Commonwealth. It is understood that these, as heretofore, will be arranged and tabulated under the experienced supervision of Dr. H. C. Prentiss; and with the brief presentation of their statistical results, by him, as proposed, and as advised by the Board, the preparation of the remaining chapters will be easily accomplished.

Respectfully, &c.,

JULIUS L. CLARKE,
Retiring Secretary.

Boston, Oct. 30, 1869.

THE VISITING AGENCY.

PART SECOND.

RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS RESULTS.

CHAPTER I.—THE LEGISLATION OF 1869.

In view of the wide field of inquiry opened to this Board by the organic Act creating it, many enactments of the Legislature each year are found to affect in some way its objects of control or investigation. It is therefore proper, and has been customary, to review briefly, in these Reports, the course of legislation in this connection.

1.—*The Visiting Agency.*

Two Acts of the Legislature of the present year relate to the care of minors who, from poverty or vice, have become wards of the State, and are or recently have been inmates of the State Primary School, the State Almshouses, or the Juvenile Reformatories. Far the most important legislation in this direction, because most comprehensive, is the Act creating a Visiting Agency, subordinate to this Board, whose operations are to extend over the whole Commonwealth, and embrace all the "Children of the State." This agency is the direct outgrowth of the system of supervision which was established by the Board of State Charities several years ago for the children placed out from the State Primary School and Almshouse at Monson, and had often before been recommended by them to the several institutions. So manifest has been the benefit of this partial supervision, not merely to the children thus cared for, but to their masters as well, that the agency now established for the entire State is confidently expected to effect a vast improvement in the condition of this class of children.

The Managers of the Industrial School claim that the law has thus far operated to the injury of that institution, preventing commitments, through the opportunity it gives of substituting indenture in suitable families for such commitments. The purpose of the law, namely, the better provision for these children, seems, however, to be in process of fulfilment, and should be paramount to the wish for a well-filled reformatory. There is little fear that our present institutions will fail to have all desirable opportunity for performing their indispensable part of reformatory work.

This Agency has already received consideration in its connection with the subject of Juvenile Delinquency in previous pages of this Report, and something of its operation will appear in the Report of Col. Tufts, the Visiting Agent, in the Supplement. It is sufficient here to say that the work of the Agency is being pursued with energy and good judgment. The Act establishing it has already been given, (*vide* page 28.)

2.—*Conditional Indentures.*

The second Act affecting minors in charge of the State is the following :—

[Chap. 302.]

AN ACT in relation to Conditional Indentures of Apprenticeship of Minors from State Institutions.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. Whenever any minor shall hereafter be bound out as an apprentice or servant by the inspectors of either of the state almshouses, the trustees of the state industrial school for girls, or the trustees of the state reform school, it shall be provided in the indenture that if at any time it appears to the inspectors or trustees by whom the same is executed, or their successors in office, that the further continuance of the indenture will be prejudicial to the well-being of the apprentice or servant, then they, or a majority of them, may annul the indenture by giving written notice to the master of their intention to cancel the same, stating their reasons therefor, and may forthwith remove the said apprentice or servant from the care and keeping of the said master.

SECT. 2. The execution of such a conditional indenture shall not operate as a discharge of a minor from confinement under any

CONDITIONAL INDENTURES.

sentence or order of commitment, and when any such indenture is cancelled, the inspectors or trustees shall have the same power and authority in regard to the minor as before the indenture was made.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 26, 1869.*]

It will be seen that the trustees and inspectors are here directed to exercise a power hitherto delegated to the courts, (Gen. Stat., ch. 111, § 11.) The inspectors of the State Primary School, however, have uniformly framed their indentures in this manner, in accordance with a provision of their By-laws adopted at the organization of the School.

It might seem doubtful if this Act would prove an unmixed benefit to the children in question. So far as it gives the trustees, the representatives of the State, the means of extending their control over the children placed out from these institutions, thus enabling them to continue reformatory influences for a longer period than formerly, the Act will undoubtedly prove salutary. But it is to be feared that if conditional indentures only can be made by the trustees, the demand for children from the reformatories will diminish, and fewer indentures will be made. No master can choose to be constantly liable to have a child whom he has taken from an institution and treated considerately according to the terms of agreement, recalled by an arbitrary act of the trustees, as this law allows. An indenture loses its force if it can be annulled without previous violation of compact, and worthy people will be slow to subject themselves to such a liability. Very much, however, will depend upon the character of the gentlemen composing these Boards of trustees. From such as now have control of the institutions no fear of inconsiderate action is to be entertained. That families can still be found to take children even on the condition in question, indicates at once a well-grounded confidence in the discretion of the trustees, and a great want to be supplied.

While this law tends to make masters more considerate, it also tends to create an unsettled feeling in both master and child, unfavorable to the work of reformation designed. The object of the law seems to have been to enable trustees to

restore indentured children to their parents, whenever a change of habitation or other circumstances seemed to promise better parental government. How far this power has been exercised during the few months the law has been in operation does not appear from the reports of the institutions.

3.—*The Liquor Law.*

By chapters 415 and 442 of the Acts of 1869 the Prohibitory Law was substantially reënacted. It is needless to quote here its provisions; they are as stringent as those of the earlier "Maine Law," and a reaction from the License Law of the previous year. These sudden alternations in the character of our legislation for diminishing the admitted evils of inebriation, sufficiently prove the divided state of public opinion upon the subject, and promise an undesirable postponement of the final settlement of the question. While all good people lament the evil, they do not and perhaps never will agree as to the best way to treat it. And this results largely from the fact that the use of intoxicating drinks is regarded by many estimable men not in any sense as a crime against the community, nor necessarily against one's self; and a large part of our citizens consider it unjust to deal with its use or sale as a crime against society.

But what means have we of judging as to the results of this law? We are too apt to consider the commitments to our prisons within a specified time as the infallible test of the efficiency of the law. Indeed, in previous reports, statistics of this nature have been given, with some difference of circumstances. While it is true that excess in the use of intoxicating drinks tends to lead men, insensibly often, sometimes precipitately into crime or poverty, the gross amount of which will ultimately appear in the history of our institutions, it is obviously impossible to trace with certainty the results of a law which became operative only three months ago, in the records of our prisons and almshouses. For such deductions observations extended over considerable periods of the undisturbed operation of the law are indispensable. Such an experience cannot yet be claimed for this law, certainly not for its predecessor.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Besides, many circumstances other than the statute affect the number of commitments to the prisons, chief among which is the diligence or remissness of the police, State or municipal, resulting from supposed prudential reasons or from the public sentiment of any locality. In testimony of this, if it needs proof, reference may be made to the experience of 1867, when, under the prospect of a repeal of the Prohibitory Law, prosecutions for violation of it noticeably diminished. Yet no one inferred therefrom the diminution of this class of offences ; indeed, the increase of intoxication proved the contrary. We cannot therefore be too guarded in drawing conclusions from the statistics of our institutions, nor ascribe to a single prominent cause what is due to several causes. For these reasons no comparison of figures is here attempted. The Prison Abstract in the Appendix will supply them.

The consideration of this topic has been particularly referred by the Legislature to the new Board of Health, from whom more satisfactory conclusions are hoped.

4.—*The State Board of Health.*

The Act establishing this Board is as follows:—

[Chap. 420.]

AN ACT to establish a State Board of Health.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint seven persons, who shall constitute the board of health and vital statistics. The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for seven years: *provided*, that the terms of office of the seven first appointed shall be so arranged that the term of one shall expire each year, and the vacancies so created, as well as all vacancies occurring otherwise, shall be filled by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council; but any one may be re-appointed.

SECT. 2. The board shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the citizens of this Commonwealth. They shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries in respect to the people, the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances, on the public health; and they shall

gather such information in respect to those matters as they may deem proper, for diffusion among the people. They shall advise the government in regard to the location of any public institutions. They shall, in the month of January, make report to the legislature of their doings, investigations and discoveries during the year ending December thirty-first, with such suggestions as to legislative action as they may deem necessary.

SECT. 3. The board shall meet at the state house once in three months, and as much oftener as they may deem expedient. No member except the secretary shall receive any compensation, but the actual personal expenses of any member while engaged in the duties of the board, shall be allowed and paid.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the board, and they are hereby instructed, to examine into and report what, in their best judgment, is the effect of the use of intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, upon the industry, prosperity, happiness, health and lives of the citizens of the state. Also, what additional legislation, if any, is necessary in the premises.

SECT. 5. The board shall elect a secretary, either from their own number or otherwise; but when elected he shall be a member of the board and their executive officer. He shall perform and superintend the work prescribed in this law, and such other duties as the board may require. He shall receive from the treasury, in quarterly payments, an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars and his necessary travelling expenses incurred in the performance of official duties, after they have been audited by the board and approved by the governor and council, and all other necessary expenses arising in his office shall be paid out of the treasury in the same manner as those of the different departments of the government.

SECT. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 21, 1869.*]

The people of the State may well be congratulated upon the creation of such a Board. Under wise management its investigations cannot fail to throw much needed light on the causes of disease as existing in the habits of society, the nature of occupation, the location of dwellings, and innumerable other hygienic conditions; and so point out the means of avoiding noxious influences or neutralizing their baleful effects. It is

BOARDS OF HEALTH, AND STATISTICS.

perhaps too much to expect that they will settle permanently the vexed question of intemperance, but by clearly tracing its consequences they will take the first great step in that direction. It seems a matter of regret, however, that the business of registration, so closely allied to their work, should not at once have been intrusted to them. To kindred boards in other countries the work of registration is committed, and in this country registration is naturally and wisely made a prominent part of the duties of the health departments of our large cities, as in New York, Boston, Providence and elsewhere. There appears to be no good reason why the State Board of Health should not conduct the State registration, and it is to be hoped this work will soon be placed in their hands.

But for the accomplishment of all which such a Board should do, enlarged powers are requisite; some power of execution as well as suggestion; some power of abating as well as indicating removable sources of disease, of controlling individual or corporate acts when such acts would be plainly detrimental to the public health. In this Act, as in many other instances, our legislators seem reluctant to confer power which alone would fully meet the end proposed. The wisdom of granting this power in some cases will appear by considering the experience of the city of New York, where the vigorous operations of its Board of Health have had most marked sanitary results. It is presumed equally beneficial effects would follow like executive power here.

5.—*The Bureau of Statistics.*

Kindred in its work to the Board of Health is the Bureau of Statistics on the Subject of Labor, also created by the last Legislature. The duties of this bureau are thus defined:—

[Resolves, Chap. 102.]

That the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, is hereby authorized to appoint, as soon after the passage of this resolve as may be, and thereafter biennially, in the month of May, some suitable person to act as chief, who shall have power to appoint a deputy, and said chief with his deputy shall constitute a bureau of statistics, with headquarters in the state house.

The duties of such bureau shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the legislature, on or before the first day of March in each year, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the Commonwealth; especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industry of the Commonwealth.

That said bureau shall have power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath, and such witnesses shall be summoned in the same manner, and paid the same fees, as witnesses before the superior courts of the Commonwealth.

The compensation of said bureau shall be twenty-five hundred dollars annual salary for the chief, and two thousand dollars annual salary for the deputy. And the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the payment of said sums, together with such office and travelling expenses of said bureau, as he, with the council, shall approve. [*Approved June 23, 1869.*]

It will be observed that, as regards the investigation of the sanitary relations of labor, its work is supplementary to that of the Board of Health, and might with some propriety have been incorporated with it. A union of this sort might lead to a more comprehensive survey of the influences affecting the health of our laboring population, than is likely under a divided responsibility, or at least economize the labor of investigation. But from each board as organized at present much good is confidently anticipated.

6.—*Enfranchisement of Indians.*

By chapter 463 of the Acts of 1869 a final disposition has been made of the anomalous system under which the Indians within the State were provided for. The first section of the Act only is here quoted, as it contains the vital part, all the subsequent sections merely regulating details.

“SECT. 1. All Indians and people of color, heretofore known and called Indians, within this Commonwealth, are hereby made and declared to be citizens of the Commonwealth, and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, and subject to all the duties and liabilities to which citizens of this Commonwealth are entitled or subject.”

THE STATE WORKHOUSE.

By subsequent sections lands held by the Indians in common are to be equitably divided by the judges of probate of the counties in which the lands are situated, and the Commonwealth property in Webster occupied by the Indians is to be disposed of, by sale or lease, by the Board of State Charities through their General Agent. His action in the matter will appear from his Report, which follows that of the Secretary of the Board.

7.—*State Workhouse.*

The Legislature of 1869 gave to overseers of the poor the same right as is possessed by the General Agent of this Board, of prosecuting complaints against certain classes of offenders, and procuring their committal by the trial justices or local courts to the State Workhouse at Bridgewater. The following is the Act:—

[Chap. 258.]

AN ACT in addition to an Act establishing the State Workhouse at Bridgewater.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Upon complaint of the overseers of the poor of any city or town, trial justices and justices of the police and municipal courts may, in their discretion, commit persons convicted before them of any of the offences enumerated in sections twenty-eight and thirty-five of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes, to the state workhouse at Bridgewater, for a term not less than three months nor more than two years, there to be governed and subject to the same liabilities as persons sentenced under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; or such offenders may be sentenced as now provided by law.

SECT. 2. The board of state charities shall have the same power to apprentice or discharge any person so committed, as is now vested in overseers of houses of correction; and they may cause any such person, not having a legal settlement within this Commonwealth, to be removed to the state or place where he belongs, or whence he came, in accordance with existing laws. But if any person so removed shall return to this state before the expiration of his term of sentence, he shall be liable to be re-arrested and returned to the state workhouse, there to serve out the remainder of said term.

SECT. 3. If any person so committed shall have a legal settlement in any city or town in this Commonwealth, the said city or town shall pay for his support such sum per week as may be fixed upon by the said board, reference being had to his capacity for labor; and all moneys so received shall be paid into the treasury in the manner now provided by law: *provided, however*, that upon the written request of said overseers, the board of state charities shall permit him to be transferred to the workhouse of his place of settlement, where he shall serve out the remainder of his sentence. [*Approved May 10, 1869.*]

Up to the present time but a single case of such committal seems to have occurred, partly from the short time the Act has been in operation, and partly from a want of general knowledge of the existence of such a law.

Several other Acts directly affecting the powers and duties of this Board were passed by the last Legislature. It is sufficient in this place to enumerate them.

Chapter 12 authorizes the Board to appoint a person to investigate the cases of parties claiming relief under the sick law of 1865.

Chapter 43 abolishes the board of inspectors of Rainsford Island, and imposes the duties of the same upon the Board of Charities.

Chapter 251 constitutes the General Agent of this Board superintendent of alien passengers for all the ports of the State, with power to appoint deputies and fix their compensation.

Resolve 39, besides authorizing the sale of Rainsford Island by the governor and council, instructs the Board of Charities to dispose of the personal property of the State on the island.

Legislation of the present year of minor importance may be treated incidentally in speaking of the institutions affected by it. Whatever in the legislation of previous years seems needful to be alluded to, will appropriately and conveniently find place in a similar connection. It has been treated at length in former Reports and repetition here is not called for.

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

PART THIRD.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER I.—INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

The State Prison at Charlestown, though strictly a State institution, will be more conveniently considered among the correctional establishments hereafter. The State Institutions proper are nominally ten, but the discontinuance of the Rainsford Island hospital reduces the active establishments to nine. In the tabular statements which follow, however, this institution is included, so far as can properly be done, because it is still a portion of the property of the Commonwealth, and under the charge of your Board, and the tables are thus made uniform with those of previous years.

The sources of information which are the foundation of the following tables are, as heretofore, the Financial Statements prepared by the Superintendents of the several institutions, according to a form prescribed by your Board; but a few items taken from the printed reports of the institutions, and relating to the funds held by them, are included, for the purpose of a more complete financial exhibit. It should be remembered that the finances of the State Primary School, and the State Workhouse, are in common with those of the State Almshouses at Monson and Bridgewater respectively.

1. *Valuation.*—As a matter of some interest, Table I. is introduced to show the estimates of the State property, as returned by the superintendents of these institutions, each year since 1864. By this there appears to have been, within that time, a total increase of over half a million dollars in the value of the property at these institutions. It is quite likely that a

portion of this large gain is due to the varying judgments of successive appraisers, or even of the same appraiser in successive years; indeed, the latter has in some cases been observed. To avoid the former liability, and secure a tolerably uniform judgment, there should be a single appraiser for all the institutions, as has often been suggested in these reports. But making all due allowance for this source of error, it is still apparent that the institutions, as a whole, have made an aggregate gain of about a hundred thousand dollars in each of the five years just closed. This increase has been quite as much in the personal property as in the real estate, in proportion to the absolute amount of each. This is not shown in the table, however. Several of the establishments—especially those at Tewksbury, Bridgewater and Lancaster—have largely increased their farms, and most of them have increased their accommodations, if not their capacity. Particularly at Worcester, the rise in the value of real estate has been rapid within these five years, and most of the apparent increase in valuation may be considered as genuine increase in market value. This increase has amounted to \$44,000 during the past year, according to the statement of the appraisers.

The real estate valuation of all these ten establishments this year exceeds a million and a half of dollars, the personal property reaching nearly six hundred thousand, and the total valuation two and one-sixth millions. The details are shown in Table II.

2. *Receipts.*—While the State contributes, as usual, full two-thirds of the income of the institutions, the receipts of the latter from other quarters are very considerable, particularly at the hospitals, which derive three-fifths of their revenue from sources independent of the State, and have made no extraordinary drafts on the treasury. At none of the institutions, however, save the hospitals, are the receipts from labor, from towns and individuals, or from sales, other than nominal, all these receipts being by law paid into the State treasury.

The income from labor is larger by a half than that of last year, though still less than it should be, while the sales of farm produce have been but little less. It is also gratifying to learn

EXPENDITURES, ETC.

that the affairs of all the institutions have been so well managed that no loans have been contracted the past year. The year's receipts at the ten establishments amount to three-fifths of a million dollars, of which the State supplied upwards of four hundred thousand dollars, leaving out of the account the interest upon State property.

3. *Expenditures, etc.*—In the detailed classification of expenditure in the financial statements of the superintendents, as here tabulated, there is obviously room for the exercise of individual judgment. Such exercise of judgment has been indulged in, and the classification is wanting to some extent in that uniformity so necessary for correct comparison. From this cause, the annual cost may sometimes appear disproportionately large or small, according as certain classes of expenditures are considered either current or extraordinary. That injustice may be done to none, several statements of expenses appear in the following tables; thus Table V. contains a statement of the gross amounts expended, side by side with the Superintendent's estimates of current expenses and average cost. Table VII. gives still other statements, in the endeavor to reconcile discordant views, and reach what may be regarded as the true expenses. Here allowance is made for any increase or decrease in the personal property at the institutions, and for any special circumstances that may be known to affect the expenses. The "Probable Current Expenses," and average weekly cost resulting therefrom, while not assuming to be exact, are believed to be as just estimates as it is possible to make.

In Table VI. the means is furnished of comparing the respective classes of expenditures at the several institutions. These figures are computed upon the absolute expenditures, and thus somewhat exaggerate the average weekly cost, which here appears considerably above that estimated by the superintendents upon the current expenses.

4. *Liabilities and Resources.*—These are presented in Table VII., which designs to show the financial status of the institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1869. The exhibit here made is however defective in some respects, for it

omits the large reserved fund at Taunton Hospital, (\$10,000,) and the unsettled accounts due the Lancaster School, the amount of which is unknown, not having been included in the financial statement of its treasurer. A glance at the table will show the difference in the character of these resources between the hospitals and the other establishments; for the hospital resources contain, besides the small amount of cash on hand, only sums due from towns or individuals, while all the other institutions, depending solely upon the State for maintenance, have for resources little but the unexpended appropriations subject to their draft. The balances in favor of the hospitals this year are a trifle larger than in 1868; the same is true of the Pauper Establishments, while the Reformatories, as a class, present a less favorable view financially than they did a year ago.

5. *Inmates of the Institutions.*—It will appear from an inspection of Table IX. that the whole number for 1869 has been 7,504, and the average 3,508. For 1868 the whole number was 8,317, and the average 3,695; a marked and satisfactory decrease in the population of the institutions as a whole, amounting to upwards of eight hundred in the whole number within the year, and 187 in the average population. This decrease has been exclusively at the Almshouses and Reformatories, the Hospitals having received a few more inmates than last year.

In this statement of the whole population, the *nominal admissions* to the Tewksbury Almshouse—the only place where they are found—are excluded; and if further deductions be made for transfers and such duplicates as could readily be ascertained, the total of different persons will be found not to exceed 6,839. The average numbers have been computed in this office from the periodical returns.

In respect to disease and mortality, the year just closed has been favored, both having been less, absolutely and proportionally, than last year. The deaths have amounted to $5\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the total population of the institutions, against $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in 1868, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the average number this year, against $15\frac{1}{2}$ in 1868. The mortality, which was 12 per cent. of the cases of disease in 1868, has been 11 per cent. the present year.

SUCCESSIVE VALUATIONS.

TABLE I.—*Valuation of State Institutions in successive Years, according to the Returns of the Superintendents.*

INSTITUTIONS.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$329,617 00	\$422,788 00	\$427,376 00	\$453,751 27	\$486,432 21	\$533,495 72
Taunton Hospital, . . .	245,616 09	249,776 21	249,381 96	249,147 13	259,357 04	275,588 40
Northampton Hospital, . .	271,784 01	276,105 50	282,261 75	284,806 27	292,259 08	298,934 81
Rainford Hospital, . . .	80,924 90	86,174 68	89,348 09	88,210 00	88,210 00	88,210 00
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	175,945 24	186,809 88	232,854 56	230,022 69	244,795 80	257,857 34
Manson Almshouse, . . .	146,267 79	166,437 73	169,020 76	170,425 24	163,495 85	166,875 00
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	157,804 75	171,667 32	168,416 42	180,267 11	209,378 77	208,545 85
Westborough School, . . .	150,864 11	169,658 61	170,119 40	173,983 94	173,537 09	178,818 40
Lancaster School, . . .	70,569 75	79,321 15	88,097 47	88,750 00	90,431 27	88,672 79
Nautical School, . . .	23,282 00	22,930 00	74,651 00	71,260 00	75,470 00	78,233 00
Totals, . . .	\$1,652,676 64	\$1,816,664 03	\$1,951,025 41	\$1,991,856 65	\$2,077,366 91	\$2,165,231 31
Aggregate Increase, . . .	- -	\$162,988 44	\$135,361 38	\$40,831 24	\$85,510 26	\$87,864 40

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE II.—Showing the Total and the Classified Valuation of Ten Institutions for the Year 1869, with the Total Valuation for 1868.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			PERSONAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total Real Estate.	Furniture.	Farm Stock and Implements.	Farm Produce on hand.
	Number of Acres.	Value.					
Worcester Hospital, .	106.5	\$99,000 00†	\$375,000 00†	\$474,000 00	\$31,307 00	\$9,751 00	\$4,697 50
Taunton Hospital, .	134	26,800 00	190,000 00	216,800 00	34,813 02	7,005 00	2,160 00
Northampton Hospital, .	195	20,000 00	213,500 00	233,500 00	35,808 62	9,587 00	7,893 00
Rainford Hospital,* .	10	23,060 00	45,150 00	68,210 00	11,100 00	400 00	125 00
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	282	21,623 22	135,109 67	156,738 89	50,189 72	13,485 13	8,145 15
Monson Almshouse, .	176	14,778 69	99,885 00	114,663 69	22,620 63	3,350 07	6,001 96
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	220	17,333 95	120,875 00	138,208 95	39,321 84	8,867 42	3,558 00
Westborough School, .	262	21,787 00	78,850 00	100,637 00	25,081 06	7,835 35	9,969 63
Lancaster School, .	186	12,331 25	59,800 00	71,631 25	10,737 00	2,054 27	1,539 65
Nautical School, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	1,530.5	\$266,720 11	\$1,317,669 67	\$1,574,389 78	\$261,378 86	\$67,315 74	\$49,789 89

* The valuation of 1867, the best made.

† Includes value of barns.

‡ Hospital buildings with the immediate premises.

VALUATION OF 1869

TABLE II.—Showing the Total and the Classified Valuation of Ten Institutions for the Year 1869, with the Total Valuation for 1868—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE—Overlaid.				Total Valuation.	Valuations for 1868.	Increase of Valuation.
	General Supplies.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Funds and Investments.	Total Personal Estate.			
Worcester Hospital, .	\$8,906 22	\$2,114 00	\$2,120 00	\$59,495 72	\$583,495 72	\$485,432 21	\$98,063 51
Taunton Hospital, .	4,990 88	-	10,000 00	58,768 40	275,568 40	259,357 04	16,211 36
Northampton Hospital, .	12,146 19	-	-	65,484 81	298,984 81	292,259 08	6,725 73
Rainford Hospital, .	3,000 00	875 00	-	15,000 00	83,210 00	83,210 00	-
Tawksbury Almshouse, .	29,318 45	-	-	101,118 45	257,857 34	244,795 80	13,061 54
Monson Almshouse, .	15,288 65	-	-	52,211 31	168,875 00	163,495 65	5,379 35
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	7,589 64	-	-	65,336 90	203,545 85	209,378 77	45,832 92
Westborough School, .	9,004 69	5,590 18	21,000 00	78,181 40	178,813 40	173,537 09	5,281 31
Lancaster School, .	212 00	-	2,498 62	17,041 54	88,672 79	90,431 27	1,758 48
Nautical School, .	-	-	-	78,263 00*	78,263 00	76,470 00	2,793 00
Totals, .	\$90,406 22	\$8,079 18	\$35,618 62	\$590,841 53	\$2,165,281 81	\$2,077,366 91	\$87,914 90

* Not classified.

† Decrease.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE III.—*Showing in Gross and in Detail, the Receipts of Ten Institutions, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1889.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1888.	From Special Appropriations.	APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.			
			From Deficiency Appropriations.	From Unexpended Appropriations of former calendar years.	From Oct.'s Appro- priations of pre- sent calendar year.	Total from Appro- priations for Cur- rent Expenses.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$4,161 15	-	-	-	\$19,818 88	\$19,818 88
Taunton Hospital, . . .	-	-	-	-	31,189 24	31,189 24
Northampton Hospital, . . .	1,597 76	-	-	\$11,961 00	33,696 75	45,657 75
Rainford Hospital, . . .	-	-	-	-	1,509 84	1,509 84
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	1,295 77	\$6,866 80	-	21,546 00	60,891 72	82,437 72
Monson Almshouse, . . .	-	3,047 77	-	11,253 76	38,973 14	50,226 90
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . .	-	828 58	-	1,808 22	35,511 86	37,320 10
Westborough School, . . .	1,829 96*	1,541 66	\$2,068 45	16,855 87	36,941 11	55,359 98
Lancaster School, . . .	2,345 21	-	1,313 20	8,921 04	18,080 52	28,914 76
Nautical School, . . .	912 28	5,952 47	-	13,415 49	38,898 19	52,313 68
Totals, . . .	\$12,142 13	\$18,237 28	\$3,876 65	\$36,280 88	\$316,111 27	\$404,748 80

* So reported last year, but not mentioned in the present financial return.

RECEIPTS.

TABLE III.—Showing in Gross and in Detail, the Receipts of Ten Institutions, &c.—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	From Farm and Farm Produce.	From Labor.	From Towns and Individuals.	From Loans.	From all other Sources.	Total Receipts.
Worcester Hospital,	\$2,574 85	-	\$70,526 86	-	-	\$97,881 74
Taunton Hospital,	-	-	44,776 99	-	\$1,172 75	77,198 98
Northampton Hospital,	678 64	-	42,201 49	-	1,083 18	91,168 82
Rainford Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	1,509 84
Tewksbury Almshouse,	1,197 51	-	104 62	-	1,423 55	93,325 97
Monson Almshouse,	4 00	\$170 64	-	-	1 98	53,451 24
Bridgewater Almshouse,	726 23	4,973 85	-	-	-	48,848 76
Westborough School,	4,627 93	5,269 49	7,945 10	-	1,876 29†	78,450 36
Lancaster School,	418 26*	545 18	†	-	3 00	32,226 41
Nautical School,	-	-	6,668 74	-	92 23	65,939 40
Totals,	\$10,227 42	\$10,959 16	\$172,528 80	-	\$5,602 93	\$634,441 52

* A further sum of \$386 74 should be credited to the farm, diminishing by that amount the drafts upon the State Treasury.

† Accounts not yet settled. ‡ Including income from funds, \$1,255.67.

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Expenditures, in Detail, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending September 30, 1899.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Sup- plies.	Furniture, Beds and Bed- ding.	Transportation and Travel- ling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.
Worcester Hospital,	\$22,961 18	\$94,041 62	\$2,776 05	\$9,891 70	\$1,416 67	\$4,727 26	\$348 29	\$6,129 82
Taunton Hospital, .	14,238 09	80,969 93	8,148 79	6,625 40	731 56	4,266 49	315 58	10,421 20
Northampton Hospital,	16,876 18	29,432 76	4,186 29	9,630 21	1,088 34	8,649 52	1,842 80	4,477 04
Rainford Hospital, .	1,198 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 21
Tewksbury Almshouse,	12,180 01	86,364 74	3,970 85	13,269 59	571 88	1,101 65	5,641 58	2,964 37
Monson Almshouse,	12,561 22	19,683 69	1,786 68	3,676 45	151 53	3,395 92	638 21	1,113 28
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	6,837 47	15,931 78	1,373 77	5,354 80	690 27	1,828 86	490 98	940 56
Westborough School,	14,498 45	18,676 89	5,232 28	5,371 35	66 92	3,518 26	475 61	2,313 81
Lancaster School, .	8,983 08	6,887 00	2,117 00	3,400 00	90 00	1,321 00	481 00	1,651 00
Nautical School, .	16,064 10	18,981 51	5,802 56	1,266 17	290 84	1,334 50	61 70	3,422 19
Totals,	\$126,401 98	\$210,999 92	\$29,894 17	\$58,487 67	\$5,122 81	\$25,145 46	\$9,795 75	\$34,142 98

DETAILED EXPENDITURES.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Expenditures, in Detail, at Ten Institutions, &c.—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Extraordinary Expenditures.	Total
Worcester Hospital, .	\$126 85	\$4,569 83	\$87,019 22	-	-	\$4,707 41	\$4,707 41	\$91,726 63
Taunton Hospital, .	-	3,051 84	73,770 88	83,000 00	-	-	8,000 00	76,770 88
Northampton Hospital, .	-	6,951 82	77,632 96	7,225 37	\$1,993 08	3,537 63	12,756 08	90,889 04
Rainford Hospital, .	184 50	16 86	1,509 84	-	-	-	-	1,509 84
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	-	3,522 46	79,617 13	6,866 80	1,868 08	952 51	9,687 39	89,304 52
Monson Almshouse, .	480 00	2,174 28	45,663 11	3,047 77	3,615 08	743 71	7,611 56	53,274 67
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	-	2,063 39	85,511 88	2,636 80	-	-	2,636 80	88,148 68
Westborough School, .	511 41	6,105 45	57,370 98	-	-	2,379 83	2,379 83	59,750 76*
Lancaster School, .	317 00	558 31	25,305 39	1,686 00	475 00	1,096 00	3,256 00	29,061 39
Nautical School, .	279 50	4,862 70	51,365 57	-	7,584 56	-	7,584 56	58,950 15
Totals, . . .	\$1,899 26	\$38,376 91	\$585,263 91	\$24,461 74	\$15,735 82	\$13,422 09	\$53,619 65	\$638,886 56

* Including \$2,928.08 expended on account of the Lyman and Lamb Funds.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

TABLE V.—*Showing the Expenditures, in Gross, of Nine Institutions,* for the Year ending September 30, 1869, together with the Superintendents' Estimates of the Current Expenses, and Average Weekly Cost.*

INSTITUTIONS.	EXPENDITURES.			SUPERINTENDENTS' ESTIMATES.		
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Current Expenses.	Average No. of Inmates.	Average Weekly Cost.
Worcester Hospital,	\$87,019 22	\$4,704 44	\$91,723 66	\$87,019 22	387.	\$4 32
Taunton Hospital,	73,770 88	3,000 00	76,770 88	73,959 52	391.	3 59
Northampton Hospital,	77,332 96	12,756 08	90,389 04	77,332 96	400.1	3 63
Tewksbury Almshouse,	79,617 13	9,637 39	89,304 52	75,106 26	710.	2 03.6
Moscon Almshouse,	45,668 11	7,611 56	53,279 67	42,233 76	500.	1 62.5
Bridgewater Almshouse,	35,511 38	2,636 80	38,148 68	35,511 38	412.	1 65
Westborough School,	57,370 98	2,379 83	59,750 76	55,322 73†	307.	3 56
Lancaster School,	25,805 39	3,266 00	29,061 39	23,891 39†	140.	3 28
Nautical School,	51,365 57	7,584 58	58,950 15	51,365 57	264.	3 74
Total,	\$583,757 07	\$53,619 68	\$637,376 75	\$577,598 29	3,516.1	-

* Eainford is omitted, because not in operation.

† Exclusive of payments from their permanent funds.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COSTS.

TABLE VI.—Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Sup- plies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Medicine and Medi- cal Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expen- ses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Ex- penditure.	Average Number of Inmates, as re- ported.
<i>State Lunatic Hospitals.</i>												
Worcester Hospital, .	\$1 14.18	\$1 69.1	\$0 13.8	\$0 49.2	\$0 07.2	\$0 28.5	\$0 01.7	\$0 80.5	\$0 00.6	\$0 22.7	\$4 32.4	387
Taunton Hospital, .	70	1 52.3	15.5	32.6	08.6	21	01.6	51.2	-	15	3 62.8	391
Northampton Hospital, .	80.1	1 39.7	19.9	45.7	05.2	17.8	06.4	21.2	-	38	3 68.5	405.1
Average, . . .	\$0 89	\$1 53.5	\$0 16.4	\$0 42.5	\$0 05.3	\$0 20.6	08.1	\$0 34.2	\$0 00.2	\$0 23.7	\$3 87.5	1,183.1
<i>State Pauper Establishments.</i>												
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	\$0 33	\$0 98.6	\$0 10.8	\$0 35.9	\$0 01.5	\$0 08	15.2	\$0 08	-	\$0 09.6	\$2 15.6	710
Monson Almshouse, .	48.3	75.7	06.9	14.1	.6	13.1	02.4	04.3	\$0 01.9	08.3	1 75.6	500
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	31.9	74.4	06.4	25	03.2	08.5	02.3	04.4	-	08.6	1 65.7	412
Average, . . .	\$0 37.4	\$0 85.4	\$0 08.5	\$0 26.4	\$0 01.6	\$0 07.6	\$0 08	\$0 05.9	\$0 00.6	\$0 09.2	\$1 90.6	1,622

TABLE VI.—Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Sup- plies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medi- cal Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation, and Travelling Expens- es.	Ordinary Repara- tures.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Ex- penditures.	Average Number of Inmates, as re- ported.
<i>Juvenile Reformatories.</i>												
Westborough School, .	\$0 90.8	\$1 16.9	\$0 32.8	\$0 33.8	\$0 00.4	\$0 22.2	\$0 08	\$0 18.3	\$0 02.2	\$0 38.2	\$3 59.4	307
Lancaster School, .	1 23.4	94.5	29.1	46.7	01.2	18.2	06.7	22.6	04.4	07.7	3 55.4	140
Nautical School, .	1 17	1 38.3	38.6	09.2	02	09.7	.5	24.9	02.1	31.8	3 74.1	264
Average, . . .	\$1 07	\$1 20.5	\$0 84.2	\$0 27.1	\$0 01.2	\$0 16.7	\$0 02.8	\$0 21.6	\$0 03	\$0 29.8	\$3 63.9	711
<i>Summary.</i>												
Lunatic Hospitals, .	\$0 88	\$1 53.5	\$0 16.4	\$0 42.5	\$0 05.3	\$0 20.6	\$0 08.1	\$0 34.2	\$0 00.2	\$0 23.7	\$3 87.6	1,183.1
Pauper Establishments, .	87.4	85.4	08.6	26.4	01.6	07.6	08	05.9	.8	09.2	1 90.6	1,622
Juvenile Reformatories, .	1 07	1 20.5	34.2	27.1	01.2	16.7	02.8	21.6	03	29.8	3 68.9	711
Average of all, . .	\$0 69.1	\$1 15.4	\$0 16.3	\$0 32	\$0 02.8	\$0 18.8	\$0 05.4	\$0 18.6	\$0 00.9	\$0 18.4	\$2 92.7	8,516.1

ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES

Institutions, for the Year ending September 30, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on Hand, Sept. 30, 1888.	Actual Current Expenses.	Increase in the Cash Value of Personal Assets.	Apparent Current Expenses.	Probable Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.
Worcester Hospital, . .	\$5,655 11	\$67,019 22	\$4,063 51	\$62,955 71	\$63,000 00	\$4 12
Taunton Hospital, . .	363 10	73,770 88	311 36	72,959 52	73,000 00	3 59
Northampton Hospital, .	779 78	77,682 96	[1,175 73	76,457 23	76,000 00	3 60
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	2,725 68	79,617 13	4,610 97	75,106 16	75,000 00	2 04
Monson Almshouse, . .	- -	45,663 11	3,379 85	42,283 76	42,000 00	1 63
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	- -	35,511 86	4,107 92*	39,619 80	35,000 00	1 63
Westborough School, . .	157 60	57,370 98	3,656 31	53,714 62	55,000 00	3 44
Lancaster School, . .	2,816 74	25,805 89	2,035 23*	27,840 62	25,000 00	3 45
Nautical School, . .	320 51	51,365 57	2,783 00	48,582 57	50,000 00	3 66
Totals,	\$12,823 52	\$533,767 07	\$14,237 08	\$519,519 99	\$511,000 00	\$2 80

* Decrease.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the Liabilities and Resources of Ten Institutions, September 30, 1889.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries ex- paid.	Bills payable.	Total Liabilities.	Cash on hand.	Bills receiv- able.	Unexpended Appropriations.	Total Available Resources.	Balance in fa- vor of the In- stitution.
Worcester Hospital,	\$5,017 32	\$7,151 75	\$12,169 07	\$5,655 11	\$19,896 65	-	\$25,551 76	\$13,372 69
Taunton Hospital, .	2,072 43	3,711 40	5,783 83	368 10	12,632 49	-	13,000 59	7,216 76
Northampton Hospital, .	2,434 20	1,180 39	3,614 59	779 78	10,693 58	\$1,538 96	13,012 32	9,397 73
Rainford Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	90 16	90 16	90 16
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	-	-	-	2,725 68	-	20,718 94	23,444 62	23,444 62
Monson Almshouse, .	-	-	-	-	-	28,026 86	28,026 86	28,026 86
Bridgewater Almshouse,	-	-	-	-	-	14,822 96†	14,822 96	14,822 96
Westborough School,	-	-	-	157 60*	-	13,058 89	13,216 49	13,216 49
Lancaster School, .	225 00	1,100 00	1,325 00	2,816 74	-	5,319 48	8,136 22	6,811 22
Nautical School, .	-	-	-	320 51	-	13,101 81	13,422 32	13,422 32
Totals, . . .	\$9,748 95	\$13,143 54	\$22,892 49	\$12,823 52	\$43,212 72	\$98,673 06	\$152,714 30	\$129,821 81

* From account of the Funds in the printed Report of the School.

† From State Auditor's account.

INSTITUTION STATISTICS.

TABLE IX.—The Total and Average Population of Nine Establishments, with the Statistics of Disease and Mortality, for the Years ending September 30, 1868 and 1869.

INSTITUTIONS.	WHOLE NUMBER.		CASES OF DISEASE.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		AVERAGE NUMBER.†	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Worcester Hospital,	661	719	651	719	33	47	-	-	370	367
Taunton Hospital,	649	663	649	663	38	47	-	-	339	391
Northampton Hospital,	665	690	565	690	43	25	-	-	413.05	405
Tewksbury Almshouse,	2,303*	2,140†	1,437	1,110	278	194	86	52	734	707
Monson Almshouse,	2,027	1,378	1,027	403	80	40	33	20	646.55	496
Bridgewater Almshouse,	854	798	869	240	88	48	60	24	404.5	411
Westborough School,	484	488	†	†	1	3	-	-	325.5	307
Lancaster School,	279	252	†	†	3	-	-	-	138	139
Nautical School,	505	476	†	†	2	2	-	-	274	265
Totals,	8,317	7,504	4,698	3,725	666	406	129	96	3,695.2	3,508

* Exclusive of 672 nominal admissions. † Exclusive of 367 nominal admissions. ‡ Not reported. § Computed by the Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—*The Lunatic Hospitals.**The Worcester Hospital.*

This Institution so long laboring under the burden of debt, seems to have been fully relieved by the special appropriation of 1867, and has now reëstablished its finances on a permanent and satisfactory basis. It commences the operations of the new fiscal year with available resources amounting to \$13,372.69 above liabilities, in addition to the Wheeler Fund of \$2,120, which, under profitable investment, has more than doubled within seven years. This surplus is considerably larger than that of a year ago, and indicates prudent management on the part of the Institution. This result has been reached apparently by increased receipts from paying patients and by economical disbursements; while, at the same time, there has been no relaxation of efforts for preserving and restoring the health of the inmates or promoting their comfort.

In consequence no doubt of its greater age and the fact that it was for years the only State establishment of the kind, the Worcester Hospital has always enjoyed a larger income from private sources than either of the other Hospitals, and this year its receipts of this class exceed those of 1868 by \$8,000, and constitute full seven-tenths of all its receipts. This feature makes the Hospital approximate in character to private or corporate establishments, where the great body of inmates are persons of some pecuniary ability, and consequently demand a higher standard of accommodations, better food, better furniture, more of the conveniences of a home, more constant attention than such persons as ordinarily fill our State institutions of charity. A consciousness of this demand, and a laudable desire to meet it, seem to have pervaded the managers of the Hospital for years past. In the Reports of the Trustees and Superintendent since 1865, great stress has been laid upon the existing lack of facilities for treating the better class of patients, especially convalescents.

The location of the Hospital buildings has come to be regarded as an obstacle to the success of the Institution, and the build-

THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

ings themselves, designed in the infancy of the specialty in this country, and excellent as they are in some respects, cannot, with their embodied ideas of forty years ago, and after all the improvements that have been made in them, satisfy the demands of the present time. Impressed with the necessity of a change, if not of system, at least of location, the Superintendent of the Hospital, by advice of the Trustees, took the important step of securing the right of purchase of a tract of land lying within the city limits, and deemed by him suitable in all respects for the erection of a new establishment, and the State is asked to permit the transfer of the Hospital thereto.

It is urged that the great increase in value of the grounds now owned by the Hospital, corresponding with that of the city at large, will enable the State property to be sold at such rates as will supply in a great measure the funds for the re-building, provided the lands be placed in the market in parcels, from time to time, as means are wanted for the new structures. The Superintendent in his Report advocates the change, and gives estimates of the probable amounts that could be realized from the sale of the lands at present held by the Hospital. He considers the land alone, if put in the market judiciously, would bring the sum of \$469,000 and upwards, which he deems ample for the accomplishment of the plan. This estimate, it will be observed, conflicts a little with that presented to your Board in the Financial Statement, where the whole real property, land and buildings together, are appraised at \$474,000, wherein the lands are appraised at about \$260,000. The latter may be a low estimate, but a large part of the difference in appraisal must be ascribed to the presumed advantage to be gained by the manner of effecting the sales.

But setting aside the financial question, as subordinate to the grand object,—the better provision for the insane,—the facts presented by the Superintendent in previous Reports, and reiterated in this year's, argue forcibly for some change in the system. Classification, deemed so essential in the treatment of the insane, and required by differences in social position, education and tastes, should be insisted upon. Yet it is quite evident that, in a large Hospital, with hundreds of insane congregated, and necessarily

PART III.]

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thrown much into personal contact, classification in any proper sense of the word, is practically impossible. The judgment of experts is tending more and more to the conclusion that in the treatment of the insane, as in the care of other unfortunates, the nearer the approach to the family system, consistent with a proper economy of means, the better results will be secured. Few, however, in this country are yet prepared to carry the principle to its extreme, as it is done at Gheel in Belgium, yet it is quite generally admitted to be not only feasible but wise to approximate to it, by clustering small Hospitals about a central structure and under a common control.

This is the plan recommended. But when the question arises of disposing of valuable property which has and still does answer the purpose to which it was devoted in a degree perhaps not excelled by any in the country, wisdom demands its deliberate consideration in all its bearings. Such consideration appears to have been given to it by the Managers of the Institution, and their judgment should have great weight in determining the action of the Legislature. It is hoped at least that the Institution will not again incur liabilities in any way which it cannot readily meet. This matter has been noticed more at length because its presentation and the elaboration of a plan find so prominent a place in the Report of the Superintendent, just received.

Inmates of the Hospital.

From the Superintendent's Report the following statistics are taken :—

WORCESTER HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the Hospital Oct. 1, 1868, . . .	188	194	382
admitted during the year, . . .	171	166	337
Whole number under treatment, . . .	359	360	719
Discharged recovered, . . .	69	80	149
improved, . . .	63	73	136
not improved, . . .	9	2	11
Died, . . .	28—169	19—174	47—343
Remaining Sept. 30, 1869, . . .	190	186	376

THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

From the foregoing Table it appears that the admissions of the past year have been largely in excess of those of 1868, and twenty-eight more than the highest number in any year previous. The average population of the Hospital, however, has three times, within the last ten years, been larger than in 1869. The proportion of State patients admitted has been nearly the same as in 1868, though the absolute number has been larger, viz., 137. The average population of this class has been 74, or 19 per cent. of the total average for the year—387. This class has steadily diminished at this Hospital by frequent transfers effected by the General Agent of this Board. Beginning the year with 96, only 51 remain at its close. Thus the Worcester Hospital is becoming every year more and more an Institution for the care of those citizens of the Commonwealth for whom it was originally intended.

The Taunton Hospital.

During the present year this Institution has continued its even course, marked by no striking changes, fulfilling its purpose with a quiet persistence worthy of success. Though it has now been in operation sixteen years, it is not regarded as complete in all respects, and constant efforts at improvement in methods and appliances are yearly increasing the working value of the Hospital. Permanent improvements upon the lands, needful repairs of the present buildings, with such alterations and additions as will permit an improved classification of patients, have been made the present year as before. The views entertained by the Superintendent respecting the necessity for classification, as expressed in his Report for 1868, and quoted in our last Report, he has sought to carry out in practice. The plan of the Hospital does not present a very favorable opportunity for this, its halls being large and not readily divisible into smaller wards. Something, however, has been accomplished within two years past by the construction of a suite of rooms in either wing for a better class of patients. The evils of too promiscuous association, inseparable from a Hospital for three or four hundred patients under one roof, are painfully felt here as elsewhere. The remedy suggested a year

ago by the Superintendent, and repeated this year, is the construction of small buildings apart from the main Hospital, for the accommodation of special classes of patients. The lands held by the Institution afford abundant facilities for the execution of this plan, which promises much better results than any extension of the original edifice could give.

Financially the Institution, now as always, stands upon a firm foundation. Its resources on the first of October, 1869, exceed its liabilities by \$7,216.76, omitting the invested fund of \$10,000, which could be made available if needed. Its financial status is therefore not materially different from that of October, 1868. Its receipts from the State have been but 40 per cent. of its whole income, towns and individuals yielding 68 per cent. of a total of \$77,138.98. This is \$6,000 less than last year, and only good management could have enabled the Superintendent to present so favorable an exhibit, if we consider that the average number of inmates has been a little larger than the previous year.

Inmates of the Hospital.

The Superintendent's Report furnishes the following particulars respecting the Hospital population:—

TAUNTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in Hospital Oct. 1, 1868, . . .	182	216	398
admitted within the year, . . .	144	121	265
Whole number under treatment, . . .	326	337	663
Discharged recovered,	47	54	101
improved,	41	32	73
not improved,	30	25	55
Eloped,	2	2	4
Died,	28—148	19—132	47—280
Remaining Sept. 30, 1869, . . .	178	205	383

The admissions have been a trifle fewer than in 1868. The average number for the year has been 391, of which 164, or 42

THE NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

per cent., were maintained by the State. Of this latter class, 145 remain at the Hospital at the present time, Sept. 30, 1869, —a decrease of 36 from the number a year ago, although the admissions reached 162. As in the case of the Worcester Hospital, this reduction has been effected mainly by removals made by the General Agent under your authority.

The Northampton Hospital.

The changes at this Institution have been considerable, and altogether such as to enhance the value of the property and materially increase the facilities for proper care of the inmates. The farm has been increased by the purchase of eight acres adjoining the premises, and this land has been paid for out of the current income of the Hospital. A brick structure has been built in the rear of the central edifice for the accommodation of the laundry and other domestic offices; extensive additions have been made to the out-buildings and barns; grounds have been graded and fences built; and within doors, the renovation of the extremely defective flooring has been diligently prosecuted, and much besides has been done to remedy the defects of original construction. Very much remains to be done before the buildings will be in proper condition, as they should have been at the first. All this indicates a determination to make the Hospital an efficient agency in the care of the insane, while the system of administration, within and without, shows a personal familiarity with the details on the part of the Superintendent, which is a guarantee that wise economy is exercised.

The Institution closes its fourteenth year with a surplus of \$9,397.73 in its treasury, after paying all its outstanding debts. This is substantially the condition that existed a year ago, and is a gratifying realization of the hope expressed in the last Report of your Secretary that the Hospital would continue to be self-sustaining. While it has made greater drafts than either of the other Hospitals upon the State treasury for the support of paupers, it has derived a very considerable revenue the past year from municipal and private sources, amounting to 46 per cent. of its entire receipts. Its expenditures have been very

large,—its extraordinary disbursements for permanent improvements, such as the erection and repair of buildings and the enlargement of the farm, making no insignificant demands upon its resources, but leaving its financial condition still very satisfactory.

Inmates of the Hospital.

From the Report of the Institution is taken the statement which follows:—

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the Hospital Oct. 1, 1868, . . .	170	251	421
admitted within the year, . . .	84	85	169
Whole number,	254	336	590
Discharged recovered,	31	18	49
improved,	20	28	51
not improved,	23	43	63
Died,	13— 87	12—101	25—188
Remaining Sept. 30, 1869, . . .	167	235	402

Of the whole number of admissions 78 were State paupers. The average number of inmates of this class was 248, or 61 per cent. of the entire Hospital population. Beginning the year with 264 State paupers, it closes with 234, thus showing, like Worcester and Taunton, a reduction in this class of inmates, attributable to a similar cause—the action of your Board.

The Lunatic Hospitals as a Class.

The working of these Institutions during the past year has been harmonious and attended with good success. Viewing them together, they have relieved sufferings to an extent not to be estimated merely by the figures presented, but which their statistics show to have been very great. Of the aggregate number of patients discharged within the year, 811, 299, or 36

THE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

per cent., are reported as recovered, 260, or 32 per cent., as improved, and 119, or 14.6 per cent., as having died. If this estimate could be made with regard to recent cases of insanity, the result would appear vastly more favorable, as is proved by the statistics of the Worcester Hospital, where the percentage of recoveries in recent cases is rated this year as high as 72. Estimating the mortality upon the basis of the whole number of cases under treatment, it is found to have been but a little over 6 per cent., an amount not large, particularly in the treatment of a disease so subtle as insanity, and generally complicated with, if not caused by, marked physical disorders.

The Hospital population has somewhat diminished during the past year, in spite of a noticeable increase in the number of admissions. There were admitted from the general population during 1868-9, 736, an increase of 34 over the year previous, and 228 more than in 1865. It should be remembered, however, that within this time the population of the State has greatly increased also—perhaps in full proportion.

Among the matters of special interest in connection with the management of the Lunatic Hospitals, is the measure of support which the community give them, not merely pecuniary, for that is now and has generally been very liberal, but that moral support which gives to all Institutions, to the laws themselves, their efficiency. The duties pertaining to the care of insane are peculiarly difficult to discharge with complete satisfaction to one's self or to the community. Combining the functions of keepers and physicians, the superintendents need to be, and are believed to be, men of capacity, of discretion, of honest purpose. As such they merit all the confidence which can be bestowed upon any. But circumstances will arise at times, in the history of every Hospital, when, through ignorance of facts, mistaken sympathy, or excited feeling, censure will unjustly attach to its official head. Such an instance occurred a year since at the Taunton Hospital, and several others have in times past been recorded at Worcester. In all cases, however, as far as known, an impartial investigation by the properly constituted authorities has completely exonerated the

managers of the Hospitals. In reference to the latest recorded case, that of Taunton Hospital, its Superintendent has spoken in his recent Report in such an excellent manner that his remarks may well be quoted at length.

“The matter of the application of force in managing the insane in Hospitals, often seems to be little understood and unreasonably treated among the community, although the very construction of our Hospitals, with locked doors and barred windows, recognizes the fact that dangerous manifestations, requiring to be met with counter forces, are to be expected, and although force, when applied outside the Hospitals by people little acquainted with the disease, is usually, through unnecessary fear, extreme. One design of the modern Hospital is to substitute, as far as possible, moral for physical force. The attendant, under the direction of the superior officers, represents the controlling power, combining both the moral and the physical force, with the instruction to use the latter only when the former has proved insufficient, and on no account to use more than is required for the protection of the individual or of others. That these points are simply matters of judgment depending largely upon the individual character of attendants, upon their intelligence, self-control, courage and tact, is undoubtedly true, and that every position in a Hospital can be filled at all times with persons possessing these qualities in the highest degree, is readily conceded to be an impossibility. Trial is the only sure gauge of adaptability in so peculiar an occupation as this, and consequently attendants are sometimes engaged who prove unfitted, and are afterwards discharged, and then the place is to be filled by the selection of the best person to be found for it. Now the number of people willing to engage in this occupation, in some respects far from attractive, is not large, and the selection is in this way also much limited. Still I can, in the main, speak with the utmost confidence in favor of the character and conduct of the attendants, both those employed now and at former periods. To one who understands fully the nature of their duties it is often a matter of surprise that we are able to obtain so intelligent and good a class as we do, and one cannot realize fully the peculiarly trying positions in which they are often placed, without some wonder that they do not oftener give way to the ordinary failings of erring human nature. To give those engaged in the business of caring for the

LUNACY COMMISSION.

insane a tolerably fair degree of moral support, is a matter of some importance, inasmuch as just so far as the community fail to do this, just so far they lower the class and the general character of those who will be willing to engage in the occupation. The first duty of course is to protect the insane, on account of their dependent condition. The second is to protect those having charge of them, by endeavoring to appreciate as fully as possible the anomalous and difficult positions in which they are frequently placed, and not allowing prejudice and highly-colored statement and hallucination to outweigh reason and probability and fair evidence."

The views thus expressed will undoubtedly meet a cordial assent from every person who has ever been intimately connected with any public Hospital for the care of insane. Only such can know the extent to which the temper, the patience, the judgment, the firmness of all placed in charge of lunatics are often if not constantly tested.

The result of the investigation alluded to was the project of a law "For the better protection of the Insane," which, after material amendment in the House of Representatives, and its passage by that body, was rejected by the Senate. The essential features of the matured bill (House Doc. 496) were the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy and Pauperism, subordinate to your Board, with the duty of monthly visitation, unannounced, of all the State Lunatic Hospitals and Alms-houses, the State Primary School and State Workhouse, for the purpose of hearing complaints and investigating alleged abuses or illegal commitments, and bringing them to the notice of your Board or the courts. Many of the provisions of this bill, it is believed, would give great satisfaction, not only to the community at large, but to the gentlemen in charge of the Institutions as well, for from them would result an assurance of impartial hearing before public condemnation. Had the measure been adopted, it would have served to reassure the friends of the insane, though it could not add much to the present excellent conduct of the State Hospitals.

II.—THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Rainsford Island Hospital.

As previously stated, Rainsford Island was placed under the charge of your Board by an Act of the last Legislature, abolishing the office of Inspectors, and the General Agent, by your direction, took possession of it. Later in the session instructions were given the Board to sell or distribute to the other charitable State Institutions the personal property pertaining to the island. Accordingly the yacht Thatcher was sold, the proceeds paid into the treasury, and measures were set on foot for a disposal of the other effects. At the present time this work has not been completed, but it will doubtless be finished by the close of the calendar year.

The buildings at the island remain in nearly the same condition as a year ago, except so far as time and the elements have damaged them. Considerable repairs were rendered necessary by the great September gale. The Keeper takes good care of the property, and with his family is the sole resident of the island.

For the expenses of the island during the present calendar year, the Legislature appropriated \$1,600, of which \$1,103.16 has been expended, leaving at date of Sept. 30, 1869, \$496.84, subject to draft for the next quarter's expenses. The cost for the fiscal year has been \$1,509.84, of which \$184.50 was for salaries of Inspectors during the first five months.

*The Tewksbury State Almshouse.**The Almshouse Department.*

Out of the 2,140 actual inmates of the Institution within the year, 1,721 belonged to the Almshouse Department; the year began with 372, and closed with 423, the average number having been about 442, against 471 in 1868. One hundred and twenty persons have been sentenced during the year to the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, a part of whom remain at Tewksbury under suspension of mittimus. The cost per week for support of each inmate of the average number, has been a

TEWKSBURY STATE ALMSHOUSE.

little above two dollars, or somewhat higher than the previous year.

Improvements.

This year witnesses the completion of a long-needed provision against fire at this establishment, by means of the special appropriations of 1868 and 1869, and the inmates have now all the assurance possible, in a wooden edifice, of safety from conflagration.

No part of the special appropriation of 1869, to be expended under the direction of your Board in the erection of a Hospital at this Almshouse, has yet been called for; but plans for the new structure were submitted in August to the Committee appointed by the Board to supervise the work, which will probably soon be commenced. The complete separation of the sick from the well, to be effected by these new buildings, is every way desirable.

With the improved condition of the farm, which is more apparent every year, the want of more capacious barns for the reception of the largely increased produce becomes manifest. The Superintendent accordingly urges anew the grant of means for enlargement of the present farm buildings.

Mortality.

The record of mortality here shows a better state of things than in 1868. Both absolutely and proportionally the number of deaths is smaller, though its proportion to the total almshouse population (18 per cent.,) does not differ much from that of the three years preceding 1868. Out of the 194 deaths occurring since Oct. 1, 1868, 122 are reported as resulting in cases of paupers brought to the Institution hopelessly diseased, fatality ensuing within a brief period after admission. The occasion of thus crowding the Almshouse with dying paupers is not directly stated in the Report, but it is indirectly intimated that it has been done in violation of the sick law of 1865. It is of course in many cases only from protracted or dangerous illness that persons become subjects for the Almshouse, and it must often happen that diseases almost certainly fatal in the end are not of a character to be essentially increased or accelerated by

the process of removal to a State Almshouse. The law is presumed to be quite generally complied with ; indeed, the records of the Agent appointed by your Board to investigate town claims, will show that town authorities are quite ready enough in most instances to relieve State paupers at their places of residence, and seek reimbursement of expense from the State, whenever they can find a plausible excuse for so doing ; and that the vast majority of claims of this kind are allowed in full. If parties are still brought to the Almshouse in violation of the sick law, the remedy lies in the hands of the Inspectors, who alone are cognizant of the facts in any case. It is believed, however, that such seeming infractions of the law, if investigated, would be found to result merely from ignorance of the requirements, or the want of systematic attention to cases of relief, on the part of many town authorities. At all events, so far as is known, not a single sick person has reached the Almshouse in consequence of the refusal of this Board to allow reimbursement for relief furnished at home. The fatality of these cases does not carry with it any imputation of deficient care or medical skill at the Institution, but does point clearly to the propriety, if not the necessity, of careful investigation of all such applications for relief, by some person connected with your Board, medically competent to decide the question of removal.

Foundlings.

Twenty-four foundlings in all, out of thirty, the whole number of this class of inmates within the year, have died. Out of the twenty-six foundlings admitted during the year, twenty-one died after an average residence at the Almshouse of little over six weeks, sometimes within the first week after admission. The causes of this fatality are found in the absence of maternal care, and the diseased condition of these infants, for the larger portion were undoubtedly the offspring of vice, and were born only to die. The best of care could only prolong their painful struggle for life, not prevent its early close.

The large number of foundlings received the past year will disappoint the hopes of those who anticipated a diminution of

THE INSANE AT TEWKSBURY.

the evil, as a consequence of the establishment of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, and will surprise persons unacquainted with the causes. It results partly from the restrictions placed by that Asylum upon admissions, as it will receive only healthy children; thereby leaving the mass of foundlings, mostly infected from birth, or dying from exposure, to be sent to the State Almshouse. Moreover the foundlings of Boston, so large a part of the whole, are diligently culled, and the few promising cases permanently disposed of by adoption, the large residue speedily finding their final resting place at Tewksbury. There is reason to apprehend that the system pursued by the Infant Asylum, to a certain extent, tends to increase the number of foundlings.

The Insane Asylum at Tewksbury.

The statistics of the Insane Department are thus given:—

TEWKSBURY ASYLUM.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1868,	100	164	264
Admitted during the year,	60	95	155
Whole number during the year,	160	259	419
Discharged,	44	63	107
Deaths,	16	20	36
Desertions,	9	—	9
Remaining Sept. 30, 1869,	94	173	267

Among the persons discharged one had recovered, and five had improved, another proof of the difficulty of deciding when a case of insanity becomes absolutely incurable. A certain portion of the inmates of the Asylum are reported to have labored at light employment, “with manifest benefit to themselves, and a pecuniary advantage to the State.” The Asylum can no longer be regarded as a mere experiment. Although the percentage of deaths to the whole number of inmates was $8\frac{1}{2}$, while at the State Hospital it was but 6, this is not a large ratio when we consider the class of cases admitted, most of

them debilitated and with seemingly hopeless disorders, physical no less than mental. While suitable provision is made at the Asylum for bodily wants, according to the social standing of the inmates, the average cost is notably less than at the Hospitals, as will appear by the financial tables heretofore given. The Hospitals at Worcester, Taunton and Northampton contributed to this Asylum 102 inmates the past year, to the great relief of those crowded Institutions, and to the pecuniary advantage of the State.

The Monson Establishment.

The Almshouse Department.

Under the continued system of classification of State paupers set in operation within a few years, the Almshouse character of the Monson Institution is gradually disappearing. It will be impossible, however, to divest it entirely of this character, for convenience requires that there should be in the western part of the State some receptacle for State paupers so long as the present pauper system is adhered to, and towns are allowed to relieve themselves of such only by sending them to a State Almshouse.

Of the paupers permanently at Monson many are the mothers of children who are, or are about to be, members of the Primary School. There is a steady decrease in the average number of paupers here, which for the year just closed has been 139, against 233 in 1868. The transient character of the almshouse population will be manifest by comparing this average with the whole number admitted within the year, viz., 736.* More than half of these came from the single town of Palmer, and would appear to belong mainly to the vagrant class which infests the Commonwealth, but for which most towns make temporary provision. No considerable number of these vagrants seem to have been cared for by the town authorities at Palmer, who report the issuing of permits to the Almshouse at Monson to the number of 467 the past year, themselves providing lodging for only 28 vagrants. This of course results from the location of the Almshouse near a centre of travel, but it has

* Or 756, counting the births.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MONSON.

occasioned vexatious litigation to the Superintendent, whose efforts to suppress the evil have been endorsed by the higher authorities and the courts, and apart from any local feeling, must be approved by the State at large. To quote the language of the Superintendent:—

“It is not to be believed that the Legislature intended by the establishment of these institutions to create even a temporary home for these vagabonds.

“These tramps, when presenting themselves for admission, are informed that this establishment is not a tavern, but a pauper-house, where those that are able are required to work, and that all are subjected to the same regulations and discipline, and retained till such time as the authorities may see fit to discharge them. Many prefer to go on,—some, vexed that they have been sent two miles out of their way, with the assurance that they can leave when they please, return to plague the inventor of such false statements. The admissions from Palmer the present year have diminished nearly fifty per cent.”

Improvements and Wants.

Numerous small changes have been made in the arrangement and furnishing of offices and school-rooms, which have, at comparatively small cost, added materially to the comfort of the establishment, and many much needed repairs have been effected. Out of doors, the grading of yards, laying of walks, ditching and clearing rough land, rebuilding the dam upon which the chief supply of water is dependent, and other valuable improvements of the premises have furnished abundant employment for the able-bodied inmates.

The Superintendent renews the recommendation for the purchase of the adjoining pasture, which has been rented by the Institution two or three years. He says, “The sum paid per annum for milk when we entered upon the duties of Superintendent, was larger than the price asked for this pasture, which if now purchased, will give pasturage sufficient for a generous supply of milk.” The land also which controls the water supply, some twenty-five acres in extent, he thinks, should be added to the State property.

Regrets are expressed that the application made to the last Legislature for means to purchase steam heating apparatus was made in vain. For this reason the appropriation of \$4,500 for a "new washing apparatus and for other purposes" has not been called for, it having been the intention to unite the two, to the manifest economy of cost. It is hoped the plan will be looked on with favor by the new Legislature.

The financial operations of the establishment will be found in tables already given.

The State Primary School.

This department continues to perform with reasonable satisfaction the work assigned it, of preparing the children of the paupers for a better life than would otherwise be their lot—a life of independence, in which the State is to find its best reward for this charitable provision.

The number of admissions has been 193, of which 106 were from the Almshouse Department, 10 from the Reform School, and 77 returned from places. At the same time 309 have been removed from the School, of which 226 were placed out in families, 4 deserted, 72 were discharged by your Board, and 7 died. The oversight of the indentured children has been transferred from the Visiting Agent appointed by your Board to the General Visiting Agency established by the last Legislature; the former efficient Agent, Mr. Fisk, still continuing to render valuable service, though in a subordinate capacity. The Report of Gardiner Tufts, the Visiting Agent appointed under the Act of 1869, which is appended to this Report, will give all needed information concerning the status of these children.

The average number of members of the School the past year has been, as estimated here, 357,* a decrease of 56 on the average of 1868. This is accounted for in part by the large increase in the number of children placed out from the Primary School, or indentured, while a much smaller number have been admitted to the School than in previous years. Accordingly the number remaining September 30, 1869, is but 287, in place of 403 at the corresponding date of 1868.

* The Principal's Report makes it 361.

SANITARY CONDITION AT MONSON.

Efforts are made systematically to train the children of the School, not merely in the various common branches of study, but in habits of industry also, which will insure their success when they leave the Institution. Five hours a day for five days in the week are given to the direct instruction in the several schools. For the younger children the kinder-garten plan is pursued as far as means allow. It is inevitable that much of the effort at teaching should be rendered comparatively void by the constant disintegration of classes, by the natural process of indenture, and much trouble is thus caused, and unsatisfactory labor performed. Out of the average School number, 361, the average attendance seems not to have been over 180. This may be partly accounted for by the attention given to labor, which to a very considerable amount has been done by the pupils, and though not a source of income, is a source of economy, and no less of benefit to the pupils. On this point the Principal of the School thus expresses himself: "It is as much a part of education to teach the methods of labor, as it is to impart a knowledge of books. Indeed, no boy or girl can be said to be thoroughly furnished for life, who has not been trained to habits of industry."

Recreation, within doors and without, suitable to the season and weather, is carefully provided for the hours not assigned to the serious occupations of study and labor, while religious and moral instruction is imparted at the Sunday school and impressed upon the pupils at morning and evening devotions.

Sanitary Condition at Monson.

To the Hospital Department of the Institution there have been 403 admissions within the year, and the average number in Hospital has been 37. Out of this large number 40 have died, about 10 per cent., or only 8 per cent. of the average population of the establishment, or 3 per cent. of the whole number for the year. This shows a reasonable exemption from serious maladies, and wise sanitary arrangements. In this connection it is proper to allude to the frequent violation of the sick law which the Superintendent alleges as the cause of death in several instances. This matter has also been mentioned in

speaking of the Tewksbury Almshouse, and should receive the attention of those officials who have power to prevent such inhumanity.

The Bridgewater Establishment.

The Almshouse Department.

To a still greater extent than at Monson this establishment has been diverted from its original purpose, the Almshouse Department, still rendered necessary by the wants of that section of the State, being systematically reduced to the lowest possible point as regards the number of inmates. This change has been going on ever since the passage of the Workhouse Act in 1866, and is believed to have proved a salutary and economical one. On the first of October, 1868, the Almshouse contained 97 inmates; September 30, 1869, shows but 81, a falling off of 16. The admissions and discharges have been correspondingly few, being 253 and 269 respectively. The average number of inmates has been 95. Of the 24 births at this Institution within the year, 20 were illegitimate.

The Workhouse.

In proportion as the Almshouse has diminished the Workhouse has increased in numbers. Its present population is 283, 69 men and 214 women. The average number has been 316, in place of 267 during 1868. The admissions have amounted to 153 the past year, (properly 152, one man having been committed twice within the twelve months,) and nine persons committed the past year had been inmates of the Workhouse in previous years. Of the 153 commitments, 118 were of persons sentenced from the Almshouse at Tewksbury, 2 were from the Nautical School, and the remainder from the Almshouse at Bridgewater.

Much of the good wrought by the Workhouse is due to the long sentences of the majority of the inmates. In this respect the Institution is most strongly contrasted with the Jails and Houses of Correction, which in other points it resembles. This adds to its power as a deterrent from vicious practices, and is

THE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

indispensable to the task of breaking up idle and dissolute habits of life. Says the Master of the Workhouse :—

“The object of confining them (the convicts) here, is not only to protect the community against their criminal inclinations, but to restore them, if possible, to respectability. * * * * Constant employment is given to all that are able to labor, which is the lever by which we expect to raise them from the ‘slough’ into which their former idle and vicious habits had cast them; hence the necessity of the course pursued by the committing magistrate in awarding to some of them longer sentences than is practised in the criminal courts of the Commonwealth.”

The effect of these long sentences upon the average population of the Workhouse has, of course, thus far been to increase it. There is reason to believe, however, that it has now reached its maximum, and it will be likely to diminish somewhat with the decrease of the pauper class in the State Institutions, unless it receives unexpected accessions from the towns, who are now permitted by law to send thither, under certain conditions, their Workhouse cases, which heretofore have been sentenced to the local Almshouses.

General View of the Pauper Establishments.

Summing up the statistics of the three active pauper establishments, we find that the whole number of admissions during the year has been 3,216, against 4,076 in 1868; or, making the proper allowance for persons nominally admitted to Tewksbury, for transfers, and duplicates, as far as ascertained, the number of different persons admitted has been 2,302, against 2,898 in 1868. The inmates of these Institutions, which numbered 1,601 at the beginning of the official year, are but 1,452 at this date. The average population for 1869 is estimated here as 1,614, while for 1868 it was 1,785, a decrease nearly as great as was remarked between 1867 and 1868.

Of the causes which have induced this continual and quite rapid decrease in the number of State dependents it is perhaps enough to say that they are found in the various enactments of the past few years, which tend to give local settlements to per-

sons previously thrown upon the State at large, in the large sums disbursed by the State in behalf of those who have served the State in military capacity, in outside relief, removals and classification, effected under authority of your Board, and particularly in the continued enforcement of the Workhouse Act. Upon this point of classification the testimony is almost universal. The Inspectors of Bridgewater say:—

“The law for the classification of State paupers has tended to reduce the number of inmates in the charitable institutions in this Commonwealth, and this without injustice to the worthy pauper.”

The Superintendent at the same place discusses the matter quite at length, and to the same purport. All his remarks are worthy of perusal, and some of them may be quoted:—

“The present system of classification has now been in operation long enough to show results, and I do not hesitate to say, that so favorable are they, that it need no longer be considered an experiment, for it is surely performing its mission, which is to remedy at least some of the many evils attending the system which a few years since the Commonwealth established for the care of State paupers. * * * * The Almshouses had become in a great measure perverted from what they were intended to be—comfortable homes for the worthy and virtuous poor, old and young. * * * The Act establishing the Workhouse is fast remedying the evils, thereby opening the way for the Institution set apart for the *Almshouse* to be what it in reality ought to be—a comfortable home and refuge for the respectable and worthy poor, so that none needing a home there will feel a reluctance in going on account of its being made the abode of the vicious and worthless.”

And again:—

“A home is provided for the worthy and respected, but unfortunate poor; the lazy and vicious are made to labor; the children of paupers are educated and trained to industrial habits, and thereby, instead of becoming criminals, grow up useful and good citizens of this and other Commonwealths.”

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Superintendent at Tewksbury says:—

“In my judgment, the system of State charities, as now administered, is most beneficent towards the needy, as well as economical for the Commonwealth, inasmuch as the poor and friendless are kindly cared for, the abandoned and profligate punished, while the State is being freed from those who, without right, are constantly thrusting themselves upon her generosity.”

It would be idle to claim that no improvement further can be made in the system of administration, or particularly in its details. In the care of the poor and the vicious, as in all other transactions, new exigencies are constantly arising, calling for new measures and methods. But the general tendency given to the State charitable institutions by the last few years' legislation is indisputably in the right direction, and its aim is worthy, namely, to diminish poverty, and vice, the frequent cause of want, and make the dependent class independent. Something of this has already been effected.

III.—THE JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

The State Reform School at Westborough.

In spite of certain unfortunate matters which have embarrassed the efforts of the Superintendent, the operations of the Reform School have been carried on with their usual degree of success. Indeed, it is the opinion of all whose intimate acquaintance with the Institution entitles them to form a judgment upon it, that the discipline of the School, the economy of resources, and the effectiveness of its work, were never more satisfactory than at the present time.

The Reform School has often in its history encountered obstacles to its harmonious working, from insubordination within or rumor without. The present Superintendent, like his predecessors, has had such troubles to contend with; they are well known to you, and need not be recounted. It is enough to say here that, after consideration by your Board, and a Legislative Committee, and finally a critical investigation by a Select Committee of the Council, Mr. Evans stands fully endorsed in his methods of management, both as to disci-

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

pline and economy, and it is proper to state that he enjoys the fullest confidence of all who have any official oversight of his work.

The two offices of Chaplain and Assistant-Superintendent, which a year ago were combined in one person, have again been disunited, because some of the duties of the offices were found incompatible. Both positions are at present vacant; the latter will probably soon be filled by a person of capacity and experience, and it is clearly for the highest interest of the School that the Chaplaincy should not be vacant a longer time than is necessary to find a competent man for the place. No one can so well enforce the principles of morality and religion upon erring boys as he who has given his life to the service.

The first Teacher, Mr. Fairbanks, has been called to a higher post of duty in a neighboring State, having become Superintendent of the Vermont Reform School.

Statistics.

The following figures are copied from the Report of the School:—

Boys in School September 30, 1868,	321
received since by commitment,	113
from Nautical School,	7
returned by masters,	21
voluntarily,	15
leaving places,	11
	<hr/> 167
Whole number in School during the year,	488
Boys removed from the School, discharged,	12
apprenticed or on trial,	109
on probation,	39
transferred to State Primary School,	10
to Nautical School,	6
eloped,	14
died,	3
	<hr/> 193
Remaining in School September 30, 1869,	295

The average number during the year has been 307, or considerably smaller than the average of the preceding six

LABOR AT WESTBOROUGH.

years, which was about 324. The number admitted being nearly the same as last year, the number discharged has been much larger. There has been little disease here during the year, and but three deaths have occurred.

The greater portion of the boys received were of Massachusetts birth, viz., 82 out of 120, while those of foreign birth numbered only 14. But almost precisely half the boys are found to have sprung from foreign parents. The average age at admission was eleven and a half years, but one boy was admitted at 17 years of age, and must have been clearly ineligible. Such cases sometimes occur from the want of authentic information on the part of the magistrate committing. The average residence of those who left the School the past year was about two years and eleven months.

Labor, etc.

Habits of industry are diligently enjoined upon the boys here, as a most important reformatory agency. By preference, the Managers of the School employ them in farm work as far as possible, deeming it best calculated to develop healthy thoughts and desires, while it also develops the physical powers. But farm work is not suited to all, and other occupations are engaged in, such as chair-seating and shoemaking. The amount realized from this labor on the farm, chiefly done by the boys, and in the workshops, the past year, has been \$9,897.42, making the average daily earnings of each boy 10 cents. The labor in the chair shop is now better remunerated than formerly. These receipts, however, must not be taken as the measure of work done by the boys, for a large number are employed in the several domestic services of the Institution. There seems to be no good reason why the earnings may not become much larger without detriment to the reformatory influences here. The Trustees say: "We are convinced if we could work our largest boys out of doors during the four warm months, they would make as much or more progress with their studies during the remaining eight months, than they now do by being confined to study the whole year."

The receipts from towns and cities the past year have been

about a thousand dollars less than in 1868. The smallness of the weekly sum contributed in this way towards the support of the boys is thus alluded to by the Trustees:—"We would again call your attention to the very small sum paid by towns for board of boys here, being only about one-sixth of its cost to the State, and we think there are many cases that would be provided for in their own town almshouses were it not cheaper to send them here." This is the evil spoken of in the last Report of your Secretary, and it evidently has not yet ceased to exist. Justice to all parties requires its abatement, and it may be that an increase of the weekly rate demanded will meet the difficulty.

The State Industrial School at Lancaster.

During the year just closed no considerable change has taken place in this Institution affecting its system or prospects. How great an influence has been exerted by the Advisory Board of Women does not appear from the Report of the Trustees, to whom alone their Report is made, or from that of the Superintendent, and their names are not given. But it cannot be doubted that their suggestions, especially respecting the domestic discipline proper for such a class of girls as are here brought together, are extremely valuable, whether put in practice or not; and it seems very proper that such measure of credit as is due to them should be publicly accorded. The three members of this Board remain the same as at its organization.

Instruction.

The Report of the Trustees for the present year sets forth in detail the methods of instruction which in their judgment are suitable for such a reformatory, and the extent to which it should be carried. It is possible that some will consider the limits here prescribed as too narrow, but in consideration of the essential purpose of the School and the real wants of the pupils, they are worthy of careful thought. For example: "Most of the arithmetic," they say, "taught in the common schools we regard as nearly useless to every woman, and the

 THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

acquisition a waste of time. Some knowledge of geography may be given, and a little of practical English grammar. But as much knowledge as possible of physiology and the laws of health *ought* to be given." Respecting the methods of instruction they remark: "In the case of persons who are to support themselves by bodily labor, most of the intellectual discipline must be given by the methods employed to teach the processes of that labor." To do this effectually, it is evident, requires a class of teachers of high qualifications, fitted themselves to lead the way the pupils should follow, adepts at all domestic economies, methodical, industrious, equable, patient and kind. For the higher services of reformation, teachers should possess the moral virtues in an eminent degree. The Trustees of Lancaster regard themselves as fortunate thus far in their selections, and unreservedly testify to the noble devotion to their work manifested by the Matrons, often under the burden of failing health. No doubt the success that has certainly attended the Industrial School is largely due to this devotion.

Statistics of the Year.

The operations of the past year are presented in the Report of the Superintendent in the following figures:—

Remaining in the School October 1, 1868,	134
Received by commitment,	58
by return from indentures,	46
by return from hospital,	1
Returned, having no other home,	13
	118
Whole number during the year,	252
Removed by indenture,	79
at majority,	2
as unsuitable,	3
by discharge to friends,	8
over 18 years of age—supplied with places,	20
sent to hospital,	1
	113
Remaining in School September 30, 1869,	139

The average age of the present members of the School is stated as $14\frac{1}{4}$ years, but two of the girls are above 18. The average age at admission for the year past has been $13\frac{1}{2}$ years. Two-thirds of the present inmates are of American parentage, and all but eight are natives of this country. Two-fifths of them are wholly or partly orphaned. The average number for the year has been 140 ; and the number indentured has been 79 against 106 in 1868.

Indenturing.

Especially for a year or two past efforts have been made by the Trustees of the Lancaster School to find places for the girls after a short detention at the Institution. The experiment, which was made partly in consequence of the large demand for trained domestics, does not seem to have proved satisfactory, a large number of the girls thus early indentured having been returned to the Institution as incompetent or insubordinate. Upon this subject the Superintendent remarks :—

“ My own opinion is (contrary to that advanced by some) that a speedy placing out in a family of nearly all our girls is not desirable, but that the *systematic order of life, study and discipline here secured*, is of very great value to nearly every girl, and that it is a *misfortune*, rather than a gain, for her to be exempt from it. She never had it before coming to us, and, in most families, she will not secure it as she leaves us, * * * yet her habits call for and *demand* just the drill, discipline, watchful and kindly restraint and guidance which we can and do give. Unquestionably it is *desirable* to place our younger and less vicious girls in good families, as soon as they have manifested their true character and inclinations, and suitable places can be found.”

In like manner the Trustees of the School advocate the early indenturing of the younger and less corrupt girls, with the additional recommendation that they be placed in families in which there are children of both sexes, the mutual influence of which they consider as a great safeguard to them through life. Holding such views, it is probable that they will not for the present indenture the girls so rapidly as they have recently

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

done, the more especially as they anticipate a smaller number of commitments hereafter; indeed, they are already slower to indenture the girls, as will be seen by the statements previously given. The cause of this anticipated diminution of commitments is that alluded to in the remarks concerning the Visiting Agency Act; the actual decrease in the number committed in the three months during which the Agency has been in operation is hardly appreciable.

The Massachusetts Nautical School.

The present year completes the first decade in the history of this Institution and the third season of its separate existence. Both as a branch of the Westborough School and as an independent reformatory it has won success, and become an example thought worthy of imitation in other parts of the country. The Trustees state that a similar Institution has lately been established in the city of New York, and one is contemplated for the District of Columbia.

But there is little doubt that many improvements might be introduced which would render its work as a whole more satisfactory. It was established for the purpose of relieving the crowded state of the Westborough School and removing the growing evils of the congregate system, and also of providing a means whereby the misdirected energies of delinquent boys might be turned into a useful channel. In both these respects it has reasonably answered its design. But if it was imagined that all the boys committed to it would of necessity choose to follow a seafaring life, the mistake has long since become apparent. It is well known that a majority of the boys do not choose to follow the sea. It seems unfortunate, therefore, that in the organization of the School no provision was made for the occupation of such boys as indicated a natural aversion to the sea life, and no way provided by which they could be placed out with suitable persons on land, just as they would have been had they been committed to the Westborough School. There is to be sure an indirect way by which this can now be done, namely, by obtaining the transfer of the boys to Westborough, from which place they can be indentured. But in point of fact

these transfers are not numerous, and it is doubtful if any of the Nautical School boys get places in this way. The usual method of disposing of the boys is to put them ashore "on probation," that is, with liberty to do very much as they please, provided they conduct themselves properly. That a large number of such cases are known to turn out well is a favorable comment upon the discipline of the School. But there seems to be no security for the boy's subsequent behavior or provision for his continued education and restraint. It is hard to conceive what objection could be raised to the practice of indenturing boys from the Nautical School to parties on land, when their evident bent is landward, and an experiment in this direction could at least do no harm, and would place these boys, after leaving the School, more directly under the eye of the State Visiting Agency, to their obvious benefit.

Statistics of the School Ships.

During the period of ten years, as the Trustees report, the School has had charge of 1,950 boys. Not less than 1,700 have left the School in that time, of which number 778 have adopted a seafaring life, 76 have served in the army, and 644 have been discharged on probation. Of the latter class only 32 appear to have been returned to the Ship. Eleven deaths only have occurred in these ten years.

The numbers for the year just closed are thus stated :—

Number in the School Ships October 1, 1868,	281
committed during the year,	183
exchanged with the Reform School,	7
returned from probation, or voluntarily,	5
	<hr/> 195
Whole number for the year,	476
Number sent to sea,	94
discharged on probation,	90
exchanged with Reform School,	7
sent to State Workhouse or House of Correction,	7
of deaths,	2
of promotions, pardons, or desertions,	6
	<hr/> 206
Remaining in School September 30, 1869,	270

THE STATE REFORMATORIES.

The average age at admission has been, for the past year, about 15½ years. About 67 per cent. of these were of foreign parentage, though 87 per cent. were natives of this country. More than half had lost one or both parents.

At the present time 144 of the boys are on board the "G. M. Barnard," the receiving ship, in Boston Harbor, and 126 on board the "Massachusetts," at New Bedford.

The Three Reformatories.

So much has already been said respecting these Institutions, both independently and in a general way, in the earlier pages of this Report, that little need be added here. For further details respecting them the reader is referred to the tables in the Appendix, which also furnish the means of comparing them with the Boston House of Reformation.

The working cost of the Institutions has already been stated in this Report. It will be observed, as indeed was to have been expected, from the absence of any remunerative labor, as well as from the nature of the Institution, that the Nautical School leads the other Reformatories in the matter of expense, having cost about fifty cents more per week for each pupil than the Reform School, and upwards of sixty cents more than the Lancaster School, according to the estimates of the Superintendents. For the year just ended, the average weekly expenses at the three Institutions have more nearly approximated.

The average period of detention at Westborough for the four years past has been about two and a half years, at Lancaster, a little less than two years, and at the Nautical School only about eleven months. This difference may in some sort indicate the relative ease of finding situations for these delinquent children, as well as show the varying judgment of the managers as to the proper period of detention. It seems not unreasonable that this period at the Nautical School should be somewhat extended, to afford more opportunity for the education and discipline of the boys in its charge, who are presumably older in delinquency, as in years, than the class of children received at the other Reformatories, and would naturally demand a longer application of reformatory discipline.

PART FOURTH.

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

CHAPTER I.—THEIR NUMBER AND CHARACTER.

A single addition has been made to this class of Institutions since the date of the last Report of your Secretary—The House of the Angel Guardian. Fifteen Institutions or Societies are now numbered among the occasional recipients of State bounty. Their names, in the order of their organization, are given below, with the sums appropriated for their current expenses during the present calendar year:—

	Established.	Appropriation.
<i>The Massachusetts General Hospital,</i>	1811	None.
<i>The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn.,</i>	1816	\$25,000 00
<i>The Eye and Ear Infirmary,</i>	1824	5,000 00
<i>The Institution for the Blind,</i>	1829	30,000 00
<i>N. E. Moral Reform Society,</i>	1840	1,000 00
<i>Agency for Discharged Convicts,</i>	1845	2,300 00
<i>The Massachusetts School for Idiots,</i>	1848	16,500 00
<i>House of the Angel Guardian,</i>	1851	2,000 00
<i>The Washingtonian Home,</i>	1859	6,000 00
<i>The Discharged Soldiers' Home,</i>	1862	5,000 00
<i>N. E. Hospital for Women and Children,</i>	1862	1,000 00
<i>The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, Dedham,</i>	1864	2,500 00
<i>The Home for the Friendless, Springfield,</i>	1865	2,000 00
<i>The Soldiers' Employment Bureau,</i>	1867	2,500 00
<i>Clarke Institution, Northampton,</i>	1867	*
Total sum appropriated for current expenses, .		\$100,800 00

* The appropriation for the Clarke Institution is in common with that for the American Asylum.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The amount granted to these charities for ordinary purposes in 1869 was \$100,800; but to the Blind Asylum a special appropriation of \$80,000 was made for building purposes, and to the School for Idiots the sum of \$5,000 was allowed for completing improvements begun the year before. The whole sum, therefore, appropriated by the State for the benefit of organizations over which she exercises but slight authority, has been \$185,800, an amount nearly half as large as the total receipts of the ten State Institutions from the public treasury.

For convenience of treatment, these fifteen Institutions have here been classified as follows: *Institutions for the Diseased*, four in number; *Institutions for Defectives*, four; *Reformatories*, five; and *Miscellaneous Charities*, two. Their growing importance in view of the increasing calls which these and similar charitable societies are likely to make upon the State in the future, renders it proper to consider them in this Report more fully than would otherwise be done.

Summing up the finances of these fifteen organizations, as far as known, it appears that their assets amount to not less than a million and a half of dollars, divided about equally between real and personal property. Their total receipts reported for the year have been about \$215,000, and their expenditures a little less. The whole number of persons receiving relief through these agencies was about 10,000. Further details respecting their finances will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

CHAPTER II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DISEASED.1. *The Massachusetts General Hospital.*

This Institution is here alluded to because its infancy was in part cared for by the State, though it has not required nor received any aid from the Legislature for many years past. The Commonwealth, however, retains a certain interest in its operations, and appoints four of its Trustees. Some statistics of its Insane Department—the McLean Asylum at Somerville

—will appear hereafter in connection with those of the other Lunatic Hospitals; but no general report has been called for.

2. *The Eye and Ear Infirmary.*

The managers of this charity make a new appeal to the benevolent for the means of carrying on their work. In view of the rapidly increasing necessity for treatment of ophthalmic diseases, they are desirous of enlarging their facilities, and have indeed already taken the preliminary steps in that direction. This will make requisite increased liberality on the part of its customary benefactors, or larger grants from the State.

During the past year the Infirmary has relieved 4,448 patients, 605 more than in 1868, of which 352 were house patients. Patients with diseases of the eye numbered 3,328, those with diseases of the ear, 1,120. All but 254 were residents of this State.

The property of the Institution consists of real estate, \$70,000, and funds, \$58,039.63. From the latter the income for the past year has been \$5,127.50, which, with \$1,362.20 received for board of paying patients, and \$5,000 granted by the Legislature, makes the total receipts \$11,489.70. The total expenses were \$11,532.45, showing a deficit of only \$42.75.

The Commonwealth has long recognized the claim which this Infirmary has upon the public, but the grounds on which it rests cannot be too generally known. Two or three quotations from the recent Report will suffice for their statement :—

“Among the working classes * * * * the loss of the use of the eyes necessarily entails poverty and misery on their families, and increases the number of those in the community who must be supported by the State or private charity.”

“Its (the Infirmary) doors are open to all the needy inhabitants of the Commonwealth who require advice, assistance or operation.”

And again :—

“The generous assistance afforded by the Legislature is in part repaid by what the Infirmary can do for the unfortunate inmates of the Almshouses, who, when requiring assistance, are always freely

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME

admitted, and treated as long as required, or until their condition is such that they can be attended to by the medical staff of the institutions from which they were sent."

These considerations furnish a valid claim for continued and perhaps enlarged bounty from the State.

3. *The Washingtonian Home.*

Eleven years of successful work have established the Washingtonian Home among the permanent charities of the State. With increase of years new wants are developed, and the Institution feels the need of enlarged accommodations for the application of the treatment which seems most efficacious in curing the disease of inebriety, and preventing its recurrence. Relying mainly upon moral and hygienic influences, the surroundings of the Home should provide conveniences for such amount of exercise as health of body demands, and such means of harmless recreation as shall turn into healthful directions the thoughts of disordered minds. The Superintendent says:—

"The want of suitable means for physical exercise and wholesome amusement is a serious hindrance to the rapid recovery of the patients, and contracts their sources of rational enjoyment within very narrow limits. This want cannot at present be met, as there is no yard attached to the house, or rooms that can be used for gymnastic or other recreative exercise. It is not considered safe or prudential for patients, during the period of convalescence, to leave the house, and reading and conversation are hardly potential enough to divert the mind or to give the body its accustomed and needed training. We can only hope to supply those wants when we shall have obtained the means of erecting or purchasing a building fitted especially for the various requirements of our Institution."

A petition was addressed to the last Legislature for means of erecting and furnishing a larger and more suitable building; but this matter, and the expediency of establishing a State Asylum for Inebriates, were referred to a special commission to report upon during the coming session.

The real estate belonging to the Home is valued at \$27,500 ; the personal property, mainly consisting of cash in the hands of Trustees, \$37,486.54 ; a total valuation of \$64,986.54. The buildings, however, are mortgaged to the amount of \$20,500. The receipts of the past year were \$13,949.60 ; the expenses, \$12,068.55 ; leaving a balance in its treasury of \$1,881.05. In addition to the above receipts, \$5,000 have been bequeathed to the Home by its friends.

The number of inmates, October 1, 1868, was 16 ; 295 were received subsequently ; making the whole number under treatment at the Home, 311, somewhat fewer than the previous year. Many patients besides have been cared for outside. The average number at the Home was 23, nearly its full capacity.

4. *The New England Hospital for Women and Children.*

The financial condition of this charity has much improved during the past year, its indebtedness of last year, amounting to \$2,283.44, having been liquidated, and its ordinary expenses, except \$252.02, defrayed from its current receipts. These last have amounted to \$16,795.25, the State granting \$1,000, while the expenditures have been \$17,047.27, of which \$4,747.50 was on account of investments.

At the Hospital during the year now closed 205 patients have received treatment, 262 more have been treated at their homes, while 2,854 have received advice and medicine at the dispensary. The average number of patients in the Hospital (including infants) has been 24.

The subject of a new Hospital building is receiving the consideration of the Directors, the expense, in part at least, to be defrayed by the sale of the present Hospital, which is not deemed sufficient for the wants of the Institution. That the Hospital endeavors to supply an increasing want of the community is not to be doubted, and as such it deserves to prosper ; but all concerned should see to it that the laws guarding the interests of the State in relation to a certain class of patients be carefully observed.

THE HARTFORD ASYLUM.

CHAPTER III.—INSTITUTIONS FOR DEFECTIVES.

1. *The Hartford Asylum.*

This is the only Institution receiving State grants which is located without the limits of the State. The special interests of the class of beneficiaries which it receives are under charge of the Board of Education, whose management of the trust will appear in their forthcoming Report. The Asylum made its Annual Report in May last ; from a stray copy of this and from other sources the facts here presented are obtained.

The Massachusetts beneficiaries at the Asylum for the first half of the current year were 100 in number, and for the latter half, 98 ; the new school year begins with 104. It will be observed as heretofore that pupils from this State constitute a very considerable portion of the whole ; the average number in the Institution for the whole year having been about 230. Of the entire number under instruction within the year, 279, this State furnished 125, or little less than half. The sum expended by Massachusetts for its beneficiaries amounted to \$18,232.07, being for board, \$17,325, and for clothing, \$907.07. The cost of board and tuition remains as it was a year ago, viz., \$87.50 per annum for each pupil.

From the account given by the Principal of the Asylum it would appear that the methods of instruction, and the objects sought to be attained, remain the same as heretofore. He says :—

“While signs, the natural language of the deaf-mute, have always been made the medium of instruction, special attention has been given to retaining and improving the articulation of semi-mutes.”

He, however, deems it a waste of time to attempt the teaching of articulation to the deaf-mutes in general, but in consideration of the public attention which has of late years been drawn to this system, regards the new trial of it in this country

as very desirable. An attempt in this direction, more systematic than formerly, seems to be making at Hartford, but without a reasonable confidence in the possibility of success, no gratifying result is to be looked for.

2. *The Clarke Institution.*

By the will of Mr. Clarke, the chief patron of this Institution, whose decease occurred during the past season, it receives a bequest from which will ultimately be realized the sum of about \$250,000, which, in addition to the \$50,000 given by him in 1867, makes his donations to the School \$300,000; sufficient to erect and furnish a suitable building, of which the Institution stands much in need, and leave a very large surplus to be invested for the uses of the School.

At the present time the number of pupils here is 40; the average number for the year has approximated 30. The Institution has received for State beneficiaries the sum of \$5,625 during the year; its income from other sources is not known.

The Annual Report of the Clarke Institution is published in February, and will be incorporated with that of the Board of Education. For this reason any considerable account of it may be omitted here. Suffice it to say that the system there followed is continuing to give good results, and is steadily gaining favor of the public. A continued increase in the number of applications for admission will, beyond a question, attend its enlarged ability for instruction.

3. *The Institution for the Blind.*

The present year is an important one in the history of this Institution, for the initiatory steps have been taken to adapt it to the family system. The Legislature of 1868 made a conditional appropriation of \$15,000 towards effecting certain alterations, at that time deemed desirable, in the buildings used by the Institution, but before the projected plan was put into execution, a new one was made involving more radical changes, and necessarily a larger expenditure. Accordingly, in the session of 1869, having agreed upon the essential features of a plan, the Trustees petitioned the Legislature for a much larger

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

grant, \$80,000. After careful examination of the subject, the appropriation was made, subject, however, to the cession to the State of a clear title to all the lands devoted to the purposes of the Institution, and the approval of the plans by the Executive.

The principles underlying the present plan are thus stated by the experienced head of the Institution, Dr. Howe:—

“*First.* A blind boy or girl gains in knowledge, in character, especially in self-reliance, by dwelling in close intimacy with other blind children and youth during a certain period of time; but afterwards he gains less than he would by close association with ordinary persons, and under ordinary social influences.

“*Second.* The advantages gained after the first year by the association of many blind persons in one family, are in spite of, rather than in consequence of, such association.

“*Third.* The manifest advantages which may be gained in the instruction and education of ordinary children and youth by associating the sexes, and profiting by their happy influence upon each other, cannot be had in the case of the blind, without violating the plain principle, that an establishment for educating the infirm of any class should not furnish greater facilities and temptations for intermarriage among the members of that class, than they would have had, if left to grow up in their respective neighborhoods.

“*Fourth.* That, upon the whole, it is desirable to have a stricter separation of sexes in an educational institution for the blind, than in one for ordinary children and youth; but that this cannot be had while they inhabit the same building, without a severity of discipline that defeats its own purpose. There ought, therefore, to be at least two buildings, entirely separated from and out of earshot of each other.

“*Fifth.* That to secure the greatest amount of good with the least amount of evil, there should be as many separate dwelling-houses as there are tens or dozens of pupils, and that these should be arranged and conducted like common dwelling-houses, save that they may be under central supervision, and supplied from a common commissariat.”

At least eight dwelling-houses are projected in accordance with this purpose, and those for the boys have been commenced.

But this is not all that is needed; alterations in the present main building, to suit it for its exclusive educational uses, were planned. The Director, however, says:—

“The most desirable arrangement would be to have a central building for a musical conservatory, with music hall and practising rooms; and two buildings for schools and workshops. * * * *
When all these things shall have been obtained, and put into good working order, the chief end for which this Institution was designed will be accomplished.”

The appropriation of 1869 will suffice for the erection of the dwelling-houses, leaving little or nothing for the alterations of the old building or for a new central structure. To supply this want, the Trustees propose to make available the former grant of \$15,000 by speedily supplementing it with a like sum. The energy with which the undertaking has been commenced promises success.

Finances, etc.

The Report made to your Board gives full information concerning the financial condition of the Institution, which may be stated here in brief. The valuation of real estate is, like last year, \$155,000; its personal property, \$51,270.52; a total of \$206,270.52. Its receipts for the past year were \$50,022.90; its expenditures, \$47,946.48. Its current expenses are estimated at \$43,353.63, making the average weekly cost of each pupil, \$5.41. Its available resources amount to \$6,666.93.

The average number of pupils for the past year has been 154. The whole number of blind inmates in all departments of the Institution at the beginning of the year was 162; there have been received, 20; and discharged, 27; leaving 155 present September 30, 1869. Of these, 23 belonged to the Work Department and 132 to the School.

The general work of the Institution has been carried on with the customary good results. The printing-office has this year placed in the hands of the blind the “Old Curiosity Shop,” for whose publication its author made a generous donation some

SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS.

time ago. The range of books accessible to the blind is necessarily limited, and the addition of any new work to their library is an event worthy of notice. One could scarcely do a more grateful service to these unfortunates than increase their available means of self-improvement.

4. *The Massachusetts School for Idiots.*

The improvements and buildings projected for this Institution two years since, for which an appropriation of \$16,000 was made in 1868, and an additional grant of \$5,000 was made the present year, are approaching completion, and seem likely to meet all the requirements for accommodation of the inmates. By the provision of rooms on the lower floor for all the helpless ones, a security from accident in case of fire is more certain than could be made in any other way. The Trustees say:—

“It is gratifying to be able to state that the whole has been finished and put in order without exceeding the appropriation made for the purpose.”

“The whole number of inmates at the close of the last year was eighty-five. Since then twenty-three have been admitted, seventeen have been discharged, four have died, and the present number is eighty-seven. The whole number treated has been one hundred and eight.”

The average number is computed at 89.

The real estate of the School is reported as \$70,000; the personal property as \$12,780.35; a total valuation of \$82,780.35. The personal property is in part made up of a fund of \$5,000, and two smaller funds of \$500 each, the whole of which are now valued at \$6,473.11. The receipts of the past year have amounted to \$36,355.71, of which the State contributed \$28,055.92, viz., \$15,750 for current expenses, and \$12,305.92 from the special appropriations of 1868 and 1869, for improvements. The expenditures have been in all, \$27,953.10; of which \$16,174.04 was for current expenses, and \$11,779.06 for extraordinary purposes—mainly improvements and unusual repairs. The average weekly cost of each

inmate is stated at \$3.49; the available resources as \$9,539.93. Further details are given hereafter.

The Trustees give a number of instances, four among inmates who left the School the past year, in which graduates of the Institution have been educated up to the point of self-support, and though these are admitted to be exceptional cases, it is declared that nearly all who have left are improved in mind, health and habits. This surely is very encouraging, and warrants the continued expenditure necessary for the training of these benighted ones, who are so apt to be neglected as beyond hope of improvement.

CHAPTER IV.—REFORMATORIES.

1. *The New England Moral Reform Society.*

The Legislature of 1869, like its predecessor, made a limited grant to this Society, but up to the present time no portion of it has been drawn from the treasury. The Society have, however, made the requisite Report, by which it appears that its work has been prosecuted with customary fidelity and gratifying results. Akin in its object to the Dedham Asylum—the restoration to self-respect and virtue of women and girls who have forfeited their reputations by a course of crime or vicious indulgence—like that, it merits public support.

During the year ending in May last, the Society furnished places of employment for five hundred girls, and the Temporary Home, which it sustains, has received 376 girls and provided for 23 infants born under its roof or thrown upon its charity. Its magazine, “The Home Guardian,” is doing a good service to the general cause of morality.

The receipts of the Society for the year named above, amounted to \$4,119.96, derived in nearly equal sums from the Temporary Home and Intelligence Office, from its magazine, and from donations—the last item embracing the dividends

AGENCY FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

from a small amount of bank stock. The expenses absorbed the entire receipts. The Home is quite economically managed, the Managers and employés numbering but five, at an average annual cost for each of \$214.

2. *Agency for Discharged Convicts.*

An additional appropriation was made by the Legislature of 1869, in aid of this Agency, making the sum placed at the disposal of the Agent for the present year, \$2,300. This has enabled him to extend his operations with great advantage, and although the number of convicts assisted has not been larger than the previous year, his services have been more efficient. He has provided 34 convicts with tools or places of employment, 29 with articles of clothing, 15 with temporary board, 57 with transportation, and 20 with family stores. His expenditures have amounted to \$2,028.58. The services of the Agent are generally among those discharged from the State Prison, but he has extended relief the past year to several convicts from different Houses of Correction. It is his endeavor not to lose sight of the convict after rendering the needed assistance, and he frequently finds pleasing proofs that the aid has been worthily extended.

3. *House of the Angel Guardian.*

This establishment this year, for the first time in its history, asks and receives from the State aid to carry on its work. It was established in 1851, incorporated in 1853, is under Roman Catholic control, and receives its chief support from the charitable of that faith. Its purpose, as stated in the Second Report of your Secretary, is "the training of orphans, and reformation of vicious children." The House of the Angel Guardian is located in the Southern District of Boston, but it holds real estate also in East Boston and in the city proper. The building in which the work of the organization is carried on, with the adjoining land, is valued at upwards of \$98,000, but is burdened with a mortgage of \$30,000. Its city property also is heavily mortgaged. The total real estate in its control is

valued at \$117,366.96; its personal property is not reported in detail. The total assets, deducting the debts, amount to \$81,769.56.

The receipts of the House for the past year were \$40,046.82, of which the State grant was \$2,000, receipts from board, tuition and clothing of inmates, \$18,818.72, from concerts and fair, \$6,653.23, from the "Angel Guardian Society," \$7,747.76, and the balance from miscellaneous sources, legacies, donations, etc. The expenditures amounted to \$45,775.33; leaving a deficit of \$5,728.51.

The present number of officers and teachers employed is 9, and their aggregate salaries amount to \$3,608.34. The number of pupils is 198.

4. *The Temporary Asylum at Dedham.*

This Institution has received and sheltered, since its establishment, 286 women. During the past year it has provided for 75 women who were within the sphere of its charity. Its current expenses were \$4,169.71, and \$1,000 was expended on the buildings. The total payments amounted to \$8,198.15, including an investment costing \$3,028.44. It has received from subscriptions, donations and legacies, and other sources, \$7,791.90, of which \$2,500 was an appropriation by the State. Repairs and improvements are being made which promise to contribute to the capacity and success of the Institution.

The Annual Report gives interesting instances of women who have been helped to a better life by the Asylum, and favorable testimonies from those who have since taken them into employment. The Managers, as the result of their experience, make the following appeal:—

"Among the reforms (in the prisons) desirable to be effected we would call the attention of the (your) Board to the following points, viz.:—

"More efficient religious and secular instruction in our prisons, and such oversight as shall make them not only penal but reformatory.

"The longer imprisonment or detention in workhouses of persistent drunkards.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' HOME.

"The duty of the State to assume the charge of young girls who have no legal guardians, and have previously been arrested, and also to provide separate prisons for women.

"We would likewise refer to the very serious evil now practised of sending boys of eight, ten, or twelve years to our common jails for trifling offences; and also to the inadequate arrangements for older boys."

5. *The Home for Friendless Women and Children.*

Like the preceding Institution, this is devoted in part to the care of fallen women, and with its limited means is believed to be doing much good. The number of its beneficiaries the past year has been smaller than in 1868, but the average number provided for at the Home is the same as then, viz., 20. It appears to be economically conducted, and the bounty it receives from the State is well bestowed.

For the past year its receipts have been \$4,864.29, of which \$2,000 was appropriated by the State. Its disbursements have been \$2,231.99, and there appears to be a surplus on hand of \$2,632.30.

CHAPTER V.—MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES.

1. *The Discharged Soldiers' Home.*

The establishment heretofore known as the Discharged Soldiers' Home, located in Springfield Street, Boston, has now ceased to exist, there being no longer any necessity for its continuance. Commencing its mission under private auspices and benefactions, in the early years of the late war, it soon became a yearly petitioner for State aid, the latter resource ere long becoming its only hope of maintenance. While thus depending on annual appropriations from the State treasury, which, down to the present year, had amounted to \$85,000, the management of its affairs was assumed by its private trustees, those appointed on the part of the Commonwealth, under the provisions granting the several appropriations, having no voice

therein, although appointed for the express purpose of protecting the interests of the State, especially in the financial administration of the Institution, and in the exclusion of impostors and undeserving men from its benefits.

It is proper to state, however, that the Surgeon-General of the Commonwealth, who was specially charged with service in the latter relation, was untiring in his humane and watchful supervision by which, so far as his individual authority could be made effectual, the Home was relieved from much imposition. Beyond his efforts, the want of proper official supervision led to numerous evils. Many who had no claim to the protection of the Home secured admission under various pretences, when applying at its doors, or to those whose kindly sympathies were easily enlisted. Many others received its shelter and support, whose very slight disabilities did not unfit them for industrial and lucrative occupations. Some, also, even of the latter class, were generously maintained at the Home, while at the same time they and their families were receiving the maximum allowances of the State Aid. These and similar impositions might have been easily avoided, had the record of all applicants been subject to proper official surveillance.

In view of these circumstances, and the fact that the number of deserving soldiers requiring the care and treatment of such a Home had so far diminished as to render its longer continuance unnecessary, it was suggested in the last Report of your Secretary, that the remaining beneficiaries might be more appropriately and as humanely cared for, at the liberally endowed National Asylums, or aided at their own homes and among their own friends. Such was also the view entertained by the Legislature of 1869, which, after careful and prolonged investigation, authorized the Surgeon-General to transfer from the Home to the National Asylum at Togus Springs, such of the inmates as, with their own voluntary consent, could be thus safely and humanely removed. He was further authorized to make provision for the care of such other inmates as in his judgment were proper objects of the charity of the State, in the Massachusetts General Hospital, or elsewhere; provided

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' HOME.

that all who had served in a Massachusetts regiment should be supported within the limits of the State, if they so preferred. The sum of \$5,000, was appropriated for this purpose ; and the provision thus made for the care and maintenance of the disabled and needy soldier has been considerately and generously applied.

At the date of the passage of this Resolve, the whole number remaining at the Home was forty-eight, of whom five were temporary inmates. Of the remainder, twelve were sent to the National Military Asylum ; and nineteen, all in fair health, some of them coming from other States, and never having served in Massachusetts regiments, took care of themselves, most of them receiving, however, from the Surgeon-General such pecuniary aid at first as they themselves were satisfied to name. The other twelve were persuaded by some of its trustees, and by other parties, to remain at the Home until the establishment passed into the hands of its new proprietors, to be used as a Home for aged men. They were then removed to the " Roxbury Almshouse," which the trustees had secured for their use, although the Commonwealth had made all necessary provision for their maintenance and comfort.

Upon the passage of the Resolve before cited, the Home ceased to be in any sense a State Institution, but in his disposal of its inmates, the Surgeon-General has exercised every precaution which prudence, equity and humanity could consistently claim for their permanent care and comfort. In this service, as reported to this Board, only \$958.72 of the appropriation of 1869 has been used, leaving an unexpended balance of \$4,041.28 which cannot be better disposed of than by transfer under legislative authority to the Surgeon-General's Fund, now nearly exhausted, and which has been so judiciously disbursed in past years for the relief of deserving soldiers and their families. The continuance of such a fund is but an act of duty and patriotism, since, as heretofore administered, the temporary necessities of every meritorious and suffering soldier and his dependents may be properly and amply relieved.

2. *The Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau.*

Much good has been effected even by the small appropriations which successive legislatures have made in behalf of this Bureau, the sum which the State has contributed materially assisting the efforts of individual benevolence. The sum of \$2,500, granted by the legislature of 1869, has been nearly expended in promoting the purposes of the Bureau.

The Surgeon-General supervises the Bureau and reports its condition.

At no time since its organization has it been of more importance than now, to continue or even increase the measure of aid rendered by the State. Very much can be done through its agency to assist worthy soldiers who are disposed to do what their disabled condition permits towards supporting themselves and their families. Not only as an act of charity, but also on economical grounds the appropriations for this Bureau are well bestowed, for everything that tends to prevent the increase of permanent pauperism is a public benefit.

MUNICIPAL PRISONS.

PART FIFTH.
PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

CHAPTER I—MUNICIPAL PRISONS.

1. *Guard-Houses.*

By the term “Municipal Prisons,” is meant the Guard-houses or Lock-ups, which all considerable towns are required by law to provide, and Workhouses which towns may provide. Concerning the former, very little is generally known, as there is no provision for returns from them to any central bureau, and all knowledge obtained must be dependent upon the courtesy of local officials. Hence no systematic attempt has been made by your late Secretary to learn their condition, but he has taken occasion, whenever opportunity presented, to investigate their character. In this way quite a number have been visited during the past year, and so far as can be ascertained, they have not materially improved since the date of the second report of your Board, (October, 1865,) in which was presented a general account of them. Indeed, it may be said that many of them must have degenerated, and their condition, bad as it was then, is still worse now. This is particularly the case in those towns where there is but rarely occasion to use them as places of temporary detention, for which reason doubtless they become neglected and are falling into decay. A less satisfactory reason for their deterioration exists in some towns, where there is almost constant use for them, namely, the parsimoniousness of the local officials. In the nature of things it is to be expected that places designed for temporary detention merely will be less elaborately constructed than the prisons for convicts who are to pass considerable periods within their walls; but no sufficient

reason can be adduced for the utter filthiness, dampness, want of ventilation and general unfitness for human occupancy, even for a night, of some of these local lock-ups.

These guard-houses serve the double purpose, in many cases, of detention of petty criminals awaiting examination, and lodgings for vagrants, who stop wherever night overtakes them. The latter class, neglectful, by choice or necessity, of personal cleanliness, often leave behind them in these lodgings unwelcome tokens of their occupancy. All this necessitates constant care and effort to keep these prisons in a healthy state, but as a matter of fact many of them are very little cared for, being in charge of a constable, who has business of his own to attend to, and as custodian becomes neglectful. In many of our larger cities and towns the guard-houses are neat and well constructed, and the requirements of health are answered to a reasonable extent; but as a rule, the smaller towns that provide lock-ups, and some cities even, which seems incredible, permit the continuance of a most shameful condition.

Any hope of substantial improvement in this state of things must be abandoned until some enactment shall bring them under the supervision of a central commission of some sort, with power to see that the location, construction and management of these minor prisons are at least such as are consistent with the laws of health. The propriety of this will appear from the consideration that they are quite numerous,—not less than one hundred and twenty in 1865,—and every year have thousands of occupants.

2. *Workhouses.*

Of the other class of municipal prisons, the Workhouses, but little more is publicly known; only one of them reports regularly to your Board. Generally united with the town almshouses, and maintained at common expense, the inmates commingling with little or no restraint, it is difficult to distinguish in the heterogeneous establishments the criminal from the pauper element. It cannot be doubted that this association of charity with punishment is detrimental to both. The worthy poor should not be compelled to associate with criminals of any

THE COUNTY PRISONS.

grade, and the ends of punishment can poorly be answered by the mild restraint of an almshouse.

The largest prison of this class, the Boston House of Industry, is as distinct from the city almshouse as it is possible to be while both are under one roof and one management; but even there the evils of association are felt, and it is understood that a change is contemplated in the system. This is a step in the right direction, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will speedily be taken. The influence of so marked an example would certainly be felt elsewhere. The permission given to local authorities by the law, already alluded to, (page 49,) of committing petty offenders to the State workhouse, instead of the municipal, may be reasonably expected to diminish in time the need and the number of prisons of the latter class.

Respecting the Boston House of Industry, it is proper to speak more definitely, because frequent returns are made by it to your Board, as by the other prisons. The details of its finances will appear subsequently; but the total expenditure may here be stated as \$52,584.30, of which \$6,896.63 was paid for salaries. The number of prisoners, October 1, 1868, was 412; April 1, 1869, it was 445; and at present date, October 1, 1869, it is 453. The average number during the year has been about 439, an increase of 69 over 1858. When it is considered that the other institutions under the same roof have correspondingly increased their average numbers, an additional motive will be seen for the projected new almshouse. The superintendent, in his last published report, states that at times there have been confined here upwards of 100 prisoners more than the cells would accommodate.

CHAPTER II.—COUNTY PRISONS.

Each of the fourteen counties of the State maintains at least one jail, and with the exception of Dukes, each maintains a house of correction, and the counties of Essex and Worcester maintain two each. The total number of jails in use in the State is 17, and of houses of correction 15. Their location will be seen by the accompanying tables.

It will be observed that the number of prisoners in several of the county prisons is very small, too small to warrant the expense of such establishments in every county. Were the whole care and cost of the prisoners throughout the State directly dependent upon an individual or a corporation, or the Commonwealth itself, far the larger part of the present prisons would be closed at once and the prisoners concentrated in a few places, as dictated by the plainest principles of economy, and not less favorable than the present system to the objects of confinement. More efficiency of administration, a wise husbandry of resources, increased revenue from prison labor and a vast decrease in the necessary number of officials would be the result of concentration, while a better classification of prisoners according to age, sex and criminality might then be effected.

Finances.

The total cost of these prisons to the community has been \$317,603.26, a portion of which is offset by the cash receipts for labor of prisoners, amounting to \$109,365.53, a much larger sum than has heretofore been realized from this source, which has greatly diminished the aggregate "Balance against the Prisons." By comparing the statistics here given with the corresponding figures of a year ago, it will appear that the large increase of the present year is mainly at the Boston House of Correction, where the receipts from labor have been nearly 80 per cent. more than in 1868. Considerable gains have also been made at several other county prisons, but none need be specified here. Only where considerable numbers of prisoners are congregated can the labor be profitably carried on.

In the following table (X.), which gives the details of expenditures, it will be found that in many cases the aggregates will not correspond to the total amounts expended, allowance being necessary for the salaries of chaplains and physicians, which are generally twice stated, under the separate heads of "salaries" and "medicine" or "instruction." The latter item, indeed, often consists solely of the chaplain's salary, but in a few of the prisons it covers also the cost of books added to the library. This is the case at Cambridge, and probably in other

FINANCES OF THE COUNTY PRISONS.

places. Under this head, "instruction," in the case of the Boston Jail, \$1,000 has been inserted, that being the amount set down in the City Auditor's report and properly chargeable to the jail expenses, although it is paid from the city, not the county treasury. It is intended, also, to include in this table the compensation paid to Overseers of County Prisons, which sums have therefore been added to the "salaries" whenever omitted in the return. The cost of supervision and control of the prisons reaches the sum of \$78,034.94. Of this amount, \$2,745 was paid for inspection merely, and \$75,289.94 for direct control of prisoners.

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PART V.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT

[CHAP. II.

TABLE X.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1888, to October 1, 1889.*

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicine & Medical Attendance.	Instruction of Prisoners.	Allowance to Discharged Prisoners.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor.,	\$475 00	\$800 47	\$81 86	\$169 75	\$22 00	\$12 60	-	-
Lenox Jail and House of Cor.,	1,865 01	8,785 70	448 66	24 51	45 45	65 05	-	\$4 80
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor.,	11,898 50	12,590 24	941 56	2,161 09	111 96	851 73	\$156 00	56 22
Taunton Jail,	852 00	1,989 48	40 81	401 60	-	24 30	-	-
Edgartown Jail,	295 00	58 50	-	7 44	-	-	-	-
Ipswich House of Cor.,	3,350 00	5,464 72	1,029 52	2,042 80	298 00	280 00	200 00	161 00
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor.,	3,750 00	6,811 15	871 60	3,891 43	268 24	366 00	238 50	43 45
Newburyport Jail,	800 00	694 38	40 76	128 85	-	23 33	-	-
Salem Jail,	2,100 00	2,852 56	215 87	628 75	242 49	123 33	-	-
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor.,	650 00	1,003 09	99 53	367 18	25 97	59 94	-	6 00
Springfield Jail and House of Cor.,	3,231 75	7,431 40	885 31	1,129 00	104 21	207 70	300 00	-
Northampton Jail and House of Cor.,	1,245 00	3,152 99	531 06	475 70	125 40	37 50	25 00	80 47

COUNTY PRISON EXPENDITURES.

Cambridge Jail and House of Cor.,	\$6,180 73	\$12,480 99	\$1,778 50	\$4,448 08	\$527 32	\$310 00	\$461 35	\$77 00
Lowell Jail,	1,464 00	2,848 08	206 26	1,371 05	126 74	110 40	104 00	-
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor.,	80 00	144 07	10 11	80 00	6 00	10 00	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Cor.,	3,797 00	6,885 51	999 88	1,420 00	141 00	288 11	250 00	124 50
Plymouth Jail and House of Cor.,	2,868 00	3,317 39	146 44	352 00	27 00	60 74	75 00	15 00
Boston Jail,	9,680 56	12,376 67	804 61	3,801 54	711 60	402 32	1,000 00	-
Boston House of Cor.,	13,144 89	29,611 28	11,241 67	18,989 10	-	962 55	1,800 00	87 00
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor.,	4,800 00	4,612 32	466 28	1,834 66	29 53	126 54	-	48 55
Worcester Jail and House of Cor.,	4,268 00	7,976 13	1,073 71	5,383 55	193 91	266 92	420 00	108 60
Totals,*	\$78,084 94	\$125,576 87	\$21,454 90	\$44,053 08	\$2,941 82	\$4,337 98	\$4,529 85	\$752 69

* From the aggregate of the "Totals" must be deducted sums to the amount of \$4,305, paid to Physicians and Chaplains, which are twice reported in the table, viz., as "Salaries," and as "Medical Attendance," or "Instruction," leaving the total expenditures for all the prisons as stated, \$317,608.36.

PART V.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

TABLE X.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1868, to October 1, 1869—Concluded.*

PRISONS.	Allowance to Witnesses.	All other purposes.	Total amount expended.	Cash received for Labor of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prison.	LABOR OF PRISONERS.	
						Profitable, but not paid in Cash.	In and about the Prison.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor.,	-	-	\$1,311 18	-	\$1,311 18	-	-
Lenox Jail and House of Cor.,	-	\$260 00	6,448 78	\$200 98	247 80	-	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor.,	-	2,031 81	29,993 11	9,900 02	20,093 09	\$1,425 50	\$2,331 75
Taunton Jail,	-	170 97	3,478 61	†	3,478 61	-	-
Edgartown Jail,	-	-	860 94	-	860 94	-	-
Ipswich House of Cor.,	-	282 54	12,643 58	1,950 97	10,692 61	-	1,000 00
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor.,	-	318 52	15,458 89	2,152 75	13,306 14	-	1,200 00
Newburyport Jail,	-	87 47	1,714 74	-	1,714 74	-	-
Salem Jail,	-	248 00	6,311 00	16 00	6,295 00	-	-
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor.,	-	740 86	2,952 07	-	2,952 07	-	75 00
Springfield Jail and House of Cor.,	-	702 00	18,591 87	1,577 28	12,014 09	-	-
Northampton Jail and House of Cor.,	-	1,145 49	6,818 61	300 00	6,518 61	-	475 00

COUNTY PRISON EXPENDITURES.

Cambridge Jail and House of Cor.,	-	\$1,024 77	\$29,740 19	\$8,034 53	\$21,105 61	-
Lowell Jail,	-	286 88	6,394 26	-	6,394 26	-
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor.,	-	29 46	308 64	1 75	306 89	-
Dedham Jail and House of Cor.,	-	8,851 67	21,847 62	2,505 37	19,342 25	-
Plymouth Jail and House of Cor.,	-	-	6,286 57	250 00	6,036 57	-
Boston Jail,	-	1,126 86	28,404 15	-	28,404 15	\$6,000 00
Boston House of Cor.,	-	19,205 74	88,191 73	76,592 18	11,599 55	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor.,	-	2,116 47	13,835 30	2,520 09	11,315 21	-
Worcester Jail and House of Cor.,	-	2,093 10	21,511 92	2,763 53	18,748 39	-
Totals,*	-	\$40,621 20	\$317,603 26	\$109,365 53	\$208,237 73	\$1,425 50
						\$20,081 75

* From the aggregate of the "Totals" must be deducted sums to the amount of \$4,805, paid to Physicians and Chaplains, which are twice reported in the table, viz., as "Salaries," and as "Medical Attendance," or "Instruction," leaving the total expenditure for all the prisons as stated, \$317,603 26.

† For keeping of prisoners, etc., \$286.91

Miscellaneous Statistics.

Table XI., which follows, made up in part from the monthly returns, and in part from the annual returns in October, exhibits to some extent the changes in the prison population, and other statistics of interest. The commitments for non-payment of fines and costs have increased by upwards of 1,500 over those of last year; the number paying fines and costs has increased by about 500; and amounts of fines and costs collected have risen from \$18,731.10 in 1868, to \$25,586.35 the past year. The law concerning vaccination is doubtless quite well observed, though the figures given in the table do not indicate the fact with any certainty. In some cases the answer to this question is "all," or "all not previously vaccinated."

The number in confinement October 1, 1869, is seen to have been a little less than the year before, though at the intermediate date (April 1) the number was larger than at the beginning or the end of the year. The present number at the Jails is 488, an increase of 23 over the previous year; and at the Houses of Correction, 1,165, a decrease of 55; leaving the aggregate decrease for the year, 32. The average number at the Jails has been 440.8; at the Houses of Correction, 1,278.2; a total of 1,719 for the County Prisons.

The whole number of commitments to the Jails during the year has been 7,163; to the Houses of Correction, 5,000. The number of *persons*, however, committed to the Jails has not been above 6,205, and to the Houses of Correction, 4,324; and many persons appear in both classes of prisons.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY PRISONS.

TABLE XI.—*Showing the Number in Prison at certain Dates, in the several Counties of Massachusetts; with other Statistics.*

PRISONS.	NUMBER IN PRISON			No. of Prisoners Vaccinated	No. committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.	No. of Volumes in the Prison Library.
	Oct. 1, 1868.	Apr. 1, 1869.	Oct. 1, 1869.					
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable Jail, . . .	3	12	-	} AD	7	5	\$569 80	None.
" H. of Cor., . . .	1	-	-					
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Lenox Jail, . . .	6	3	12	} 20	43	16	298 80	80
" H. of Cor., . . .	29	43	19					
<i>Bristol County.</i>								
New Bedford Jail, . .	-	7	3	-	7	3	148 54	} 411
" H. of Cor., . . .	116	113	111	242	287	93	996 61	
Taunton Jail, . . .	7	5	6	7	87	53	870 00	
<i>Dukes County.</i>								
Edgartown Jail, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Essex County.</i>								
Ipswich H. of Cor., . .	96	80	61	-	47	8	118 88	150
Lawrence Jail, . . .	25	10	51	} -	272	73	790 68	300
" H. of Cor., . . .	■	100	72					
Newburyport Jail, . .	9	5	6	-	17	11	127 49	-
Salem Jail, . . .	35	27	30	80	259	88	1,044 79	50
<i>Franklin County.</i>								
Greenfield Jail, . . .	4	7	-	} 4	5	13	189 88	25
" H. of Cor., . . .	1	1	1					
<i>Hampden County.</i>								
Springfield Jail, . . .	16	10	8	} 15	358	90	881 84	100
" H. of Cor., . . .	78	75	60					
<i>Hampshire County.</i>								
Northampton Jail, . .	10	4	11	} -	58	32	452 95	350
" H. of Cor., . . .	21	31	24					
<i>Middlesex County.</i>								
Cambridge Jail, . . .	36	30	38	} -	615	258	2,729 82	300
" H. of Cor., . . .	151	208	206					
Lowell Jail, . . .	51	81	40	-	261	127	1,610 65	None.
<i>Nantucket County.</i>								
Nantucket Jail, . . .	-	-	-	} -	-	-	-	None.
" H. of Cor., . . .	1	1	1					

TABLE XI.—Concluded.

PRISONS	NUMBER IN PRISON			No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.	No of Volumes in the Prison Library
	Oct. 1, 1868.	Apr. 1, 1869.	Oct. 1, 1869.					
<i>Norfolk County.</i>								
Dedham Jail, . .	14	21	13	—	56	25	\$555 13	} 696
" H. of Cor., . .	57	45	67	54	23	■	128 35	
<i>Plymouth County.</i>								
Plymouth Jail, . .	9	3	9	} —	27	11	348 16	175
" H. of Cor., . .	12	10	10					
<i>Suffolk County.</i>								
Boston Jail, . .	217	288	219	Am.	2,814	821	10,397 47	*
" H. of Cor., . .	437	477	425	311	79	18	592 08	500
<i>Worcester County.</i>								
Fitchburg Jail, . .	8	18	10	} —	45	28	217 71	354
" H. of Cor., . .	58	39	40					
Worcester Jail, . .	20	19	28	} 12	451	174	2,530 05	367
" H. of Cor., . .	77	77	68					
Totals,	1,685	1,745	1,653	754	5,816	1,948	\$25,586 35	3,869

CHAPTER III.—THE STATE PRISONS.

This term is at present applicable only to the Convict Prison at Charlestown, and the State Workhouse at Bridgewater; but unless there is soon some measure taken to keep down the number of convicts at the former place, additional provision for them will be needful there, or a new prison will be required. Either alternative is to be deplored.

1. *The Prison at Charlestown.**Convict Population.*

On the first of October, 1868, there were in confinement at the Prison 558; since that date, 182 convicts have been received from the Courts and one from elopement, while 148 have been removed from the Prison in various ways, leaving the number

* No permanent Library; prison well supplied by keeper.

THE STATE PRISON.

in confinement October 1, 1869, 593. At the intermediate date (April 1, 1869,) the number was 561. The average number for the year was 568.75, or 22 greater than for 1868. The commitments for the year have not differed much from those of the year before, though more numerous than for previous years. At the same time the average sentences have somewhat diminished, as will appear from a comparison of the sentences of the entire Prison population with the sentences of those committed within the year. The former is computed at 5.6 years, the latter at 4.2 years, in both cases omitting life sentences, of which there are 54 in all, 4 within the year. The increase in the average population, which is marked, may be ascribed, in a great measure, not merely to the continued large number convicted, but also to the long sentences of previous years. Of the 183 convicts of the past year, 24 are recommitments.

Finances and Labor.

The operations of the past year show a continued prosperity in pecuniary matters. The total expenses are reported to your Board as \$104,020.84, while the receipts from labor of prisoners amounted to \$126,200.87, and from other sources, \$8,395.34, a total of \$132,596.21, indicating a net profit to the State of \$28,575.37—or about \$1,000 more than in 1868. Far the larger number of convicts have been kept at work under contracts which yielded a daily income from each convict varying from 77 cents to \$1.07, but none of the present contracts yield less than 83 cents.

Improvements.

In addition, however, to the expenditures for current purposes above mentioned, there have been large sums expended for buildings and improvements of various kinds. The Legislature of 1869 appropriated for these objects \$68,840. A portion of this sum has been expended in enlarging the workshops, and for ventilating purposes, and the erection of twelve dwelling-houses on the lands belonging to the State, for the use of the Prison officers. These dwellings are now far advanced toward completion, but it is likely that a further appropriation will be

needed to put them in order for occupancy. These structures, with others for which there is room and demand, may be made a source of revenue to the Prison, as well as convenience to the officers. Thus the cost of their construction will ultimately be repaid to the State.

In this connection it is proper to speak of the prospective need of more room for the reception of convicts. It is true that the Prison has not yet reached its greatest capacity, 652, but if the number in confinement continues to increase as it has done for some years past, it will soon be full to overflowing. Wisdom, therefore, requires an early consideration of the proper steps to be taken. It is the opinion of the Warden that no Prison should be made to contain more than six hundred and fifty convicts at once,* and at times during the year past the State Prison has held six hundred. If, in opposition to the Warden's judgment, the Prison at Charlestown is to be enlarged, he suggests that it should be effected by adding an upper tier of 76 cells to the north wing, making it uniform with the rest of the Prison. The alternative will be the construction of a new Prison in some other part of the State—or perhaps the number of convicts may be sufficiently reduced by judicious exercise of the conditional pardon power that rests in the Executive.

Discipline.

The primary object of incarceration being the reformation of the convict, everything depends upon the treatment he receives while under the restraint of a Prison. At Charlestown the single punishment yet practised is that of solitary confinement, which, contrary to the anticipations of many, has, as here employed, been found to be full as efficacious as the ancient lash and shower-bath still in vogue in the Prisons of neighboring States—a disgrace to the age. But the efficacy of this evidently results not so much from its intrinsic terrors, as from

* The Prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing, Baltimore, Columbus (Ohio), Joliet, and San Quentin, each exceeded this number a year ago, and some of them contained nearly twice as many convicts. At none of them, however, was there any surplus of earnings, except at Columbus and Joliet, where it was small, the other Prisons having deficits varying from \$20,000 to \$200,000.

THE STATE PRISON.

the knowledge that it carries with it a deprivation of those privileges which, under the present management of the Prison, have done so much to improve the condition of the convict and keep alive in him a feeling of manly self-respect which is essential to his reformation.

The last Legislature wisely endorsed the system of recreation previously practised, and gave the Warden, with consent of the Inspectors, permission to assemble the convicts in the yard for recreation and exercise, at his own discretion. An additional stimulus to good behavior on the part of the convicts would undoubtedly be found by allowing a certain portion of their earnings to be reserved for their use, or that of their families, the amount to be dependent upon the conduct of the prisoner. This suggestion is made this year by the Warden not for the first time.

There can be little doubt that the prospect of Executive clemency exerts a considerable influence upon the convicts. Of the thirty convicts pardoned during the past year, three were undergoing life sentences; the remaining 27, whose average sentences were $8\frac{1}{2}$ years, had served out less than half their time. Whether any of these pardons were conditional or not does not appear from the Prison Report, but the Pardon Register at the State House shows that of the 17 issued in the last quarter of 1868, 14 were full pardons, and 3 conditional; and of the 13 issued since January 1, 1869, 5 were full pardons, and 8 conditional; the usual condition in all these cases being the continuance of good conduct during the term of sentence, the violation of the condition subjecting the offender to recommitment for the unexpired portion of the term.

Instruction.

The permission granted at the last session, of using \$1,000 of the general appropriation for exclusively educational purposes, has been made use of by opening a school two evenings in the week, which is attended by sixty convicts. The need of the rudimentary instruction, such as reading and writing, has never been so great at the State Prison as elsewhere, only a small percentage of the prisoners being destitute of them; but

few of the convicts have had a superior education, many not even the advantages of a common school. A higher grade of instruction, therefore, is very desirable, and every movement in this direction will greatly aid reformatory influences. An earnest effort for this is claimed to be now making, by the establishment of the school just mentioned, while the previous appliances of divine services, Sabbath schools and lectures are in no wise neglected. But a daily, instead of a semi-weekly school, should be kept.

2. *The State Workhouse.*

A detailed account of the Workhouse has been given in previous pages of this Report, and there is little that need be added here. It holds in the State at large the same position as the Municipal Workhouses in the cities and towns, and supplements the State Convict Prison as the local Workhouses do the County Houses of Correction. For the minor offences of vagrancy, drunkenness and the like it supplies a valuable check. Its inmates, as heretofore, are almost entirely drawn from the dissolute and vagabond class that infest the State Almshouses, where they have been wont to take refuge from poverty induced by indulgences, or from the exposure of their vicious lives. At the Workhouse they are subjected to discipline and made to labor; thus contributing their share to the maintenance of the Institution made necessary by their misconduct.

The recent law which opened the State Workhouse for the reception of persons formerly, and still generally sent to local Workhouses has not as yet had any perceptible effect upon the population of the Institution.

The length of sentences here averages about two years; and in this fact lies the benefit to be wrought by the Workhouse. Evil habits cannot be overcome by the short restraint customary in the County Jails and Houses of Correction; time is essential to train the body to regular habits of labor and strengthen the mind to resist evil influences. But the length of the sentences has been the grand objection raised against the Institution.

THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The Act establishing the Workhouse gave to your Board the power of remitting sentences, and in accordance therewith very many of the prisoners have been suffered to go at large, some on conditions, some without. Since the Workhouse was opened, September 29, 1866, there have been admitted 657, whose sentences averaged as above. Of these, 154 have served their full terms, 31 have died, 38 have eloped, and 283 remain—while 151 have been discharged by order of your Board, after serving an average term of 10.1 months.

CHAPTER IV.—THE REFORMATORIES.

The statistics of the three State Reformatories are elsewhere presented, but the account of the work of Juvenile Reformation would be incomplete without speaking of the large Reformatory of the city of Boston.

House of Reformation.

This is a mixed Institution, receiving boys and girls, and likely from its proximity to the House of Industry and Almshouse, to be more or less embarrassed in its operation by the atmosphere of pauperism, or a more hardened quality of vice. It was a mistaken economy that placed these Institutions together. In spite of all diligence on the part of the authorities, intercommunication can scarcely be avoided. It is, therefore, fortunate that the increase of the numbers at all these three establishments compels enlargement or division. It is understood that relief is sought by the construction of a new Almshouse, but this separation will merely improve the condition of the pauper class without removing the contaminating effect of the adult upon the juvenile class of offenders.

The number received at the House of Reformation in the past year has been 188; of which 167 were boys, and 21 girls. During the same period there have been discharged 187; leaving now at the Institution, 294. The average number for the year has been 304.

Considerable labor is done by the children here, the older boys working half the year on the farm, and the girls in domestic work ; none of the work, however, seems to yield any pecuniary return. According to statements made to your Board, the total expenses of the House of Reformation amounted to \$35,131.27, of which sum \$4,607.86 was paid for salaries.

SUMMARY.

Combining the statistics of the State Reformatories with those of this city, it is found that the whole number of boys under their control for the past year has been 1,389, and of girls, 308. Of these children, 668 were admitted within the year, and 699 were discharged during the same time. These Institutions at present contain 998.

In addition to these public establishments there are many conducted by private enterprise, both for children and adults. Some of these have been spoken of in connection with the other Institutions aided by the State, yet there are many of which little can be said, because their work is carried on without ostentation, and no public report is regularly made. Could some system be devised by which the operations of these various organizations should be reported to a central department, through whose agency the aims, methods and means of each might be made known to every other, and to the benevolent public, it is believed that much good would result, fruitless experiments would not be repeated, successful methods would find imitators, and the means of carrying on the good work would not be needlessly dissipated.

THE TOWN PAUPERS.

PART SIXTH.

THE TOWN PAUPERS.

CHAPTER I.—PAUPER RECORDS AND RETURNS.

The value of the Returns made to your Board clearly depends upon the character of the Records kept by the various Boards of Overseers of the Poor. Experience has shown that these are not in all cases as complete as they should be to satisfy the requirements of the law of 1867 concerning them. Indeed, it is even now too common to find that overseers have conducted their business with such looseness that no permanent record is found by their successors in office, to guide them in the proper discharge of their duties. That any community acquiesces in such official remissness, manifests either great indifference to the matter, or great confidence in the integrity of those who are intrusted with the dispensing of the public charity.

This want of reliable and specific information concerning pauper affairs, in a permanent and accessible form, besides proving a frequent annoyance to overseers, has often seriously affected the trustworthiness of the returns. It is pleasant, however, to note the gradual improvement in this matter, which it is fair to ascribe, not merely to the law above referred to, but in some measure also to an increased appreciation of the need of good records, and the ultimate value of systematic and uniform returns, by which alone any just comparison of one locality with another, in respect to the amount, character and cost of pauperism, and the proper methods of dealing with it, can be instituted.

But to insure the most efficient service in this particular, as in all branches of the pauper business, experience is necessary ;

and this can be obtained only by imparting to Boards of Overseers of the Poor a more permanent character. It is therefore much to be regretted that the Senate of 1869 failed to ratify the action of the House of Representatives, by the passage of the Bill designed to meet this necessity. The reason for its rejection is not apparent; for it is difficult to see what valid objection there could be to the provisions of the proposed Act. The principle of permanency is recognized in the present organization of School Boards, and in many other bureaus entrusted with the discharge of permanent service. Some measure embodying the idea of the Act in question would prove a substantial benefit to the towns by securing to Boards of Overseers at all times familiarity with the routine of pauper business, as well as precision of information, which is essential to the economical disbursement of public funds. An additional consequence would be more system, completeness and consistency in the returns made to your Board, than they have shown in many instances in times past.

Still the old difficulty, arising from the want of correspondence between the town year and the State year, would remain. This has been a fruitful source of complaint among overseers, and of error in the Pauper Abstracts. It is often admitted, and oftener suspected, that the returns which by law should cover the year ending September 30, really embrace that period only so far as relates to the number and description of parties receiving relief, while the important items of expenditure on account of the poor are reported for the town year, which terminates about the first of March. The reason alleged by overseers for non-compliance with the law in all respects is the labor involved in the preparation of two financial reports, one for the town and the other for the State; which, considering the unsystematic way of managing the pauper affairs in many towns, would really be considerable.

Two ways of overcoming the difficulty suggest themselves. Either the State year might be made to correspond with the town, or nearly so, in which case the abstracts prepared by your Secretary would be presented to the legislature about a year after the period to which they relate, or the municipalities

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

might establish a system of quarterly accounts, by the varied combinations of which little trouble would be found in substantially answering the requirements of the State and the town. The latter plan seems most feasible, and is entirely in the power of the towns to adopt; the former would require a legislative enactment.

In general, the overseers manifest a readiness to rectify any chance errors of omission or misstatement. The returns of this year have mostly been received with reasonable promptness and fulness. The entire number of cities and towns (335) have made their reports to your Board.

For the year ending September 30, 1869, 225 towns and cities maintained their poor in Almshouses within their own limits, 4 others supported their poor in part in the Almshouses of other places, and the remaining 106 towns made provision for their poor at their homes or in other private families.

CHAPTER II.—PAUPER SUPPORT, OR RELIEF.

(1.) *The Almshouse Establishments.*

The valuation of the property devoted to pauper uses by the municipalities is this year reported as \$1,908,254.89, an increase over the previous year of upwards of \$28,000, equally divided between the real and the personal estate. The farms connected with the Almshouses comprise 23,391 acres, a small decrease within the year.

The average number of paupers supported in these establishments has been a little less than for the previous year, not far from 3,000; the precise number will be shown in the Appendix. The entire cost of maintenance in Almshouses is stated as \$351,300.84, which would be equivalent to an average weekly cost of about \$2.25 for each person supported therein, omitting all account of the interest on the Almshouse property. If the last mentioned item be added, the average weekly cost would approximate \$2.75. Either sum is much in excess of the cost

at the State Pauper Establishments. Of this cost, the expense of supervision was about 50 cents per week for each pauper.

The value of labor of the pauper inmates of town Alms-houses is but small, being estimated as little above \$27,000. It is to be remembered that little if any of this labor yielded any pecuniary return, though it of course diminished the necessity for hired assistance in carrying on the town farms. The majority of the paupers having become such through inability to labor, resulting from age or infirmity, are unable to do any work of value. This is more generally the case than with the class of paupers that frequent the State Institutions.

(2.) *Full Support, or In-Door Relief.*

This class embraces all persons fully supported by the municipalities for any considerable period, either in the local Alms-houses, in Hospitals or in private families. The whole number of persons supported in these several ways during the past year has been nearly 5,700, while the average number has been about 4,000 ; very nearly the same as for several years past.

The cost of full support outside of the town Almshouses has been \$188,768.49, which added to the sum before mentioned as the cost of carrying on these establishments, makes the *total cost of full support* \$540,069.33.

(3.) *Out-Door Relief, or Partial Support.*

Of *applicants* for temporary relief the number during the year has been considerably smaller than heretofore. Not above 11,000 are reported in this class. A corresponding decrease of 5,000 in the whole number of *persons* receiving relief in this way is also to be observed ; the whole number within the year having been 23,392. The amount expended for these persons was \$296,949.07, equivalent to a little more than \$12.50 for each individual.

Fully one-half of the persons applying for temporary assistance appear to have settlements in the towns where the relief is given ; a still larger proportion of them have their residence there. Less than 16 per cent. of these parties having settlements, obtained them by the operation of the military law.

TOWN PAUPERS.

(4.) *Vagrants, or Travelling Paupers.*

The number of vagrants reported for the past year is 55,617, a trifle less than in 1868. The smallness of the diminution in this class may perhaps be due in part to the greater fulness with which the records and returns concerning them are kept and transmitted to your Secretary.

The number above stated includes persons sent to the State Almshouses, somewhat less than 2,500; also the formidable array of persons lodged in the station houses of Boston, of whom no details are reported. No opportunity has yet been had for examining critically these returns of vagrants, but making suitable allowance for *repeaters*, there is reason to believe that the vagabond class has reached its maximum, and may be expected to materially diminish; the rate of decrease to depend very much upon the continuance of the Workhouse system and the extent to which the statutes providing for this class of paupers are enforced by local authorities.

(5.) *Summary of the Town Paupers.*

Combining the statements already presented, it will appear that the municipalities, during the year ending September 30, 1869, fully supported an average of 4,000 persons, of which number about 3,000 were maintained in town Almshouses, and 1,000 in Hospitals or private families. At the same time relief, to a small amount in each case, was furnished by them to upwards of 23,000 persons, and food or lodgings were given to some 25,000 wayfarers, or professional vagabonds.

The cost of this charity to the towns and cities reached \$837,000, exclusive of interest on Almshouse property; of which sum \$540,000 was expended in full support, and the balance in the relief of the temporary dependents.

The Pauper Abstract, appended to this Report, will supply the details of classification, distribution and cost.

PART SEVENTH.

PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

In briefly alluding to these conditions, the due consideration of which opens a boundless field of discussion, they will be viewed simply in their immediate practical relation to the State, and the provisions made for their relief or removal.

(1.) *Pauperism.*

In previous Reports your former Secretary has expressed his belief that, though *poverty* must always exist, because its causes rest, in a great degree, upon the imperfections of human nature, which subject mankind to innumerable accidents of disease, error and want, *Pauperism*, or poverty recognized as a permanent condition by the public, may eventually be done away, by the gradual processes of education, by better remuneration of labor, and by better laws and methods of relief.

A gratifying confirmation of the latter statement is found in the indications that the need of public almsgiving has begun to diminish in this State. In nearly all classes of the poor there is apparent this year a decrease of numbers. This is most marked among the State paupers, as congregated in the State Institutions, where the changes can be most readily and accurately observed. Not since 1854 has the number of this class been so small as at present. During the past year it has averaged 2,108, or more than a thousand less than in 1858 and 1862, in which years State Pauperism reached its highest point. Since the last mentioned date it has pretty steadily declined. Should this decrease continue, which is scarcely to be doubted, unless the course of legislation should be unfavorable, the time is not far distant when the number of the State Institutions

PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

may be lessened without injury to the cause of charity, and with great relief to the State treasury.

Sufficient causes for this decrease of State paupers may be seen in the recent enlargement of the Settlement Laws, and particularly in the enactments of 1868 and 1869, the continued operation of the system of removals, as executed by this Board, and a wholesome fear of the State Workhouse, which is the proper receptacle for very many of the paupers that frequented the State Almshouses.

It might have been apprehended that the changes in the Laws of Settlement, whereby aliens secured local relief when in distress, would have increased the numbers of the town paupers. As already shown, however, this has not been the case ; there is a slight decrease in the numbers supported and relieved by the municipalities, proving that there is less Pauperism in the State at large than there was a year ago, for which there is reason to rejoice. It is reasonable to infer that further legislation in the general direction of the last few years affecting the public provision for the poor would materially hasten the decrease of Pauperism.

(2.) *Crime.*

While Pauperism is diminishing, Crime is increasing in the State. Each of the past four years has witnessed a considerable accession to the average prison population and increase of the commitments to our Prisons. The increase of the past year has been quite as large as the previous years, and it is in some degree due to the reaction from the effects of the war, since which old offenders reappear in growing numbers. But since Crime, like Pauperism, may, to some extent, be fostered by unwise laws and methods of repression, as it may be checked by suitable enactments, it is well to reflect whether the best way of treating Crime and its perpetrators has yet been put in practice.

To say nothing of laws which bear unequally upon rich and poor, so that the former is able to escape public punishment, while the latter is incarcerated ; of the growing evil of accepting fines and costs in certain offences in lieu of imprisonment,

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

which renders the punishment so slight for the rich as to encourage the repetition of the offence; of the unequal sentences pronounced by different magistrates; of the treatment of drunkenness invariably as a Crime rather than a Disease; it is enough to call attention to the defective Prison system that has grown up in this State.

Economically considered, the County system is a failure. Each County has its Prison, very like its neighbors', designed for precisely the same uses and under similar control. One County Prison may be full while several others have few or no inmates. The latter fact is certainly no cause for regret; but the formidable preparations for incarcerating offenders are maintained at great expense, while the use for them is wanting.

How great this cost is has been seen by figures given before. Upwards of two hundred thousand dollars are annually expended in maintaining these Prisons. Yet there are numerous proofs, some even in this State, that well managed Prisons, containing considerable numbers of convicts, can, in great measure, become self-sustaining.

But economy is not the only consideration. The true end of punishment is not merely retribution, but also and especially, reform. To this end it is important that punishment should be adapted not merely to the heinousness of the offence in itself considered, but also to the age, sex and criminality of the offender. The County Prisons, however, receive all alike; the young in years as in crime find companionship with hardened convicts; and women and girls pass through the prison doors and are subject to the same treatment as the sterner sex. Those whose ignorance has led them into crime rarely find in these Prisons the means of secular and moral enlightenment which they need, and which is the ultimate security against repetition of crime.

For want of central supervision the Prisons vary considerably in management. Dependent upon local support and subject to local influences, they lack such community of system as should make them co-workers in the cause of reform.

It is needless to say that this inefficiency of the Prisons as

DEAF-MUTES.

reformatory agencies is the consequence of the Prison system ; not so much the want of good judgment in the selection of Prison officers, who are very generally men of worth, though in some cases little alive to the reformatory work. It is encouraging to know that the need of some change of methods is beginning to be felt by the community ; with the full recognition of this need by the public, improvements will be introduced.

(3.) *Disease.*

The blind and the deaf-mutes have already been classed among the Defectives, but they may also be considered as the subjects of Disease. Of the blind very much has elsewhere been said by men of experience in their care, and successive legislatures have opened wide the treasury of the Commonwealth to furnish this class of unfortunates the proper educational advantages. Their needs and claims are clearly recognized, and ample provision will undoubtedly be made for them.

The recent investigations made by your former Secretary into the number of the deaf-mutes resident in this State, proving the insufficiency of existing provisions for their education, has already led to additional facilities and improvements in methods of instruction. The system of articulation adopted by the Clarke Institution at Northampton, is steadily gaining in the esteem of disinterested judges and the friends of deaf-mutes, and has been successfully initiated by the new school of the city of Boston, established in connection with the public schools. Although but recently opened this school already contains about thirty pupils, gathered from the city and the vicinity, without as yet perceptibly diminishing the numbers under instruction at the American Asylum and at Northampton. The pupils here exhibit very satisfactory progress in articulation, and are proving the possibility of a wider application of this system than has been thought expedient by some of its most ardent advocates.

Were it possible to educate all deaf-mute children in association with other children in the public schools of the State, very much would be done to counteract the inevitable tendency

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of these unfortunates towards the formation and continuance of class distinctions ; but in most places the numbers of deaf-mutes are not sufficiently large to warrant the establishment of special classes with competent teachers. Hence there will be ample room for some State schools like the Clarke Institution, to receive those pupils whose remoteness from municipal schools would otherwise exclude them from the advantages of instruction. Deaf-mute pupils may now be sent as State beneficiaries to any deaf-mute school within the State.

These local schools offer very great advantages. Children can thus receive instruction at an earlier age than it would be proper for them to leave the parental roof, and they can be constantly supported at home and receive a mother's care, for which the best of Institutions can furnish but poor substitutes ; while the expenses of instruction will be much reduced, and the interest of parents and friends in their progress will be surely and continually kept alive.

Wherever the numbers of deaf-mutes are sufficient to admit of the formation of small schools, such should be established and receive support from the public school funds. The State owes to all its children the means of instruction.

(4.) *Insanity.*

If suitable provision for the care of the Insane has not been made in this State, it is surely from no lack of humanity or from niggardly motives, but rather from uncertainty as to the best disposition to be made of them. Upon this matter the opinions of experts, as well as the community at large, are divided.

It is not yet satisfactorily determined whether Insanity is on the increase relatively to population ; whether in its treatment it is better to separate the acute cases from the chronic, or to provide for them in common ; whether the usual mode of congregating the Insane in large Institutions shall give place to a wide diffusion of them among the general population, or whether separate provision should be made for those who have means for self-support, for those who are maintained by the

INSANITY.

cities and towns, and for those who are the direct wards of the State.

As bearing upon the question of the increase of Insanity, it is well to look at the statistics of our Hospitals. For two years past, data have been given by all the Hospitals of the State, which show that while the whole number of admissions from the resident population of the State were about 1,000 in 1868, and 1,100 in 1869, the number of first admissions to an Institution was not above 616 in 1868, and 695 in 1869; that is, nearly two-fifths of all admitted were known to be old cases. Undoubtedly many other cases were not new, and it will scarcely be thought extravagant to estimate that half the admissions in any year are of old cases. The genuine growth of Insanity is much less than would appear from a bare statement of the number admitted to our Hospitals. Whether this growth is really out of proportion to the increase of population can only be determined by the revelations of the next census, which, if carefully taken, will furnish the necessary data for deciding the question.

In providing Hospital facilities, however, it is necessary to regard the number who are likely to require treatment, and not merely the number of new cases. There seems to be a real increase in the demand for Hospital care, possibly in part from an absolute increase of Insanity, but certainly in part from an increased appreciation of the advantages of such care.

The question as to the best Hospital arrangements is likely to recur during the coming legislative session upon the application of the Trustees of the Worcester Hospital for a change of location, involving a change of system. The plan proposed is the cottage system, which offers great facilities for proper separation of the Insane, according to the character and acuteness of the disease, and the previous social circumstances of the patients, but which can hardly fail to prove more expensive in operation than the present system.

EXPLANATION.

I have this day entered upon my duties as the Secretary of the Board of State Charities. As the year to which the present Report pertains ended with September 30 last, I have no personal knowledge of the action of the Board, or of the affairs of the Institutions under its supervision during that period. I have therefore deemed it unbecoming to supplement with any views of my own the Report of my predecessor or the statements and statistics prepared in the office. If any Report upon any special matter inviting action shall be found desirable during the session of the Legislature, I shall be happy to make it.

EDWARD L. PIERCE.

Boston, November 1, 1869.

REPORT OF VISITING AGENT.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
VISITING AGENT OF THE BOARD,
FOR TEN MONTHS, ENDING AUGUST 1, 1869.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—My Third Annual Report will embrace only ten months of service, from October 1, 1868, to August 1, 1869, this Agency having been terminated by an Act of the Legislature of 1869, establishing a Visiting Agency on a much broader plan.

From month to month I have given to your Board a detailed statement of what the Agency has accomplished, the number of children visited, cases of abuse and neglect, and every fact that has been deemed of any importance. In this Report it will only be necessary to condense these monthly Reports and give you the sum of my labors as concisely as possible.

By a vote of your Board a year ago, I was directed to look after the children placed out from all the State institutions—a direction that could be only partially complied with for the want of authority to employ assistants. The Trustees of the Industrial School at Lancaster desired to look after their own children, and gave me no list of those they had placed out; the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury were employing one of their own number to visit the children from that

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT OF THE BOARD.

institution, and there were left for me the children from the Monson State Primary School and Almshouse, those from the Bridgewater State Almshouse and the Westborough State Reform School. The great field of labor, however, was found among the children from the Monson institution. This alone was sufficient to occupy my whole time, and in this field I have labored in the past ten months, giving attention to such children of the other institutions as came in my way.

Children from the State Primary School and Almshouse at Monson.

The number of children given in my last Annual Report as having been placed out, from the opening of the State Almshouse at Monson in May, 1854, and the Primary School, since October 1, 1866, was 1,091; boys, 662; girls, 429. To this number should be added 36 boys and 5 girls, who had run away from the institution, and had been found in families by your Agent, making the number 1,132; boys, 698; girls, 434; who properly came under the care of the State.

Since October 1, 1868, the number placed out is 197; boys, 125; girls, 72. From this number there were returned 5 boys and 6 girls, leaving 186 now out; boys, 120; girls, 66.

There have also been returned and recalled, 50 children placed out previous to October 1, 1868, and of this number, 38 have gone out, who are included in the 186. The actual number, therefore, placed out from May 1, 1854, to August 1, 1869, is 1,268. Of this number 651 had either become of age or been restored to their friends previous to October 1, 1868, leaving 617 to be looked after by your Agent in the past ten months. These children are in the following States:—

	Whole No.	Boys.	Girls.		Whole No.	Boys.	Girls.
In Massachusetts, .	440	297	143	In Wisconsin, .	1	1	—
Connecticut, .	146	88	58	Iowa, .	1	1	—
Vermont, .	14	7	7	Illinois, .	3	2	1
New York, .	8	1	7				
New Jersey, .	1	—	1				
New Hampshire, .	8	1	2	Totals, .	617	398	219

CHILDREN FROM THE MONSON INSTITUTION.

These statistics are based on the principle that boys continue to be wards of the State till 21, and girls till the age of 18. The law is indefinite as to what time the State shall cease to have charge of the girls, only providing that they may be indentured till 18, from which it is inferred that they cease to be wards of the State at that age.

The Inspectors of the Monson institution, since October 1, 1866, have placed boys on the same footing with girls, indenturing them till only 18. They are certainly as well able to care for themselves at that age as the girls, and in this precocious age it is difficult to keep boys with their masters after that time unless they receive wages. However, many boys and girls at the age of 18 are ill fitted to go into the world for themselves without some one to rely upon as a protector. They are cheated in their wages, get into unsuitable families, and are easily led into shiftless or vicious habits. Within the past ten months a case has come under my observation where a girl, who had served out her time, had been prevailed upon by her mistress to bind herself to the family till 22 years of age for her board and clothes, and her condition is little better than that of a slave. Your Agent is frequently applied to by girls, out of their time, to secure them places, to collect their wages and take charge of the latter, and he believes that the laws of the State should extend to them the same protection, for the same length of time, that it does to boys.

Your Agent has visited 510 of the 617 children now legitimately under the care of the State, and heard from 55 others, leaving but 52 (those recently placed out) whose condition is not ascertained. Ten boys and 4 girls have absconded from their places since making my last Report. Of this number 5 boys and 3 girls were found and either returned to their places or placed in new homes.

Four boys, who ran away and returned to their places of their own accord, are not included in this number. By much counselling and frequent visiting others have been prevailed upon to remain in their places.

There have been few cases of hardship or abuse among the children since making my last Report. I have frequently been

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT OF THE BOARD.

called to talk with rebellious or stubborn boys and girls, and have generally succeeded in improving the state of things. Occasionally one has been taken to the institution for discipline.

Only three cases of positive ill-treatment have come to my knowledge, and two children have been removed on account of such usage. There have been some neglects and slight abuses in other families which were rectified when attention was called to them. The number of such cases has greatly diminished since the Agency was established. Several attempts have been made to cheat the children out of the money due them when of age, and two cases are still unsettled.

A Connecticut man, who had a colored boy, kept him till within six months of the time when he would become of age, and then, on some trifling pretext, turned him off, refusing to pay him anything. Your Agent interfered and secured the whole amount (\$100) which would have been due him when of age. Similar attempts have been made to defraud other children, with like results. In one instance the master had his boy arrested for an assault upon him, with the hope of getting rid of him, but when the examination took place it was proved, by the master's family, that he was the assaulting party, and the boy acted only in self-defence.

Another boy bought off nine months of his time, discounting \$70 from the amount due him when of age. Your Agent happened to visit him as he was on the point of leaving, and informed him that his time had expired four months before. Finding himself caught, the master was glad to pay the \$100 due him and let him go. This, however, is not the first time masters have kept the children over time by setting their ages back.

On the other hand, there have been kindnesses on the part of families highly creditable to their humanity. One little boy, who had run away from an unsuitable place, was taken in and kindly nursed through a long and dangerous sickness, by another family, who afterwards decided to keep him. Other families have expended hundreds of dollars to effect a cure of constitutional diseases which afflict the children

CHILDREN FROM MONSON AND WESTBOROUGH.

they have taken ; and still others have forgiven "seventy times seven" the errors of unruly boys and girls, and borne with patience and Christian fortitude their many ingratiitudes, when longer forbearance had almost ceased to be a virtue.

I have visited three children who had got into prison. One, a girl, was pardoned at my request ; and a colored boy, who was arraigned at the Superior Court in Worcester for breaking and entering, was turned over to my care. I am glad to say he has since conducted himself quite well.

It is remarkable that among so many children, cast out upon the world without friends to protect and guide them, so few fall into vicious habits and become criminals.

The schooling of children is better attended to than formerly. Your Agent found only ten cases of which to complain in the past ten months, against 43 during the year ending last October. Seven girls have been married since making my last Report, and one has died. I have attended one of these marriages and the only funeral.

I have taken 5 children to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary at Boston, to be treated for diseased eyes, a complaint with which many of the Monson children are afflicted.

The Boys from Westborough.

The records show that 1,536 boys had been placed out in families from the Westborough Reform School, from its opening to October 1, 1868. Since then, 26 more have been placed out, of whom 4 were returned, making in all 1,559. Probably not half this number have been indentured.

The records in former years were very indefinite as to what became of the boys. Many of them were permitted to return to their parents or friends, and were recorded as having been indentured, and those thus surrendered were really, if not in fact, released from the care of the State.

A careful investigation, completed during the month of July, 1869, showed that the officers of the school were not certain that 63 boys were in their places, under indentures.

In visiting the Monson children, your Agent has called at

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT OF THE BOARD.

47 places where Westborough boys were reported to have been placed, finding only 6 in their places.

These boys can only be kept in their places by frequent visits from the Agent, who will thus show to them that the State does not relinquish its charge of them, after they have passed beyond the walls of the Reform School.

The average age of the boys placed out is 15 years—an age when they are unsettled, fickle and wild, needing wise counsel, prudent government and firm direction. With the mark of “a Reform School boy” set upon them, and the eye of suspicion constantly following them, it is not to be wondered at that so few remain in their places. They are old enough to know that their history will not be known among strangers. One boy who had thus run away, wrote home from the Pacific coast,—“I cannot go back to my home and acquaintances till I have redeemed my character, and outgrown their remembrance that I was sent to the Reform School.” This was one of a large class of boys who had better be put in good families than sent to Westborough.

Here and there a boy taken from the school gets into the right family, where he is made to feel that he has a good home and friends, and is not taken solely for his labor. Under such circumstances he is quite sure to do well; but these instances are rare.

Eleven boys, placed out previous to October 1, 1868, have since returned. Of the 26 placed out since October 1, 1868, 22 were in Massachusetts, 3 in New Hampshire, 1 in Vermont.

Children from the Bridgewater State Almshouse.

The number given in my last Report as having been placed out from the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, was 109. To this number I find that 8 should be added, making 117. None of these were placed out under indentures, but all were allowed to go to whoever would take them. I have visited enough of them to know that too little care and attention has been given them by the authorities of the Almshouse.

It is safe to say that not a dozen of the 117 are in the places where they were originally sent, and nine out of every ten were

CHILDREN FROM BRIDGEWATER AND THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

permitted to wander at will very soon after having been placed out.

Statistics of Bridgewater Children.

	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Number placed out,	117	69	48
returned and sent to Monson,	17	8	9
returned and discharged,	3	1	2
who ran away from places,	31	28	3
who enlisted,	1	1	—
who served their time,	6	4	2
returned to parents,	15	2	13
now in workhouse,	1	—	1
legally adopted,	1	—	1
now in their places,	6	2	4
who are known to have done badly,	10	8	2
who have married,	4	3	1
who have died,	2	1	1
whose condition is not known,	36	19	17

Girls from the Industrial School.

Having been provided with no list of the girls placed out from the Industrial School at Lancaster, I have not felt it my duty to search for them. Occasionally one has come in my way, and I have found none who were not in good homes, doing well.

From the opening of the school in October, 1855, to August 1, 1869, four hundred girls have been placed out in families. Of this number 65 were placed out in the past ten months, of whom 13 returned. Of the 52 girls who remain out, 27 are in Massachusetts and 25 are scattered among the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. The average age of these children is 15 years.

The Superintendent of the school reports that only 83 are

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT OF THE BOARD.

now known to be in their places ; that a large portion have been visited, and that nearly all have been heard from.

It would, no doubt, be found beneficial if these girls were visited once or twice a year, and it would seem appropriate that a woman—a teacher, or some other officer of the school, who has been acquainted with them—should perform this duty.

Other Children.

The children from the Tewksbury Almshouse, having been left to the care of the Inspectors of that institution, have not been visited by me. Those from the school ship have needed attention which has not been in my power to bestow.

I have found in my visits in this State 83 other children, placed out by towns, or taken from private institutions in and out of the State. It has not been in my province to look after them, but I have found that some of them were in unsuitable families and poorly cared for. Children bound out by overseers of the poor seldom receive the protection they are entitled to. The Boards change from year to year, and all interest in the wards of the towns is soon lost and they are forgotten.

These children need visiting as well as those from the State institutions, and the Boards who indenture them, and their successors, should be required to perform this duty ; or, what would be better, the Visiting Agent should be authorized to visit all children in the State, placed out by towns and institutions, in or out of the Commonwealth.

Extracts from Letters.

There has grown up between the Agent and the children and families he has visited an extensive correspondence. Since his last Report he has received 933 letters from the children, all of which have been answered. Many of these letters are quite interesting, being such as a child would address to a parent or friend. A few extracts may not be inappropriate in this Report:—

From the Children.

(1.) “I have now been in my new home a month, and I like it well. How much better it is than the Almshouse. I can go out

LETTERS FROM THE CHILDREN.

when I want to, and go to meeting, and have other things that I never had before. Tell all the boys to be good, so they can have homes, too."

(2.) "I wish you would let me work out for wages. Other boys of my age do, and I think it would be better for me. I should feel more like working."

(3.) "I write to tell you I am well, but very homesick. I like the folks very much. I want to see my little sisters. I would like to know what the people's names are they live with, so I can write to them. I hope you will come and see me pretty soon."

(4.) "I thought I would write you a few lines, telling what a good home I have got. I have got two new dresses since I wrote to you last. I have got lots of new clothes, and I am going to try to keep my place and be a good girl. Give my love to my brother, and tell him to be a good boy and he will have a good home some time. I wish you would bring him to see me."

(5.) "I now write a few lines to let you know how I get along. I have got along very well since you came here. I think if things go on as nicely as they have this part of the month, that I shall get along very well."

(6.) "I know you are my best friend, and want me to do well, yet I don't like to live on a farm. I don't want to stay here any longer, and wish you would get me a place in a village."

(7.) "I have been very homesick in this place, and want to go back to the home I have left. I have written Mr. ———, and he says I may come back if you are willing. Now, dear friend, if you will grant me this privilege I will be good, and give them no more trouble. They brought me up, and I shall never find another place that seems like home. I have tried to be obedient and do just as I am told while here. I claim you as a fatherly friend, to let me go back, and I shall feel thrice grateful for being so kind to me."

(8.) "Your kind letter I received yesterday, and it has given me a great deal of comfort. The more I get acquainted with you, the more you seem like a father, and you will not be offended if I call you so. You encourage me more than anybody else will. I think you was made to visit and encourage the boys. John and I talked it over last evening. He thinks just as I do. He has got a better place than I have, and is always contented."

(9.) "I wish you a happy New Year. It is a happy one to me. They have made me a great many Christmas and New Year presents. How thankful I am for such a good home."

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(10.) "The State has been very kind to me, and I shall always remember you with gratitude, for when I was almost blind you had me sent to the Eye Infirmary, and now I can see, and am able to earn my own living. For what you have done for me and other poor children, may God bless you forever."

From Families.

(1.) "The girl we took when six years of age, has grown up to be a fine young lady. She knows no home but ours, and to us she is like our child, and we shall do for her as well as if she were our own daughter."

(2.) "We have tried our best to make Robert a good boy. Few would have borne with him so long. Come and see us and him. Your visit may do him good."

(3.) "We have brought up one of your children, and now want another. If you can give me as good a boy as the first one, send him as soon as possible."

(4.) "I was once a child of the State Almshouse, now married, and want to take a little girl. I think from my own experience I shall know how to bring up a child. Give me one of good disposition."

(5.) "The boys are all at home now, and I know you will be glad to hear from them. They are well, and when we get together we all speak of you. Thomas says he shall never forget his benefactor."

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

There is no lack of good families for all the homeless children in the Commonwealth. They have only to be sought out and the children offered to them. In the past ten months I have found 126 families willing to take boys and girls. They were not all supplied, for the reason that some of them wanted older children than could be furnished from the Primary School. On a number of occasions I have taken children out with me on my trips, always finding them homes the same day. These children might be taken out, a dozen at a time, and furnished with homes. Families who can have them brought to their doors are more likely to take them than they are when a journey to Monson or some other institution is necessary to procure them. It will cost a little more to put them out in

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

this way, but it will be cheaper in the end. The number of children at Monson could be reduced from 300 to less than 100 in a single year, and then, with a House of Reception for poor children, to be under the charge of the Board of State Charities or Visiting Agent, the State Primary School could be dispensed with, and the State Almshouses be cleared of pauper children.

Extra efforts have been made to procure homes for deformed and undesirable children—a class that accumulates in the State Almshouses. One of these, a boy whose lower limbs are paralyzed, has found a place at a good trade, where he is able to earn his living. Another, after many years of life in an institution, is now getting \$100 a year; while several others, whose defects and deformities have long been a bar to their going out, are now paying their way in families who have been persuaded to take them.

There is another class so ungovernable that it is easier to put them out than keep them in their places. These have been changed from family to family rather than have them returned to the institution, and some of them in the rotary process get into families where they remain.

The State can have but two objects in disposing of its unfortunate children. First, to relieve the State of their support. Second, to provide them with homes in good families, where they will grow up to become respectable citizens.

For many years the State acted on the first idea, and disposed of its wards to any who would take them, simply giving the officers of its institutions the privilege of binding them to masters, without providing any inspection of their treatment. Many were allowed to go under no agreement or indenture, and were kicked about the world without a friend to interfere or aid them. This system is now changed, and with the care now exercised in placing them out, and the attention that is given them afterwards, their condition is about as good as the State can make it.

The payment of a sum of money to the child when 18 may be a stimulus to the child in some cases, but if a girl or boy is properly brought up from the age of 8 or 10 years, suitably

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clothed and schooled, and furnished with a good outfit at the expiration of the term, the family taking him or her cannot afford to do much more. In the opinion of your Agent, it would be well to omit this requirement altogether, and insist that the conditions of the agreement be faithfully complied with.

Visiting the Children.

This is a delicate and responsible business. It does not consist merely in calling and inquiring how the child is getting along, but the real condition of things must be ascertained without exciting suspicion or giving offence. The feeling of families and children must be sacredly regarded, and the visits be made as quietly and unobtrusively as possible.

Some of the children, taken when very young, know of no other parents or friends than the families they live with ; others are not known outside the families as coming from a State institution. To expose these by an unguarded visit would make the children unhappy, and do more harm than good.

An acquaintance with the children before they go out is worth everything to the Visiting Agent. They will always be glad to see him, and confide in him as their protector and friend. To stand in this relation to them, and at the same time aid families in their efforts to train up children who may be wayward and hard to govern, involves great care and constant anxiety.

Some of the children need visiting often ; to others a visit once a year is sufficient, and there are some cases where, after the condition of the child is once ascertained, it is better not to visit at all. This matter should always be left discretionary with the Agent.

Your Agent has continued the practice of presenting to each child visited an appropriate book, at his own expense, and these little gifts have done much in winning their friendship and regard.

EXPENSES AND COLLECTIONS.

The expenses of the Visiting Agency for the past ten months are as follows:—

EXPENSES AND COLLECTIONS.

Salary of Agent,	\$1,000 00
Expense of teams,	293 67
Hotel expenses,	111 71
Railroad and stage fare,	44 17
Postage,	45 38
Stationery and printing,	30 00
Expressage and telegraphing,	3 05
<hr/>	
Total,	\$1,527 98

At the time of making my last Report I had in my care sums of money, collected for the children, amounting to \$1,737 91
 Since then I have collected for them and the State, 1,042 00

Total, \$2,779 91

From the above I have paid to the children \$1,058.59, leaving \$1,721.32 in my care. This money is deposited in the names of the children in the Springfield Institution for Savings, and on some of these accounts there is over two years' interest to be added.

The total of collections, made for the children and the State during the two years and ten months of my service, amounts to \$6,993.87, which is over \$2,000 more than the whole expense of the Agency during that time. With the exception of \$100 collected under an indenture of the trustees of the Westborough Reform School, and paid over to them, and \$200 secured in the settlement of bastardy cases under direction of your General Agent, the collections have been made on the indentures of the Inspectors of the Monson State Almshouse, and the money turned over to their custody.

To the Superintendents of the Boston and Albany, the Connecticut River, New Haven and Northampton, New London Northern, Vermont and Massachusetts, and Worcester and Nashua Railroads I am indebted for free passes over their roads.

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT OF THE BOARD.

CONCLUSION.

In the past ten months your Agent has made 586 visits to children, 474 to families in pursuit of homes for other children, 78 other visits, on business of the Agency ; secured 126 places for children, made 37 transfers, written 1,504 letters, received 1,358, attended three cases in court, settled 14 cases where collections were made, and travelled 12,474 miles.

In the two years and ten months' existence of the Agency, more than twenty-five hundred different families have been visited, and over 300 places found for children. Fifty-nine cases of wrongs have been settled, recovering, as before stated, \$6,993.87. In only three instances has a resort to litigation been necessary. Five suits have been brought against our boys, but all the cases have been gained for the children. Only in one of the cases has counsel been employed, and none of the suits have cost the State anything except for the Agent's travelling expenses.

From these facts and figures it will be seen that the office of Visiting Agent has been no easy one. All the wrongs that have accumulated in twelve or fifteen years have been disposed of, and it will be the duty of my successor to prevent rather than remedy others.

Your Agent has had no assistance in this business. He has attended to all that has been done personally, and his hours of labor have not been limited to ten or fifteen in a day. Long rides in summer's heat and winter's cold, in soaking rains and driving snows, over rough and unfrequented roads—often dispensing with horse conveyance to travel miles across-lots on foot, or over roads made impassable for teams by snow-drifts—have been some of the experiences and *pleasures* of the Agency.

With calls to visit half a dozen unmanageable children at the same time, in as many different directions, with cases of abuse on one hand, places to find for children that must be transferred, on the other ; claims for services, or bounty-money withheld, to be settled ; those sick and in prison to be visited ; a score of letters requiring immediate answers, and a hundred children at the institution pleading for places in families, your Agent has often felt like " the old woman who lived in a shoe,"

CONCLUSION.

with her numerous progeny, and involuntarily prayed for the wisdom of Solomon to direct him what it was best "to do."

With ten years' experience among the poor children of the State, previous to entering upon the Visiting Agency, the work was not entirely new to your Agent, nor unexpected in its cares and responsibilities. While many of the duties have been of a trying and vexatious nature, others have been of a pleasing character, and the whole business of the Agency has been such as to enlist the deepest interest and the warmest sympathy.

Your Agent has endeavored to do for the children as if they were his own, visiting them, advising them, corresponding with them, keeping them at his own house when they came to see him, and encouraging them in every way he could, to do well and fit themselves to become useful members of society. By thus doing, he believes that some good has been accomplished among the orphan and friendless children of the State.

In closing, I desire to thank you, gentlemen, for personal courtesies, and the interest you have taken in the welfare of the wards of the Commonwealth.

G. M. FISK, *Visiting Agent*.

PALMER, August 1, 1869.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit a Report of the work of this Agency, from its establishment to the present date, December 15.

I was commissioned “Visiting Agent” under provisions of Chapter 453, Acts and Resolves of 1869, July 12, and entered at once upon the duties of the office.

The *character* of the duties imposed upon me by the acceptance of the office can be discerned in the following extracts from the “Act”—which are the gist of it; their *extent* will better appear in subsequent detail statements.

“SECT. 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint an agent to visit all children maintained wholly or in part by the Commonwealth, or who have been indentured, given in adoption, or placed in the charge of any family or person by the authorities of any state institution, or under any provision of this act.

* * * * *

“SECT. 2. It shall be his duty to visit the children aforesaid, or cause them to be visited, at least once in three months, to inquire into their treatment, their health, and their associations, and especially to ascertain whether their legal rights have been invaded, and whether all contracts or stipulations made in their behalf have been duly observed, and to collect such other information respecting them as the Board of State Charities may direct; and for this purpose, he shall have the right to hold private interviews with the children whenever he may deem it advisable.

THE VISITING AGENCY ACT.

"SECT. 3. All applications to take any of the children above specified, by indenture, adoption or any other method fixed by law, shall be referred to the aforesaid agent, who shall investigate the character of each applicant, and the expediency of so disposing of the child applied for, and report the result to the board or magistrate having jurisdiction over the child, and no such child shall be indentured or otherwise disposed of until such report is received; and in case any child shall be placed in a home which the said agent may deem unsuitable, he shall forthwith report the facts to the board of state charities for their action thereon, and the governor and council may at any time annul any indenture by which such child may be held.

"SECT. 4. Whenever application is made for the commitment of any child to any reformatory maintained by the Commonwealth, the magistrate before whom the hearing is to be held shall duly notify the visiting agent of the time and place of hearing, by written notice mailed one week at least before the time of hearing, and directed to said agent at the state house, and the agent shall attend at said hearing in person or by deputy, in behalf of the child; and if it shall appear to the said magistrate that the interests of the child will be promoted by placing him in a suitable family, he may, instead of committing him to a reformatory, authorize the board of state charities to indenture the child during the whole or a portion of his minority, or to place him in such a family. And the board of state charities is hereby authorized to provide for the maintenance of any child placed in a family as aforesaid at an expense not exceeding the average cost of the support of such child in any of the state reformatories. And it shall be the duty of said agent to seek out families willing and suitable to receive such children, and furnish the names and places of residence of the same to the boards or magistrates who are to provide for the commitment or indenture of a child under this act; *provided*, that the provisions of this section, so far as they require notice to the visiting agent, shall not apply to the superior court."

The "Act" opened a broad field of labor. It inaugurated a surveillance of the wards of the Commonwealth not before attempted or provided for; it has a wise and humane purpose; it extends over all the children of the State a supervision found essential by experience in limited sections, conferring upon a State officer duties that before had only employed insti-

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

tutional ones; it guards their disposal by indenture or otherwise, with greater care; it offers to the unfortunate and accused juveniles a friendly counsellor, and brings under one central control and direction the varied interests and welfare of the numerous family of unfortunate and depraved youths.

But a portion of the business of this Agency had previously received attention.

A "visitation" similar to that outlined in the first and second sections, had engaged the service of Hon. Gordon M. Fisk, on behalf of the Board of State Charities, and Mr. George P. Elliot, in the employ of the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury.

Mr. Fisk confined his visits mainly to the children placed out from the Primary School at Monson. The constant and careful attention which he bestowed upon them, left but little opportunity for him to include children from and in other institutions within his purview; as far as possible, however, he took cognizance of all those placed out.

Mr. Elliot's visiting was wholly confined to the children placed out from the Almshouse at Tewksbury. As the Primary School at Monson procured the removal to it of all children of suitable age to indenture, leaving only those of tender years at Tewksbury, most of whom follow the fortunes of their mothers, and as those who had been indentured were gradually being set free from the control of the State by the expiration of the time of their indenture, his work had become much abridged.

As soon as this Agency began its operations, the business of the Agency of the Board was transferred to it with cheerful alacrity, and the services of Mr. Fisk continued in connection with it; that of the Trustees was discontinued after the legal objections in their minds to such action had been removed.

The field of visiting which they had occupied was much enlarged by including in it the greater number of children "placed out" from the institutions not canvassed by the Agents of the Board and the Inspectors.

The onerous and delicate duties prescribed by the third and fourth sections, quoted above, are each quite as great and important as those of the first and second sections, and the

CHILDREN AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

requirements thereof create a service not easily or lightly rendered, even when the execution of them is confined to the letter of the law. If this Agency should become imbued with the spirit of the law and controlled by its beneficent purpose, opportunities for usefulness and responsibilities would greatly multiply.

The several sections of the "Act" will clearly indicate the proper division and classification of the business of the Agency, viz. : "*Visiting*," "*Investigations*," "*Attendance on Hearings*," and "*Seeking out Families to receive Children*."

Before exhibiting under these several heads, what has been done, it may be remarked, that upon entering this office, as a preliminary work, steps were first taken to ascertain how many children were "maintained wholly or in part by the Commonwealth, or had been indentured, given in adoption, or placed in charge of any family or person by the authorities of any State institutions."

It was found that there were in the various institutions, July 31, 1869, twelve hundred and thirteen (1,213) children ; boys, eight hundred and ninety (890) ; girls, three hundred and twenty-three (323) ; as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
At Westborough,	290	—	290
Lancaster,	—	141	141
Nautical Branch,	269	—	269
Primary School,	220	69	289
Tewksbury Almshouse,	55	55	110
Monson Almshouse,	44	24	68
Bridgewater Almshouse,	12	34	46
Totals,	890	323	1,213

As nearly as could be ascertained from the records of the institutions, twenty-two hundred and seventeen (2,217) children had been released therefrom, by indenture, adoption, probation,

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

&c., who were under the age of twenty-one years, and were therefore wards of the Commonwealth to be accounted for. To ascertain the location of these wards was the initial movement towards a systematic plan of

Visiting.

A transcript of the records of the Reform School at Westborough, the Nautical Branch and the Almshouses at Tewksbury, Bridgewater and Monson, was made upon convenient blank forms, which were then assorted and grouped in divisions of towns and cities, in order that all in each place, from every institution, should be included in one and the same visitation, rather than to repeat a canvass by visits arranged in institutional order. The following tabular statement will show the number of children and the number of places in which the records show them to be located, which have been placed out, and discharged on probation, from Monson, Westborough, Tewksbury, Bridgewater and the Nautical School :—

STATES.	Whole No. of children.	No. of cities and towns.	No. of children in the State in which no locality is given.
Massachusetts,	1,867	253	—
Maine,	15	8	7
New Hampshire,	90	44	1
Vermont,	22	14	1
Rhode Island,	9	9	—
Connecticut,	137	53	—
New York,	24	14	—
New Jersey,	5	5	—
Pennsylvania,	5	1	—
Virginia,	2	2	—
Illinois,	11	10	1
Indiana,	2	2	—
California,	9	—	9
Michigan and Ohio,	2	—	2 (1 each.)

CHILDREN PLACED OUT.

TABLE—Concluded.

STATES.	Whole No. of children.	No. of cities and towns.	No. of children in the State in which no locality is given.
Tennessee,	1	1	—
Maryland and North Carolina, . . .	2	—	2 (1 each.)
Wisconsin,	1	1	—
Washington, D. C.,	1	1	—
Nova Scotia,	3	—	3
Canada,	3	—	3
Germany and Calcutta,	2	—	2 (1 each.)
Out of the State, unknown,	4	—	4
Totals,	2,217	418	35

The following will show their locality by counties:—

Barnstable,	17	Nantucket,	3
Berkshire,	91	Norfolk,	77
Bristol,	75	Plymouth,	74
Essex,	171	Suffolk,	317
Franklin,	65	Worcester,	310
Hampden,	281	Other States,	350
Hampshire,	111		
Middlesex,	276	Total,	2,217

After the work of transcribing and arranging had been accomplished, visiting was commenced. Central points in districts were reached by railroads, from which journeys in all directions were taken on foot or by horse, as expediency or necessity demanded. The task of finding the children was difficult. The records gave the location of them and names of the parties to whom they had been sent, somewhat imperfectly; there had been no tidings from many of them for several years;

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

they had been subject to change without official knowledge ; they were in remote and diverse quarters of farming towns, or obscured in the multitude of large places.

Thoroughness of search and inquiry was the requirement, and a good degree of success is the result.

Children from Tewksbury who were dismissed from the visitor's observation, two or more years ago, with the remark, "Can get no trace of either party after diligent search," have been found with the families with whom they were placed, and their conditions ascertained by personal interviews ; and much information concerning those from all the institutions has been gained.

Visits have been made in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and all the counties of this State, except Suffolk, Dukes and Nantucket. In Dukes there are no wards of the State, and in the latter county there are but three. Suffolk has been reserved until the weather is more unfavorable for travelling in the country, and because it is found that most of the runaways from institutions and families in which they were placed, bring up in Boston, and therefore when the list of such is filled by the completion of visits to all other places, the whereabouts of many of them can be ascertained in the visitation of that city.

Visits have been made to the places where fourteen hundred and nine (1,409) of the children were reported to have been sent.

The distance travelled in making these visits is nearly ten thousand miles.

The result of these visits is shown in the following table. In many cases several visits have been made to find children whose places of residence had been frequently changed. The figures given, however, show only the number visited, and not the number of visits.

Visiting is still going on vigorously, with the purpose of completing the first full round of visits before the close of the year.

RESULTS OF VISITATION

	In Place.	Time out; doing well.	Time out; not doing well.	Prohibition, to Friends; doing well.	Prohibition; not doing well.	Abandoned from Place; found elsewhere; doing well.	Abandoned from Place; found elsewhere; NOT doing well.	Abandoned from Place; not found.	Abandoned from Institution, not found.	In Prison.	Committed 2d time to Reformatory.	In Almshouse and In-ade Anytime.	Enlisted in Army and Navy.	Changed residence, not found.	Dead.	Total.
Reform School, . . .	76	51	9	99	24	11	4	86	8	12	18	9	32	54	25	512
Nautical School, . . .	-	-	-	80	33	-	-	-	18	15	7	10	8	20	11	182
Primary School, . . .	175	4	-	2	2	1	3	6	-	-	-	11	-	2	-	206
Monson Almshouse, . .	136	31	5	7	2	13	4	85	6	4	-	7	6	12	8	306
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	38	11	9	6	3	16	-	25	-	2	2	1	6	23	14	156
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	13	4	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	16	1	47
Totals, . . .	438	101	25	174	64	41	11	191	32	33	27	33	53	127	59	1,409

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

The above tabular statement covers in time a period of seven years, showing results since 1862. An examination of it shows eight hundred and fifty-four (854) children in places to which they were sent, or which they subsequently obtained. Seven hundred and fifty-four (754) of them are doing well; one hundred (100) are not doing well; ninety-three (93) were found under renewed restraint in Prison or Asylum on account of offence or ailment; one hundred and twenty-seven (127) had legitimately changed residence by the removal with the parties with whom they were "placed out," or who had gone from the place of indenture on the expiration of the term thereof, without indicating where the new location would be; fifty-three (53) enlisted in the army or navy. Some of these returned from the war and are doing well in civil life as they did in the military service. Some of those whose record here ended with the statement of enlistment, doubtless fill graves bravely won in the defence of the country. Fifty-nine (59) are dead; two hundred and twenty-three (223) of the whole number (1,409) reported upon, have absconded from the families or the Institution in which they were placed. It is expected that many of them will be found or accounted for when Suffolk County is visited. Many of these absconded ones have been gone some years, and most of them ran away before this Agency was created.

The large list of runaways is due in a great measure to the absence which heretofore existed of the surveillance of the wards of the State, which is now maintained.

Formerly the fact that children had absconded from families in which they had been placed came tardily, if at all, to the knowledge of the officers of the Institutions, who would take measures to secure them; and those to whom they were bound had but limited means for their recovery, consequently successful escape was easy.

Under the present law the fact of absconding is soon known, and the facilities for arrest are much increased by the frequent presence of visitors in the various sections of the State.

The visits that have been made were actual, not constructive; the results thereof are those of personal investigation.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS.

On the records of the Agency can be seen in detail the facts here succinctly given.

If the limits of the Report would permit, its pages might be illustrated with personal histories and special cases that have been developed by visiting, which would prove the necessity of the law which enforces it.

Experience in this branch of our work amply justifies each requirement of the sections one and two, and repeated visits will give those requirements wider and more efficient application.

It will be observed that the above exhibit has no reference to the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.

This Agency has not been put in possession of any list of the girls indentured or "placed out" from this school, nor been informed where or with whom they may be found, although a request for such data has been made; only one or two girls from that school who were incidentally met, have been seen by the visitors of this Agency.

The Superintendent has stated to me "that most of our girls have been visited, and we hope to complete the round of visits before the close of the year."

Investigations Precedent to the Disposal of Children.

The language of section three indicates the nature of the duties it imposes. Applications are made for the release, indenture and adoption of children who are in the Reformatories, Primary School and Almshouses. Investigation of "the character of the applicant, and the expediency of so disposing of the child applied for" is the requirement of the law.

Some special investigations arising from cases of ill-treatment, authority for which is found in section two, will be referred to in this connection.

Applications for release usually proceed from parents; those for indenture are from those who want service; those for adoption from those who are childless.

Ninety-seven (97) of these several classes of cases have arisen and been investigated. Sixty-five (65) were upon applications for release. Twenty-five (25) on application for inden-

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

ture. Four (4) for adoption, and three (3) special cases of ill-treatment. Of the applications for release thirty-one (31) were from the Reform School, twenty-four (24) from the Nautical School, ten (10) from the Primary School. Upon these forty-eight (48) favorable reports were made, as follows: upon twenty-one (21) received from the Reform School, twenty-one (21) received from the Nautical School, and six (6) from the Primary School.

In three (3) cases from the Nautical School, ten (10) from the Reform School, and four (4) from the Primary School, seventeen (17) in all, we reported against the release of the children applied for, it having been found upon investigation that the children would not have suitable homes or be surrounded by good influences, and that it was altogether likely that if released they would enter anew upon the road to ruin.

Each of these cases were made the subject of special investigation. The homes of the parents or friends were visited personally; inquiries were made as to their character, habits and surroundings; especial attention was given to the nature and place of employment proposed for the child, if released; written recommendations and certificates were not accepted as sufficient evidence.

Some of the applications, adversely reported upon, were supported by a large array of names, among which were those of gentlemen well known as persons whose statements or opinions ought to be received. Yet in these particular cases it would have been an injustice to them, to the child and the community to have acted upon their recommendations for release.

A single instance may be introduced to illustrate the value of petitions.

Application was received for the discharge of a boy from the School Ship. It was signed by eighteen persons besides the parent of the boy whose discharge was sought. The petition was drawn by a lawyer and signed by five other lawyers, the city clerk, treasurer and auditor, and several business men. Thirteen of these parties were seen, the other five not being at home. Of the thirteen who were seen, one knew the mother only as his washerwoman; another knew her as the woman

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE, ETC.

who washed his store; another as a former tenant who paid promptly; two signed by request, not knowing any of the parties; one had seen the mother intoxicated; one had seen the mother frequently and thought she appeared well; four knew nothing of the family, did not remember signing, and did not believe they signed until they saw their signature. The petition stated that the family were to remove West, which was a fraud, they never having had such intention.

The family live in a cellar, entrance on the back side of the house, and the father and mother both get intoxicated.

The twenty-five (25) applications for indenture, upon which investigations were based, were mostly in cases where boys had been out for some time "on trial." All of the places were not equally good, yet there existed in each a sufficient degree of adaptability of boy to master and master to boy, such a good degree of mutual satisfaction with each other and the proposed arrangement, that no reports were made to disturb the purpose to indenture.

Upon the four applications for adoption favorable reports were made, but only three children were so disposed of.

Of the three cases of ill-treatment and misuse, one occurred in New Hampshire, one in Connecticut and one in Worcester County. In each case special investigation was made, which developed facts that conclusively proved ill treatment, and the boys were returned to the institutions from which they were placed out.

Cases of dissatisfaction and complaint are constantly arising with the children placed out and the families who have taken them; inquiry into and adjustment of such cases is an every-day duty. Conference and advice often is sufficient to remove the difficulties which exist; sometimes, however, change of place is necessary, and in extreme cases return to the institution is enforced. Such a course is only pursued when indentures have not been made.

Full minutes of the investigations which have been made are preserved on the files of the Agency, as vouchers to support the reports which we make. Further remark upon the general subject of investigations will appear in the consideration of sec-

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

tion four, in its reference to the "duty of seeking out families willing and suitable to receive children."

Attendance at Hearings.

The duties imposed by the fourth section of the Act—"attendance at hearings" and "placing children in families instead of committing them to reformatories"—are novel ones.

The exercise of them has been found by experience to be important, beneficent, beneficial and successful. The requirement and the opportunity provided thereby, opens a new escape from the allurements and perils that beset unguided, untaught and friendless youth.

The Act shows "a more excellent way" than before existed for restraining from further error those whose offence came from circumstance, and had its origin from without rather than from within themselves. It provides new opportunities for the exercise of discrimination on the part of those who have the disposal of juvenile offenders, vagrants and waifs. It is a new concession of the strong to the weak. It is virtue in conscious strength challenging an encounter with vice. It is practical belief in the possibilities of humanity if lifted out of the dubious and devious ways of ignorance and wickedness. It is an extension of that "charity which suffereth long and is kind." It is a recognition of the divine economy which "setteth the solitary in families." Solitary, indeed, have those been found whom we have met in the execution of the provisions of this statute; often more so when parents were living and there was a home in name, than when they were dead and no semblance of home existed.

What has been done under the provisions of this section of the law will be seen in the more prominent features of the following statements.

Exhibit of Cases before the Courts.

Whole number of cases, one hundred and thirty-five,	.	.	.	135
of boys, one hundred and fourteen,	.	.	.	114
of girls, twenty one,	.	.	.	21
Total,	.	.	.	135

CASES BEFORE THE COURTS.

Hearings attended, Cases examined from July 17 to Dec. 15, 1869.

Before Judges of Probate, one hundred and thirteen,	113
Superior Court, two,	2
Municipal Court, one,	1
Com. for Industrial School, nine,	9
From other sources, ten,	10
 Total,	 135

Counties in which the Cases arose.

Suffolk,	39	Hampshire,	5
Middlesex,	32	Franklin,	2
Bristol,	17	Plymouth,	1
Worcester,	15	Barnstable,	1
Essex,	10		
Berkshire,	7	Total,	135
Norfolk,	6		

Ages of Children.

7 years old,	1	15 years old,	16
8 " "	2	16 " "	12
9 " "	3	17 " "	5
10 " "	10	18 " "	2
11 " "	10	No hearing,	10
12 " "	18		
13 " "	22	Total,	135
14 " "	24		

Parentage.

Irish,	59	Spanish,	1
American,	47	Welsh,	1
English,	7	Scotch-English,	1
African,	6	English and Irish,	2
German,	3	Unknown,	4
Scotch,	2		
Nova Scotian,	2	Total,	135

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Condition of Parents.

Father dead,	36	Mother insane,	4
Mother dead,	23	Father absconded,	7
Both dead,	9	Both absconded,	4
Unknown,	13	Parents paupers,	1
Step-father,	8	Homes good,	17
Step-mother,	10	Homes fair,	41
Father intemperate,	23	Homes very bad,	47
Mother intemperate,	19	Homes, none,	19

Offences.

Larceny,	48	Malicious mischief,	4
Stubbornness,	46	Forgery,	1
Vagrancy,	24	Assault,	1
Breaking and entering,	6		
Run away,	5	Total,	135

Disposal.

Reform School,	25	Failed to appear,	10
Nautical School,	22	Dismissed and discharged,	9
Industrial School,	12	Board of State Charities,	29
Probation, to friends,	23		
Probation, Rev. G. F. Haskins,	5	Total,	135

It will be observed that more than half of the cases that have arisen have been disposed of without commitment to Reformatories, and that less than one-half arraigned were charged with crime; the greater part were only chargeable with offence against parental restraint, or with vagrancy which was born of poverty. An examination into the "condition of parents" showed that in a great majority of cases there had been a disturbance of the home and parental relation by death, intemperance and the introduction of new members into the families. In other cases where no such disturbing force had come, there was found absence of social ties, kindly feeling, parental love,

HEARING BEFORE THE COURTS.

and deference to the legitimate desires of childhood for sympathy, recreation and the joyousness which belongs to the season of youth. In many instances "parents had provoked their children to wrath," and in most cases "the iniquities of the *fathers* were visited upon the *children*."

We have attended hearings in all the counties of the State, except Hampden, Dukes and Nantucket. The Agency has received no notices from those counties. I have appeared in person or by deputy at every hearing that has been had except in cases of girls; from such I am exempted by law, that duty being conferred upon the officers of the Industrial School for Girls; consequently I am in no way responsible for the disposition made of them when not present before the magistrate. As a very pleasant relation has existed between the Superintendent of the school and myself, I have in a few instances appeared for him at the hearings, at his request.

Usually during the week that has intervened between the notice and the hearing, a thorough examination of the cases has been made, by personal interviews with the child, the parents, or persons who made complaint, police officers and such other persons as were supposed to have knowledge of pertinent facts. The result of these investigations are written out at length for the files of this office, and shown to the magistrates, and sometimes copies are furnished them at their request. The facts brought out by these investigations, and the conclusion drawn therefrom, are usually accepted as the basis of action on the part of the magistrates.

The histories which are derived from such investigations, illustrate the value and necessity of such inquiries as we have made.

The Agency has prevented the accomplishment of attempts to commit children to the Reformatories, the consummation of which would have been a fraud upon the State and the grossest outrage upon innocent children.

The charge of "stubbornness" is made to include disobedience, truancy and little offences generally. Since the punishment for these has been made easy to the parents by commitment of the children to Reformatories, the parental duty of

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

correction is too frequently and readily transferred to the State.

Of the twenty-nine (29) children committed to this Agency, ten were sent in by officers or by the Judges of Probate without going through the form of a regular complaint, they being boys without homes, or who had no one to care for them properly. Of these ten, seven are now in places found for them, doing well. Two have run away. One was allowed to find a place for himself.

Of the nineteen (19) regularly placed in the hands of this Agency by magistrates, seventeen (17) are in places doing well, one in the Primary School, one at Monson sick.

The proportionate number of children committed to the Agency has been much greater in the later than in the earlier months of its existence, as families are now found in sufficient numbers to receive all that are suitable to be placed therein. Our facilities for disposing of children received from the courts will appear more fully in a subsequent part of this Report.

The release of children on "probation to friends," and commitments to Father Haskins' school, (House of the Angel Guardian,) noticed in the foregoing statement, were usually made at our suggestion; those dismissed and discharged were subjects of our aid, and such results are to the credit of this Agency.

It has not been found necessary to "provide for the maintenance of any child placed in a family" as the section permits; temporary provision for children has been made in a few instances while awaiting, for a day or two, a place.

Seeking out Families to receive Children.

The work of "seeking out families suitable and willing to receive children," is carried on in connection with visiting. Applications for children are received at the office by letter and person.

We have found places and received applications for one hundred (100) boys and forty-nine (49) girls; one hundred and forty-nine in all. Of these, fifteen proved upon examination to be improper places to put children. Twenty-nine (29) places have been filled. Twenty-four (24) with boys, five (5) with

PLACES FOR CHILDREN.

girls. The children put into these places were received from the courts, the Primary and Reform Schools.

Of the one hundred and five (105) places unfilled, forty (40) are for girls, sixty-five (65) for boys.

The demand for girls is greater than the supply, as but few of suitable age to put out come under our care.

About two-thirds of the places for boys on our books yet unfilled are subject to such conditions as, wanted "in March," "or in the spring," "or if present help leaves." Twenty or twenty-five places are available to-day. Places are being found, and applications received every day, for children.

The demand at this season of the year is not so great as it will be during the spring and summer months. There will probably be no difficulty in disposing of all the children suitable to be placed out, who are in the Institutions, or who may be received from the courts.

The necessity for the investigations, provided for in the third section, is clearly seen in "seeking out families" as it is in "visiting" the children. Many persons will take children by indenture who are wholly unfit to have the care of them; yet such can obtain certificates that they are fit.

Almost all the runaways were from poor places, where they were ill-treated; and the boys that are doing poorly, as a general thing, have poor masters. If none but fit and proper persons are allowed to take children, a much larger per cent. of those "placed out" will remain where put.

The difficulty of determining the question of fitness is fully felt and appreciated.

Inquiry in the pursuance of the duty of finding families has been directed to the character of the applicants, the influences with which they would surround a child, their disposition to do justly by children, and toward all other points of character or circumstance which might affect the well-being of the child.

It has been found that the question of the adaptability of one party to the other must be considered to a certain extent.

Some good families fail to get along well with some children sent to them, and yet do admirably with others, and some chil-

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dren that could not stay in places that others find pleasant, are content where such were discontented.

Number of Children now in the Institutions; Correspondence; Office Work and Number of Persons Employed.

The number of children, at the date of this Report, in the various Institutions, is twelve hundred and eight (1,208). Boys, eight hundred and nineteen (819); girls, two hundred and fourteen (214); infants, one hundred and seventy-five (175), as follows:—

	Girls.	Boys.	Infants.
Industrial School,	142	—	—
Nautical Ship Massachusetts,	—	125	—
Nautical Ship Barnard,	—	132—257	—
Reform School,	—	304	—
Primary School,	62	243	—
Monson Almshouse,	3	8	25
Tewksbury Almshouse,	7	7	100
Bridgewater Almshouse,	—	—	50
Totals,	214	819	175

The Agency has sent one thousand and forty-four (1,044) letters, and received twelve hundred and sixty-nine (1,269).

This correspondence, making permanent records of the wards of the State, writing out investigations, preparing reports and hearing statements of parties who come to the Agency for the disposal or procurement of children, is the work in the office. By the direction of officers, magistrates, or of their own accord, many come to the office for advice and assistance in controlling or disposing of children that will not submit to the government they attempt to enforce, or who have been overtaken in faults.

The number of persons employed at present in the Agency, beside the Agent, is six,—three visitors, one assistant in the office, and two lady copyists. All, except one assistant,

RECAPITULATION.

are on temporary service. The temporary service has been secured with the view to complete if possible, during this year, the first grand round of visits, at the same time keeping up the current work, in order that the Agency may become fully prepared at the earliest time for such permanent, systematic operations as a complete knowledge of the state of affairs and the facts, will dictate.

Recapitulation.

Number of children in the Institutions, July 31, 1869,	1,213
of boys,	890
of girls,	323
at Westborough,	290
at Lancaster,	141
at Nautical School,	269
at Primary School,	289
at Tewksbury Almshouse,	110
at Monson Almshouse,	68
at Bridgewater Almshouse,	46
out of the Institutions, except Lancaster,	2,217
out from Lancaster, girls,	103
of towns and cities to which sent,	418
of States and Territories to which sent	20
visited up to December 15, 1869,	1,409
found in places where put or obtained for themselves,	854
doing well,	754
not doing well,	700
under renewed restraint,	93
changed residence,	127
enlisted,	58
dead,	59
absconded,	223
miles travelled,	10,000
to be visited or accounted for,	808
investigations for release,	65
reported upon favorably,	48

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Recapitulation—Concluded.

Number reported upon unfavorably,	17
of investigations for indenture,	25
of investigations for adoption,	4
of investigations for ill-treatment,	3
of families found, or who would take children,	149
of families wanting boys,	100
of families wanting girls,	49
of families supplied,	29
of families found unfit,	17
of places unfilled,	105
of places unfilled wanting girls,	40
of places unfilled wanting boys,	65
of cases in court, or children taken,	135
sent to reformatories,	59
discharged or put on probation,	47
committed to Board of State Charities,	29
in the Institutions, December 15, 1869,	1,208
of boys,	819
of girls,	214
of infants,	175
at Reform School,	304
at Nautical School,	257
at Industrial School for Girls,	142
at Primary School,	305
at Monson Almshouse,	36
at Tewksbury Almshouse,	107
at Bridgewater Almshouse,	50
of letters written,	1,044
of letters received,	1,269

REMARKS.

This Report covers a period of five months only; during which time the work of organizing the bureau had to be prosecuted; a general survey of the field made; an acquaintance with the institutions, courts and officers of the law gained;

OBJECTS OF THE BUREAU.

difficulties removed, and a large current and incidental business attended to; consequently only a partial and imperfect exhibit of the workings and results of the Agency can now be seen; and the entire purpose and possibilities of the Act can only be foreshadowed.

We are certain that a full and more elaborate Report would enforce more fully and clearly than these pages do, the wisdom and necessity of each provision and requirement of the law.

It is not our purpose to put in a special plea for the law or its maintenance; its necessity and beneficent purpose are apparent. Knowing that the Act has been, in its operation, subject to criticism and perhaps opposition, because it invades old practices, methods and preferences, and proposes new ways and means, and extends received principles of action, we make reference to such criticism and opposition with a view to determine their correctness, and what foundation they have in justice and charitable purpose.

The opposition and unfavorable criticism come not from those who are best informed upon the subject of juvenile offence, and have most to do with juvenile offenders. The magistrates with whom we have come in contact, while they are prepared to suggest amendments to the Act, with a view to its greater efficiency and facility, cordially commend the purpose of it and affirm its necessity.

Those who for years have labored individually or as members of benevolent organizations for the saving of the vicious, the rescue, elevation and reformation of the erring, the outcasts, and neglected, hail this Act as a step in the right direction, and are turning to this bureau as a central Agency which shall harmonize and reinforce all the ways of the State, and private influence and methods, for the restraining, reforming and saving of youths.

The purpose of the State, which the Act announces, to maintain a watchful care over the young whom its laws restrain, or for whom its charity provides, is accepted everywhere as in keeping with the traditional and present fame of the old Commonwealth. There has been no entire condemnation of the law; all of those who find something to criticize, also find

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

something to approve in the provisions that do not bear upon them ; so that it is found when the criticisms are set in order, that the law in all its parts is approved by those who have taken exceptions to it in detail.

The delay in "hearings upon complaints for commitment to reformatories," which the law imposes by a week's notice to the "Visiting Agent," appears to be the most generally objectionable. The objection comes from the magistrates, who dislike to commit such children as are frequently arraigned, to jail, with the filthy and vile, for a week ; those who fail to find power under the law to commit in such cases ; from officers upon whom is imposed additional trouble and work ; and from others who believe in more summary proceedings than this Act permits ; those who believe escape is facilitated by delay in examination, and are firmly convinced that our reformatories offer privileges that should be readily embraced at every opportunity.

I am of the opinion that every objection to the present requirement would be obviated by making the authority to commit to jail unquestioned, and by giving to the Agent the right to waive notice whenever in his judgment it is expedient.

The requirement to attend hearings should be continued in force, and full opportunity to investigate all cases should be allowed.

The histories of cases that have occurred, which are now spread upon the records of this Agency, and its whole experience, enforce the necessity of the inquisitions which the law now permits.

Surely none will deny the right of poor, unfortunate children to be heard in cases which may result in sending them away, deprived of personal liberty during their minority, a period, it may be, of eight, ten or twelve years. The worst criminal, concerning whom there is no belief of innocence, is only condemned after every legal means for his acquittal is exhausted, and he has pushed defence to its utmost limit.

The poor boon of a "friend at court" ought to be granted to children as an interposition when parents arraign their children for their own iniquities and ask punishment for their offspring

THE NEED OF FAMILY INFLUENCES.

at the hand of the State, which ought to fall on themselves; when boys are complained of because obnoxious to a neighborhood rather than to the law, and when the offence is a peccadillo due to circumstances and not to depravity. The State, as an interested party, should be heard when parents seek to transfer to it that duty and that government which should be enforced at home; and in all cases, time should be allowed to reach the facts, that injustice and mistake may be avoided, and a wiser disposal insured.

The statistics of this Report and the records of the Agency show that a very large majority of those arraigned for commitment, and committed to reformatories, come into those relations with society from the want of homes—the absence of the kindly influences of the family. This fact suggests the remedy, viz., to provide homes for those that have none, to supply healthful family influences in all cases where their absences have wrought or made offence easy.

The Psalmist, when he said “He setteth the solitary in families,” had in mind the practice among the children of Israel, of gathering the homeless and the stray ones into families as members of households as the wise method for the prevention of and recovery from vicious and outcast conditions.

A late writer has well said, “The first element of Christian civilization is the Christian family. The informing spirit of the family is the warm, loving heart of a Christian woman. The great want of every girl who finds her way to a reformatory is the want of a mother—a patient, tender, long-suffering, affectionate mother;” and he adds, “Very few would have come there if they had found elsewhere a home warmed and lighted by the sunshine of a Christian mother’s heart.”

This statement, which is true in reference to both boys and girls, accords exactly with the experience of this Agency, and the law by which it exists in its declaratory act, has taken hold of the fact as the basis of remedial action.

It seeks to deal with the erring individually; it seeks to provide a home for each separately, not a home in common for all. It contemplates taking the vicious and wayward out from the tendencies to evil and setting them in households where the

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

assimilation to rectitude will go on rapidly and surely by the kindly processes of a healthy social state.

It strives to have the subject of its adoption "forget the things that are behind, and to press forward to the mark of the prize of the high calling."

Forgetfulness of their past is a duty we owe to those whom we lift out of mean surroundings, whom we are pressing forward to a better state and up to a higher plane of life; and reminders of their errors should not always be kept before them.

Membership in worthy families which are unburdened by offence, will more surely efface from memory the past acts and tendencies not worthy of remembrance, than will membership in a congregation of offenders, however small.

The Divine Teacher, on that occasion when human frailty was made so apparent, taught the great lesson of forgiveness and forgetfulness, when he said to the woman, after her accusers, self-condemned, went out one by one, "Neither do I condemn thee; go, sin no more."

In every case where the restraint of reformatories need not be felt, let the influence of home and family suffice to restore or bring into harmony with virtuous ways those who have wandered from or never knew them.

* The section of the Act which requires a visitation of all the children maintained wholly or in part by the Commonwealth, &c., is obnoxious in its application to the Industrial School for Girls. The arguments which are put forth to sustain the opinions which the officers of the school hold in reference to this matter of visiting, are well known to the Board of State Charities; it is not necessary for me to discuss them here. I feel confident that all reasonable objection to a visitation of the girls put out from Lancaster can be met, and the proper requirements of the law answered, by the employment of a Lady Visitor.

There is a feeling that this Act is antagonistic to previously existing wise and salutary provisions and methods for the correction and reformation of wayward youths. Such is not the case. It is a harmonious number introduced into the score

RECOMMENDATIONS.

to add to its fulness. There is no purpose in it to prevent a single proper subject from receiving the correction, the teaching, and the benign influences which our reformatories insure. It simply recognizes the fact, and acts upon it, that some who are arraigned and some who may be, are and will not be worthy of such places.

It must be admitted that our reformatories and Industrial School are for the correction and reformation of offenders; and that only offenders are to be sent there; they are not for the innocent, nor for those who need not such correction as they furnish. This Act was conceived in the same spirit of Christian charity which underlies and gives existence to all our institutions of a reformatory character. In the spirit of its purpose it is in full harmony with every other charity and work of "peace on earth and good-will toward men" that finds present employment or embodiment in the State.

In the opinion of your Agent, this Agency should have authority to visit all the children who have been placed out within the State by Overseers of the Poor of the various cities and towns, and from private institutions.

The operation of the fourth section should be extended, to include in its requirements all magistrates and courts before whom juvenile offenders are brought.

Power should be given the Visiting Agent to waive notice in order to allow a case to be heard at once; and also to attend cases by writing when expedient. In cases where our preliminary investigations show that the proper disposal of the child is by commitment to a reformatory, the facts and conclusions of this Agency may be communicated in writing, thereby saving the expense of attending the hearing.

Power to indenture boys on board the School Ship, if vested in the Trustees, should be exercised.

The question of the authority and control of the State over boys who have been put out from the institutions in other States than Massachusetts, and those not indentured in the State, ought to be determined.

None of the children placed out in New Hampshire are

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

under indenture, and but few of those placed out from Tewksbury anywhere have been indentured. This fact embarrasses our action where control over such children ought to be enforced.

Power to transfer children from each institution to any other should reside somewhere.

It will be impossible to visit all of the wards of the Commonwealth "once in three months," without a large corps of assistants. Many will not need to be visited as often as that. The frequency of visits should be left to the discretion of the Visiting Agent within certain limits.

A place for the temporary stay of children should be provided, while they are waiting hearing on complaints for commitment, and while waiting disposal after trial, if committed to this Agency. We could make a better disposal of children if enabled to have them under our care for a few days.

There is a large class of idlers, boys and girls, in Boston, who ought to be transferred to other places, where their services are needed. The habit of idleness has begotten a spirit of unrest in them, which incapacitates them from remaining away from their present haunts. They are not obnoxious to any charge which would send them to reformatories; a consideration of them and of methods to make them useful is desirable.

The importance of the great work that this Agency is charged with need not be enforced to you and your associates in office. Your Board, from an extensive acquaintance with and thorough knowledge of the whole subject of public charities, know full well that every branch of the work is crowded with opportunities and responsibilities. As, however, these pages may fall under the eye of some who have had but little occasion to study this subject, or get an insight into the causes and extent of crime and poverty, I would invite a careful consideration of whatever information they may find in the foregoing statements, and the question whether the State does not yet fall far short of its duty in doing, and in what it proposes to do, both in view of the demands of humanity and prudential economy, towards raising up its youth from the low places of

CONCLUSION.

crime, and in removing causes, as better methods than punishments.

Your Agent's experience justifies the wisdom of the line of action which the Act prescribes for him.

The gentleman who held the position of Institutional Visiting Agent under the Inspectors of Tewksbury Almshouse, an office which compassed but a limited portion of a single branch of our work, gave the following decided testimony to the value of the work. If his observation warranted such emphatic language, how might it be emphasized by the consideration of the work of this Agency?

"Twelve months' work, in looking after the interests of these wards of the State, has impressed upon the mind of your Agent the fact, that the Commonwealth is but doing a long-neglected duty when it takes active measures looking to their welfare; and that not only should the wards themselves be personally looked after, but the State, through proper agents, should keep an often-recurring watch over the guardianship under which it has put them, and see to it, that in all cases those who assume control over them be held to a strict accountability in their treatment of the children.

"Such work cannot be too vigorously kept up."

The advantages which one central State Agency has over local or institutional ones are seen at a glance. They need not be demonstrated.

The work of the office has demanded the service of a greater number of persons than it was anticipated would be required. The business of the Agency is one of detail, each case requiring separate actions. Every person connected with the Agency has been fully employed; assistance has only been accepted to meet actual demand for it by the accumulation of work.

The purpose of your Agent has been to do all that the Act required, both in its spirit and letter.

Thanks are due his assistants for great faithfulness and efficiency.

Your Agent has been received courteously by the officers of the several institutions and by the various magistrates and offi-

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

cers of the law, and generously treated by all the members of your Board. His thanks are due to each and all of them, and also to the officers of the Eastern, Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, Boston and Albany, Old Colony and Newport, Boston and Providence, Boston, Hartford and Erie, Cape Cod, Connecticut River and Taunton Branch Railroads, for free passes.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

GARDINER TUFTS.

BOSTON, December 15, 1869.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL AGENT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.
—
1868-9.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

BOSTON, October 1, 1869.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—The General Agent herewith presents the Sixth Annual Report of that Department, including a statement of its receipts and expenditures.

It will be seen that addition has been made to the working force of the office, and increased compensation given to many of its employés. The wisdom displayed by the Board in this relation will be shadowed forth in the detail of labor performed.

The duties of the General Agent, as set forth in the statute creating the office, and the Acts supplementary thereto, have been so often and accurately described by the former incumbent as to render further repetition unnecessary.

The legislation of the year has not materially increased or diminished these duties. The general character of the work remains as heretofore, “so indivisible in its nature that to insure any degree of success it must be grasped by one brain and carried out by one directing will.”

FINANCIAL.

It will be seen by the last Annual Report that at the close of the year, the permanent officers employed subordinate to the General Agent were four deputies, five clerks and two boatmen, whose united salaries amounted to \$9,700. It will further be seen that the amount paid for temporary services, exclusive of that paid for assistance in auditing sick and burial bills, for the fifth official year, was slightly in excess of \$3,800 ; *

* From General Agent's appropriation, \$616.68; from appropriation for management of settlement and bastardy cases, \$1,907 · and from appropriation for transportation, \$1,306.78.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

making the entire expense for the year, for salaries, excluding as above and including salary of General Agent, \$16,500.*

The present arrangement provides for five with the rank of deputy, five clerks and two boatmen, with salaries amounting to \$12,600; the salary of the additional officer being \$1,000, and the additional compensation \$1,900.

But this increased compensation, commencing only with the calendar year, and certain of the offices being filled temporarily, the cost for the past official year has been but \$10,431.68; or, including \$816.66 for temporary assistance, from the General Agent's appropriation, \$11,248.34. Add to this \$1,862.99 paid for similar services from the appropriation for the management of cases of settlement and bastardy, \$583.32 paid from appropriation for transportation of State paupers, and \$3,000 for the salary of the General Agent, and the sum total paid as compensation for services rendered for the year ending September 30, 1869, amounts to \$16,694.63.

Other ordinary expenses are somewhat in excess of former years, but still commensurate with the labor performed. The item of travelling expense, \$764.83, is larger by reason of protracted visits to Western Massachusetts, off the line of railroads, and is made up chiefly of carriage hire and hotel bills. The current expenses of the office, including extra boating, were \$1,356.74.

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated by the legislature for permanent repairs and furniture for the local office on Long Wharf. There was expended for repairs \$876.38, for furniture \$120. Total for repairs and furniture, \$996.38.

The receipts from the commutation of bonds were \$52,367, from settlement and bastardy account \$19,741.51, and from sale of yacht W. S. Thacher \$915, making the sum total of receipts \$73,028.51, all of which has been paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth and receipts taken therefor.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

It may be desirable at this point to explain briefly the method of accounting for moneys received and expended. All collect-

* In the above calculation no allowance is made for the General Agent's services in auditing sick and burial bills.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

ing, except of immigrant head-money, is intrusted to the first deputy. If for convenience small sums are sometimes received by other subordinates, the amounts are handed to the deputy at the earliest opportunity. An account of money so received is kept by him, and the money transferred to the fourth deputy, who acts in the capacity of cashier. On the first day of each month the first deputy reports the amount collected to the General Agent. In the collection of head-money the method adopted is as follows: The second deputy boards all vessels bringing passengers from foreign ports, and on his return to the office certifies upon the passenger-list the amount to be collected, to which he attaches his initials. The amount so certified is collected by the second assistant, usually in checks payable to the Agent's order, and transferred to the fourth deputy. On the first day of the month the second deputy reports the amount so certified to the General Agent. The fourth deputy, as occasion requires, deposits this money in the Bank of Mutual Redemption, notifying the Agent of the amount deposited, who transfers the same to the treasury of the Commonwealth by a cashier's check, payable to the order of Jacob H. Loud, treasurer. All bills properly certified are presented to the fourth deputy, paid by him, and sent, on the first of the month, to the chief clerk, who credits him with the amount and notifies the General Agent.

It seems hardly possible, with these guards, that any portion of the receipts should be diverted from the treasury without collusion from more persons than ordinarily act together in such transactions.

The receipts, principally from commutation, have so largely increased as to draw public attention to the immigration from which it is derived. A communication was received by the Board in August from Henry Villiard, Esq., secretary of the Social Science Association, calling attention to the matter and suggesting various improvements in the manner of receiving and transporting Alien Passengers to their several destinations. Your Agent's views upon the subject will be given further on.

Should the Board conclude to ask for further legislation he would suggest the propriety of giving Mr. Villiard a hearing.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of this Department for the year ending September 30, 1869 :—

Expenses.

SALARIES.

S. C. Wrightington, <i>General Agent</i> ,	\$3,000 00
1. Merritt Nash, <i>First Deputy</i> , . . .	1,575 00
William S. Baylies, <i>Assistant</i> , (3 months,)	250 00
2. Charles M. Hanson, <i>Assistant</i> , (6 months,)	600 00
3. William J. Stetson, <i>Second Deputy</i> ,	1,150 00
4. Edward Dalton, <i>Assistant to November 19</i> ,	106 67
John E. Blaisdell, <i>Acting Assistant</i> , (10 months,)	816 67
Willard D. Tripp, <i>Third Deputy</i> , (3 months,)	250 00
5. Prescott T. Stevens, <i>Third Deputy</i> , (9 months,)	900 00
6. Patrick Glynn, <i>Assistant</i> , . . .	750 00
7. George F. Howard, <i>Fourth Deputy</i> ,	1,075 00
8. Daniel S. Luther, <i>Assistant</i> , . . .	750 00
9. William S. Baylies, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , (9 months,)	700 00
10. Willard D. Tripp, <i>Prosecuting Officer</i> , (6 months,)	650 00
11. H. H. Fairbanks, <i>Clerk</i> , (3 months,)	200 00
12. Frederick Moro, <i>First Boatman</i> , . . .	875 00
Martin J. Cook, <i>Second Boatman</i> , (7 months,)	350 00
13. Charles A. Colcord, <i>Second Boatman</i> , (5 months,)	250 00
	————— \$14,248 34

EXPENSES.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1. Merritt Nash,	\$156 69	
2. Charles M. Hanson,	338 21	
3. A. F. Bailey,	269 93	
		<u>\$764 83</u>

OFFICE EXPENSES.

1. Rent and Taxes,	\$468 50	
2. Fuel,	55 00	
3. Repairs,	38 87	
4. Water Rates,	12 00	
5. Ice,	8 00	
6. Stationery and Record Books, . .	317 39	
7. Printing,	206 25	
8. Cleaning Office,	59 00	
9. Office Furniture,	28 00	
10. Postage,	65 72	
11. Incidentals,	16 46	
		<u>1,275 19</u>

BOAT EXPENSES.

Extra Boating,	81 55
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Total Expenses for the year ending September 30, 1869, \$16,369 91

The Appropriations for the year ending September

30, 1869, was \$16,800 00

Deducting the Expenses, 16,369 91

There remains an unexpended balance of . \$430 09

Receipts.

From sundry persons on account of Immigrant Head Money :—

Port of Boston,	\$52,183 00	
Port of New Bedford,	52 00	
Port of Salem,	60 00	
Port of Gloucester,	72 00	
		<u>\$52,367 00</u>

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

From sundry persons for board of friends at State Almshouses and Lunatic Hospitals,	\$4,687 12
From Cities and Towns for board of City and Town Paupers at State Almshouses and Lunatic Hospitals,	14,424 39
From sundry persons, in Settlement of cases of Bastardy,	630 00
Total Receipts,	<u>\$72,108 51</u>

Expenses Chargeable to Board's Appropriations.

Travelling Expenses of Board,	\$488 03
Salary of Visiting Agent, (10 months,)	1,000 00
Travelling Expenses of Visiting Agent,	500 75
Other Expenses of Visiting Agent,	29 10
Massachusetts Infant Asylum for Reports,	37 50
M. W. Sawyer, Clerical Services,	27 04
Wright & Potter, Extra Reports,	16 00
Total Expenses of Board,	<u>\$2,098 42</u>

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

The diversion of a portion of European Immigration to this port, consequent upon the establishing of a weekly line of steamers from Liverpool and Queenstown, has largely increased the business of this Department.

For the better accommodation of passengers, and to render the execution of our laws as little onerous as possible, some change has been made in the manner of their execution, but none I trust not rendered necessary by the increase of business and the improved methods of doing the same.

It may be well at this point to cite the Statutes affecting Immigration, and give a brief synopsis of their contents, to the end that it may be known how slight or important may have been the changes since the earlier legislation.

Chapter 150 of the Acts of 1831, which appears to contain all the earlier provisions of law relative to the admission into

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

the State of Alien Passengers, provides “that when any ship or other vessel shall arrive at any port or harbor within this Commonwealth, from any port or place without the same, with alien passengers on board who may become chargeable as paupers, the master of such ship or vessel shall, before the said alien passengers or any of them leave such ship or vessel, deposit” with the municipal authorities a list of the passengers, and enter into a bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars for each passenger, with condition to indemnify and hold harmless the municipality and the Commonwealth from all charge for such passenger’s support during the term of three years. It provides further, that the aforesaid authorities may dispense with such bond on the payment by the captain of five dollars head money, or without such payment if, in their judgment, there was little probability of the passenger becoming a public charge during the period mentioned. It is noticeable as an evidence of a change in the mode of expression touching this class, that the index makers to the Revised Statutes discard the term alien as applicable to them, and the examiner under the head of foreign passengers is referred to paupers.

Chapter 238 of the Acts of 1837, provides for the appointment of officers to examine into the condition of the passengers so arriving, classifies them, exempts lunatics, idiots, etc., from the provisions of the Act of 1831, relative to the payment of head money, requires a bond for each in the sum of one thousand dollars, extends the term of obligation to ten years, and reduces the sum to be paid for permission to land others to two dollars each. The money thus collected to be paid into the town treasury and appropriated for the support of foreign paupers.

Chapters 96 and 76 of the Acts of 1840 and 1845 respectively, provide for the payment into the treasury of the Commonwealth of all balances remaining after proper provision for indigent aliens.

Chapter 313 of the Act of 1848, provides for the appointment of Superintendents of Alien Passengers for the several ports of the Commonwealth, and the authorities of cities and towns were relieved from further responsibility where such agents

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

were appointed. It provided further, that the head money should hereafter be paid into the State Treasury.

Slight amendments may be found in Chapters 105 and 292 of the Acts of 1850. Chapter 342 of the Acts of 1851, creates a Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers, consisting of one member of the Executive Council, appointed by the Governor and Council, the Auditor of Accounts and the Superintendent of Alien Passengers of the city of Boston.

Chapter 275 of the Acts of 1852, makes new provisions for the support of indigent aliens by establishing the so-called State system; and Chapter 279, of the same year, further classifies Alien Passengers by permitting certain of them to be landed by giving bond in the sum of three hundred dollars, running for a term of five years. Chapter 360 of the Acts of 1853, provides for the refunding of head money in cases where the passengers for whom it was paid had left the State within forty-eight hours from the time of their arrival. This provision was repealed by Chapter 160 of the Acts of 1865. Chapter 366 of the Acts of 1853, empowers the Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers to commute the bonds taken by the Superintendent of Alien Passengers, upon such terms as in their judgment might best promote the interest of the Commonwealth.

Chapter 294 of the Acts of 1856, provides for the reorganization of the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers by the appointment of a suitable person for the term of three years, who, with the Auditor of Accounts and the Superintendent of Alien Passengers, should constitute such Board.

Chapter 240 of the Acts of 1863, abolishes the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers, and the office of Superintendent of Alien Passengers in the city of Boston, and transfers their duties to the Secretary and General Agent of the Board of State Charities, subject to the control and direction of said Board.

REVENUE.

The regular steamers of the Cunard and National Lines brought to this port, during the past year, nearly twenty-one

EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

thousand immigrants, less than half of whom were ticketed beyond. How large a portion of the remainder eventually left our borders cannot be known. Certainly not more than landed in the ports of other States on their way to this Commonwealth.

If this be true, and it certainly appears so, there should be added thereto nine-tenths of all immigrants arriving from other foreign ports, to make the sum total of addition to our population from this source alone. This would give a permanent population of fifteen thousand contributed by foreign States in a single year. In what manner and in what measure this influx of foreigners may affect the mass of former residents and the future of the State is not to the purpose in a mere recitation of facts.

To the Board the immediate question is, how will it affect the pauperism of the State?

It has been stated that the aliens arriving at the several ports of this Commonwealth have paid head-money enough to cover all of the expense of supporting such of their number as have become chargeable to the public, including the cost of collection.

In what manner this is to be verified does not appear, though it certainly is important that it be known. If by the public is meant this Commonwealth alone, the statement is of little value, for it will be recollected that large numbers of them are on their way to other and usually Western States, and their future cannot be known to us. We can, however, form some idea of that future by our knowledge of the condition of the aliens landing in New York and the Canadas who have emigrated to this State. What is true of the latter will be likely to prove true of the former, and we do but bear the burden of other immigration as others bear the burden of ours. The experiment of the New York Commissioners of Emigration is not of a kind to help us to a better understanding as to the percentage of actual money gain or loss from immigration, as at present conducted. The major portion of their immigrants are afar off, and trouble them not, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction provide for those landing at other ports who, in our own State, add largely to the number to be supported from the commutation tax.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

It is idle to argue that this should not be taken into account, and that other States should bear their own burdens. The expense of temporarily providing for indigent foreigners resident or located with us, whose permanent support is justly chargeable to other States, is paid from our treasury, and must be calculated as part of the expense justly chargeable to immigration. How largely the expense of supporting immigrants will be increased by temporary provision and return transportation for those landing in other States, will, to a great extent, depend upon the vigilance of your officers. Certain it is that it has been greatly diminished since the organization of the Board, and it is constantly diminishing.

One constant and increasing source of expense, which no vigilance can largely diminish, is found in the multitudinous victims of lasciviousness who crowd our lying-in Hospitals. More than a fair proportion of these are late arrivals. Of the seventy-one landing within five years, admitted to Tewksbury during the past year, the children of twenty-three of them were begotten in a foreign land. The immediate expense attending these cases need not usually be large, but it often happens that the parental attachment is so weak that your Agent dares not permit their discharge, but is constrained to take the legal steps necessary for their transfer to the Workhouse, lest the child be murdered by the mother, or abandoned upon the street.

Sometime in the summer of 1868, the Boston and Colonial Steamship Company landed at the port of Boston a young woman from one of the British Provinces, who had for the five years previous acted in the capacity of housekeeper in the family of a widowed uncle. The usual visitation was made, the head-money received, and the passengers permitted to land.

Three months later, while in service in a neighboring city, laboring under puerperal mania, she hid the uncle's "birth-strangled babe" in a vault, and was herself conveyed to a State Lunatic Hospital, where she remained until sufficiently recovered to be returned to her provincial home. The cost of her support at the Hospital, and subsequent transportation, amounted to one hundred and thirty dollars, a sum equal in

IMMIGRANT PAUPERS.

amount to that usually received for permitting the landing of sixty-five passengers. True this is an exceptional case, but by no means an isolated one.

It happened in the administration of my predecessor that in a somewhat similar case the Commonwealth expended two hundred and fifty-four dollars for the support of a newly-arrived alien for whom no commutation was paid.

To furnish the best possible evidence touching this question, the "personal histories" of the inmates of the several charitable institutions supported during any portion of the current year, who landed at the ports of this Commonwealth within the five years last past, and of similar applicants at the local office, were carefully examined and officially verified. The examination disclosed the fact that the amount disbursed on their account was slightly in excess of seventy-five hundred dollars.*

Of course, as is readily seen, this bald statement is imperfect so far as it applies to passengers arriving in 1868-9, there time in the country diminishing to zero on the last day of the year.

But taking the number supported in the years 1866-7, or 1867-8, and adding to either the percentage of difference in the number arriving, we shall find the statistics of the full year would show the number supported as eighty-seven, and the cost of their support about \$3,900. This would give (excluding duplicates) two hundred and fourteen as the number supported, at an expense of some \$10,200, or an average of \$47.66 for each person supported. But this covers only well-attested cases, verified by the passenger-lists of the vessels conveying

* Table showing the number of Aliens supported during the year, and the cost of such support, who had landed at the ports of the Commonwealth during the past five years

	YEAR OF LANDING.									
	1864-5.		1865-6.		1866-7.		1867-8.		1868-9.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
Taunton Hospital,	-	-	2	\$344 50	3	\$238 00	4	\$309 50	4	\$179 00
Worcester Hospital,	-	-	-	-	1	99 00	-	-	-	-
Tewksbury Almshouse,	7	\$394 01	0	104 71	9	112 16	39	804 82	29	538 47
Bridgewater Workhouse,	9	772 99	9	723 84	8	801 99	10	992 65	8	285 49
Monson Almshouse,	1	6 57	1	4 57	2	15 14	2	85 71	2	40 86
Local Office Transports'n,	1	85 00	2	6 00	19	259 75	5	106 50	7	231 00
Totals,	18	\$1,198 57	20	\$1,182 62	42	\$1,666 04	60	\$2,249 18	50	\$1,284 82

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

them. Large numbers of those two or three years in the country, when admitted to our Hospitals and Almshouses from impaired memory or perverse disposition, are unable or unwilling to fix the year of their arrival or give the name of the vessel in which they took passage. To what extent this class would swell the number and the cost of support it is impossible to determine.

It should also be borne in mind that the past five years have been in many respects exceptional ones. Returning peace and prosperity have largely diminished the number of State beneficiaries. But the consideration most vitally affecting this question is, that immigration is now in the ascending scale, and relatively reaps but sparingly of the tares it so plentifully sows.

A single year of rapidly diminishing immigration would not materially affect the flow of pauperism from this source, and, indeed, it might happen in such a contingency that the stream should rise higher than its source.

Thus far in the examination the persons classed as indigent aliens are those only who landed at the ports of the United States within a period of five years prior to the date of their application for aid. No mention has been made of that constantly increasing number whose residence in the United States exceeds the semi-decennial period alluded to.

To give some idea of the magnitude of the cost of their support the note-books of the State Lunatic Hospitals were carefully examined, with the following result.

There was paid from the State treasury during the year, for the support of two hundred and thirty-six inmates of the State Lunatic Hospitals, who had landed at the ports of the Commonwealth subsequently to May, 1848, the date of the State's assuming the control of foreign immigration, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars, something in excess of the average yearly *gross* receipts from immigrant head-money.

LEGISLATION OF 1869.

By an Act approved May 10th, of the present year (twenty-one years to a day since the State assumed control of foreign immigration), entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 71 of the

LEGISLATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

General Statutes, relating to Alien Passengers," vessels bringing passengers into any port in the Commonwealth were placed under the supervision of the General Agent, and the Superintendents of Alien Passengers for such ports other than Boston were made his deputies, in future to be appointed and commissioned by him.

Pursuant to the authority thus conferred your Agent proceeded to reappoint James P. Cox, of New Bedford, Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the municipalities and ports of New Bedford, Fairhaven and Mattapoisett; Ephraim Burr, of Salem, Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the municipalities and ports of Salem, Beverly and Danvers; and Samuel Haskell, of Gloucester, Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the municipalities and ports of Gloucester, Rockport and Manchester; and to appoint Nathaniel Atkins, of Marblehead, Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the municipality and port of Marblehead; Henry Kimball, of Newburyport, Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the municipality and port of Newburyport; and James Gifford, of Provincetown, Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the municipality and port of Provincetown—all of whom have been duly qualified and have entered upon the discharge of their duties.

FURTHER LEGISLATION.

Your former Agent, on at least one occasion, strongly urged the reservation by the State of a suitable site at South Boston, near the proposed extension of wharf accommodations to deep water, for an immigrant depot, where in due time, as business increased, provisions similar to those adopted by the New York Commissioners of Emigration might be made for the comfort and convenience of the newly arrived aliens. I would suggest that the Board in its forthcoming Report urge the importance of this reservation. This legislation would entail no expense, and if the suggestion of the former Agent relative to its use is never acted upon, the loss to the State will be but trifling. Still, all this looks to a somewhat remote future. Something should be done for the immediate present. Should the National Line continue their steamers to this port, arrangements should

GENERAL AGENT’S REPORT.

be made, perhaps, by leasing a building at some convenient point near the wharves of the two companies, to furnish temporary shelter for those having no friends in the city. This, of course, would necessitate legislative action.

EXPENSES OF SUB-DEPARTMENT.

Salaries,	\$1,460 84
Printing, Stationery and Office Expenses,	337 50
Extra Boat Hire,	81 55
Total,	\$4,879 89

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1869, the second deputy reports the arrival of 1,386 vessels, bringing passengers from foreign ports. Of this number 1,116 were British,* 263 American,†

* TABLE showing the Nationality and number of Vessels arriving at the Port of Boston for the year ending September 30, 1869; also number of Passengers, &c.

BRITISH VESSELS.

WHERE FROM.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Number Bonded.	Number Commuted.	Amount.
Great Britain and Ireland,	81	21,780	276	20,645	\$41,290 00
British Provinces,	952	5,751	41	2,833	5,719 00
West Indies,	45	99	1	80	60 00
East Indies,	2	7	-	3	6 00
Africa,	5	19	-	16	32 00
Mediterranean Ports,	10	17	-	11	22 00
South America,	9	85	-	11	22 00
Western Islands,	6	297	8	221	442 00
Mexico,	1	2	-	2	4 00
Sweden,	3	5	-	1	2 00
Germany,	1	5	-	4	8 00
France,	1	1	-	-	-
Totals,	1,116	28,018	321	28,777	\$47,607 00

† AMERICAN VESSELS.

Great Britain,	14	89	-	32	\$64 00
British Provinces,	146	7,495	6	2,037	4,074 00
West Indies,	35	58	-	28	46 00
East Indies,	11	19	2	3	6 00
Mediterranean Ports,	34	76	-	18	52 00
Africa,	8	47	27	9	18 00
South America,	9	82	-	7	14 00
Western Islands,	4	201	1	94	188 00
France,	1	8	-	-	-
Cape de Verde,	1	1	-	-	-
Totals,	263	8,021	36	2,223	\$4,462 00

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

and 7 of other nationalities.* This is an increase from last year of 245 vessels, or more than 20 per cent., entailing increased labor, much of it onerous in the extreme.

These vessels have brought 26,414 Alien Passengers, and 9,692 passengers of American birth, or aliens who had previously resided in the Commonwealth,† an increase of 11,286 aliens, being a trifle less than 75 per cent.

The deputies at New Bedford, Salem and Gloucester report the arrival since May 10, 1869, of 92 Alien Passengers.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

At a previous point in this Report allusion is made to your Agent's views relative to the receiving and transporting of for-

* OTHER VESSELS.

WHERE FROM	Nationality.	No. of Vessels	No of Passengers	Number Bonded	Number Commuted.	Amount.
Africa,	German,	1	6	-	4	\$8 00
Western Islands,	Portuguese,	2	62	-	45	90 00
Sweden,	Russian,	2	6	-	6	12 00
South America,	Dutch,	1	1	-	-	-
Mediterranean Ports,	Russian,	1	4	-	2	4 00
Totals,		7	79	-	57	\$114 00

RECAPITULATION

	No. of Vessels	No. of Passengers.	Number Bonded.	Number Commuted	Amount.
British vessels,	1,116	28,018	821	28 777	\$47,007 00
American vessels,	263	8,021	86	2,223	4,462 00
Other vessels,	7	79	-	57	114 00
Totals,	1,386	36,118	907	31,057	\$52,183 00

† The following is a correct classification of the Passengers

Americans,	2,526	Aliens extra commuted,	8
Aliens previously residing in the State,	7,106	Deaths on the passage,	12
Aliens bonded,	357		
Aliens commuted at \$2 each,	26,049	Total,	86,118

The sum received for commutation of 26,049 passengers at \$2 each was \$52,098 00

For extra commutation, 85 00

\$52,183 00

Or \$21,846 more than the amount collected last year.

GENERAL AGENT’S REPORT.

eign immigrants. He is strongly of the opinion that a larger portion of the receipts should be expended for their benefit. During the past year some ten thousand aliens arriving at the port of Boston passed through the Commonwealth on their way to other States.*

Some of these will, in the future, return to plague the relieving officers and find their way to the Institutions of the State, lunatic or otherwise. But by far the larger portion of them will know this Commonwealth no more forever. If we estimate this latter number at five thousand, and the amount received on account of them at ten thousand dollars, it seems reasonable that one tithe of that amount should be expended for their benefit. That sum might be expended by designating one of your officers in this Department as a special agent to visit the arriving steamers, converse freely with the passengers, ascertain if any wrong has been done them, point out proper places for procuring meals and other necessaries, lodging places if expedient, recommend them to brokers where they could exchange foreign money for the currency of the United States, accompany such of them as might be ticketed beyond to New York, see that they were provided with necessary food on the way, and that those bound South or West were conveyed to the proper depots.

Your Agent is confident that nearly all of this is now done and well done by the agents of the Cunard Company. Their

* TABLE showing the number of immigrants arriving monthly from Great Britain and Ireland during the year ending September 30, 1869, and the number ticketed beyond.

1868.						Bonded.	Commuted.	Total arriving.	Ticketed beyond.
October,	.	.	.	.	.	9	1,029	1,038	581
November,	.	.	.	.	.	11	1,094	1,105	833
December,	.	.	.	.	.	7	672	679	215
1869.									
January,	.	.	.	.	.	2	194	196	105
February,	.	.	.	.	.	1	556	557	351
March,	.	.	.	.	.	11	935	946	574
April,	.	.	.	.	.	16	2,179	2,195	1,048
May,	.	.	.	.	.	22	3,053	3,075	1,210
June,	.	.	.	.	.	49	3,596	3,645	1,620
July,	.	.	.	.	.	50	2,430	2,480	1,087
August,	.	.	.	.	.	49	2,718	2,767	1,396
September,	.	.	.	.	.	49	2,221	2,270	1,032
Totals,						276	20,677	20,953	10,052

RECEPTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

officers receive the immigrants on landing, convey them to the proper depot, furnish them with food on the Sound steamers, convey those bound South or West to their respective depots, and prevent extortion from emigrant-runners and boarding-house sharks. Indeed, it is with them an absolute necessity that they do so.

If their passengers, ticketed beyond Boston, were not properly cared for and made reasonably safe against unprincipled and designing men, the line would lose its business through passengers preferring a less indirect and more secure route.

Still, such an arrangement as is indicated above would make the security greater, and be likely to obtain the confidence of the public to a larger extent than any arrangement made by interested parties. It is confidently expected that ere long arrangements will be made between the steamship companies and the railway corporations, by which the rails now laid upon the dock of the Cunard Company and the Grand Junction Wharf, the proposed landing-place of the National Line of steamers, may be used in connection with the Marginal Railway so as to transport European passengers direct from the steamer to New York without exposing them to the temptations of our own Capital.

Should this be done and an agent appointed specially in their interest, with shelter accommodations provided for those waiting the arrival of friends or seeking employment, our arrangements for the reception and transportation of immigrants would then be on a scale somewhat commensurate with the importance of the work.

It is doubtful if the method practised with such marked success at Castle Garden would be as acceptable here.

When it is remembered that the labor consequent upon their protracted examinations often occupies the better part of a day, it will readily be seen what such delay would entail upon the through passengers. Indeed, the friends of passengers stopping in the city are early at the dock gates on the arrival of a steamer, impatiently awaiting their appearance.

Your Agent trusts the Board will not permit another year

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

to pass without presenting the matter to the legislature, and thus placing the responsibility of non-action with the people's representatives.

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF SETTLEMENT AND BASTARDY.

Settlement.

To successfully prosecute the work of this Sub-Department the eye of the General Agent must be everywhere present. The salary paid that officer is sufficient to command the services of a skilled workman, while the smaller sum paid his subordinate in this labor would hardly tempt so competent an assistant as the present incumbent of that office, should for any reason the place become vacant.

The retirement and subsequent death of Mr. Locke, principal examiner at the Hospitals, has materially increased the labor of your Agent, and the reëxaminations at the Hospitals, consequent upon the legislation of 1868, has added largely thereto.

The vast fund of information amassed by Mr. Locke, more particularly the "historic" portion, is no longer accessible to the officers of the Board. In this relation I desire to bear testimony to the conscientious labors of that gentleman in the somewhat ungrateful task of compelling neighboring States to bear their share of the burden of support of persons unable to provide for themselves, the wealth of whose parents had perhaps been taxed for many years to support the ancestors of those officials who to-day refuse the returning prodigal the assistance guaranteed by the laws they were sworn to execute.

This work is in importance second to none, with the supervision of which your Agent is charged. The careful questioning of the person, the diligent search for parole or record evidence to verify the statements, and the production of the requisite proof to establish the settlement, all require a higher degree of intelligence than is demanded of other officers.

The past year has witnessed a systematic effort to finish a number of cases which for various reasons had received but partial attention. This labor has been productive of marked

EXAMINATION OF PAUPERS.

results. The statistician is referred to the appended tables,* to others it is necessary only to say that six hundred and twenty-five lunatics and thirty-two hundred and thirty-seven sane persons were examined. That of the insane four hundred and eighty-five, and of the sane three hundred and twenty-six cases required further investigation, not unfrequently necessitating many miles' travel and many days wearisome labor.

* TABLE showing the number of examinations made at the State Almshouses and Lunatic Hospitals; the number requiring verification, and the number returned, verified or otherwise. Also the number of examinations made at the Local Office.

1868.	NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS.		NUMBER FOR VERIFICATION.		NUMBER RETURNED.		No. of EXAMINATIONS.
	Lunatic Hospitals.	State Almshouses.	Lunatic Hospitals.	State Almshouses.	Lunatic Hospitals.	State Almshouses.	
October,	80	128	81	8	16	28	87
November,	25	209	11	61	19	44	115
December,	284	288	55	82	26	53	110
1869.							
January,	12	249	89	9	16	17	106
February,	81	162	92	80	26	19	57
March,	40	173	87	7	18	20	73
April,	64	188	23	88	55	12	99
May,	12	176	79	45	44	28	92
June,	25	120	7	16	82	21	74
July,	25	155	50	7	47	21	122
August,	59	164	42	16	19	8	89
September,	18	158	19	7	41	16	104
Totals,	625	2,110	485	326	859	252	1,127

TABLE designating the Institution at which the examinations were made.

Tewksbury,	1,887	Worcester,	156
Bridgewater,	204	Northampton,	271
Monson,	519	Local Office,	1,127
Taunton,	198		

TABLE showing the number of "settlements" found in the State, and designating the Institution in which the "settled" were supported. Also showing the number "settled" under the law of 1868, and the number "settled" under previous laws.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Taunton.	Worcester.	Northampton.	Asylum for Insane.
Law of 1868,	16	2	2	12	8	4	4
Previous Laws,	27	-	83	18	18	3	11
Totals,	43	2	85	30	21	7	15

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Settlements were found for eighty sane persons in Massachusetts and for one hundred and thirty-one lunatics in this and adjoining States. The sum total collected in these cases is of little account compared to the amount saved to the State by transferring to treasuries, other than the Commonwealth, such future disbursements as the necessities of the cases may demand.

These facts show the importance of strict examination and of constant, unremitting attention to this branch of investigation.

What is true of the past may to a less extent be true of the future. To a less extent because the business has in the past few years become more systematized, and the importance of the work being better appreciated by the legislature, liberal appropriations have been made to carry on the work.

Other settlements have been found in adjoining States, but the necessity of enlightening certain town authorities relative to their own laws has so far prevented their acknowledgment. We can only wait and hope.

As before stated, the amount collected through the agency of the Sub-Department was,—

From Cities and Towns,	.	.	.	.	.	\$14,424	39
From Individuals,	.	.	.	.	.	4,687	12
							<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	\$19,111	51

(The table showing the number of "Settlements" found out of the State, other than of the Insane, is discontinued, it not being wholly reliable. In the cases of the Insane the necessity of verifying their statements before removal renders the Table complete.)

Settlements of Insane out of the State.

New Jersey,	.	.	.	.	.	8	Vermont,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
New York—							New Hampshire,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Commissioners of Charities,	.	.	.	.	.	18	Maine,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Commissioners of Immigration,	.	.	.	.	.	22								—
Connecticut,	.	.	.	.	.	2	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	58
Rhode Island,	.	.	.	.	.	5								

(Of the above insane, nine had been in the Lunatic Hospitals of the Commonwealth during a period averaging nearly seven years and six months each; or combined, sixty-seven years and three months, which, computing at the rate of three dollars per week, makes the cost of their support to the Commonwealth exceed ten thousand dollars.)

TOWN ACCOUNTS.

Account with Towns.

This sum, though comparatively large, is by no means the State's equitable claim. There was charged on the books of of this Department, October 1, 1868, for board at the State Institutions:—

Against Individuals,	\$1,377 82
Of which amount there has since been paid,	548 07
Against Cities and Towns,	5,896 81
Of which amount there has since been paid,	3,170 31
Leaving an uncollected balance of	3,556 25

Much the larger portion of this balance is uncollectable at law by reason of lapse of time. During the year last past, there was added to this amount \$31,680.18, of which only \$15,393.13 has been collected, leaving a balance, when added to the uncollected of previous years, of \$19,843.30.

Of the last mentioned amount at least \$15,000 should be paid without further delay.

Further Legislation.

The limited period during which the present Agent has occupied that office will account for his unwillingness to make suggestions touching future legislation, except so far as the necessities of his office seem to require.

The present cumbersome method of causing notices to be sent to the several towns where "legal settlements" have been found by this Department, should no longer continue. The present arrangement was founded upon the mistaken idea that the duties were to be performed by the Almshouse Inspectors or their agents.

In point of fact they are performed by your officers, and authority to send a legal notice should be intrusted to the Board. By the present arrangement an inmate of one of the State Almshouses is examined by an officer of this Department and a probable "settlement" found. Perhaps the "case" may be given to a second officer to verify, and result in the sending of a notice of "settlement." This can legally be done only by

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

the Inspectors. Communication must thus be had with them and they requested to send a notice. The answer of the Overseers of the Poor denying the "settlement," comes to them and is forwarded to the office of the Board. If it be necessary to know the exact date of the notice being sent, recourse must be had to the same source. And should a correspondence ensue, the absurdity of this triangular system becomes fully apparent.

Bastardy.

The labor in this Department has not been attended with any remarkable degree of success.* The cases pecuniarily worth prosecuting rarely reach the Almshouse or the notice of your Agent. The attorneys about the court-house readily engage in this work where there is a reasonable prospect of getting their fees.

There is little doubt that great wrong is done the unfortunates whose cases are intrusted to their hands. In one case brought to the notice of your Agent the attorney spent one-half day and evening, paid for warrant, officer's fee, supper for self, officer and complainant, collected five hundred dollars from defendant and retained two hundred and twenty dollars for services and expenses. It was recommended that the service item be reduced to one hundred dollars, with which recommendation the attorney more or less cheerfully complied.

The crying evil connected with this subject is the custom prevailing to a greater or less extent in other New England States, but more extensively in the Provinces, of making Massachusetts Institutions lying-in hospitals for mothers who for any reason have dispensed with the marriage ceremony. In many cases they are immediately returned to their homes. But it often occurs that the probationary period is too short; and it not unfrequently happens that the patient refuses to reveal the home of her parents or takes refuge in falsehood.

* TABLE showing the number of Bastardy cases disposed of, and the number pending.

Number pending September 30, 1868, . . . 12	Number settled, 13
entered during the year, . . . 21	pending September 30, 1869, . . . 12
dropped, 8	

BASTARDY.

It is but a few weeks since that your Agent found in the Tewksbury Almshouse a young woman from Vermont, who had loved otherwise than wisely, who in answer to his question why she had left her home and friends for the tender mercies of strangers, replied that she preferred that Institution to Monson because there were fewer Vermont people in Tewksbury and therefore less danger of recognition. When informed that she could not longer remain in that Institution she consented to go to Monson, but when those doors were also closed she asked in amazement where Vermont women in her condition did go, for certain she was that Massachusetts was the Mecca of their hopes.

Sometime in February, 1868, the steamer Tarifa landed in New York a girl of sixteen years, from Ireland. She was met at Castle Garden by a widowed sister and conveyed to that sister's home in Connecticut. She was shortly afterwards married to a resident of that State, who subsequently, on ascertaining that his desires were unto the widow, unceremoniously packed off the wife to her father in Ireland.

The father returned her to New York, from whence she went direct to her Connecticut home. The husband decamped; the wife then in labor was placed upon the cars, and her fare paid to Palmer; she was taken to the Almshouse on a cot where she shortly afterwards gave birth to a child.

The amount collected during the year was, cash, \$630; note, \$100.

THE STATE WORKHOUSE.

The value of this Institution to the economy of the State is now fully known, and as a consequence better appreciated. The subject will doubtless be fully treated in the Report of your Secretary, and even a brief discussion of the question will hardly be expected of me.

Your Agent has conversed freely with the inmates of this Institution during the past year, and has almost invariably found them better fitted than before to accept the inevitable decree, work or suffer, after a few months' experience of the judicious discipline of the master of the Workhouse. He calls to mind one young woman whose reformation was as well-

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

attested as many achieve under more favorable circumstances, and was creditable alike to mind and heart.

Results.

The number of patients treated in the Hospitals of Tewksbury, Bridgewater and Monson, for the year ending September 30, 1864, was 3,300. Of this number there were treated for alcoholismus 333, and for venereal disease 345, making a total of 678 cases, being about 21 per cent. of all the cases treated.

The number of patients treated in the Hospitals of Tewksbury, Bridgewater and Monson, for the year ending September 30, 1868, was 2,833. Of this number there were treated for alcoholismus 36, and for venereal disease 149, making a total of 185 cases, being 7 per cent. of all cases treated. Showing that while the whole number of cases treated had fallen off but 15 per cent., the number treated for alcoholismus and syphilis had fallen off 73 per cent., or in the proportion of five to one.

Again, while the number of cases treated had in the four years fallen from 3,300 to 2,833, or about 15 per cent., the average number on sick-list had increased from 283 in 1864 to 368 in 1868, or about 30 per cent.

Further Legislation.

In this connection it seems desirable to suggest some slight amendments in the Act establishing a State Workhouse.

1. Authority should be given to collect a fixed sum per week from the inmates, if of sufficient means, or of their kindred liable by law to maintain them, as well as of the town of their settlement.

2. The Directors of Public Institutions for the city of Boston should have the same authority to make complaint as is by chapter 258, section 1 of the Acts of 1869, given the Overseers of the Poor.

3. The term of sentence for persons committed from the Almshouse should be limited in like manner, as it is by the Act of 1869, for persons committed on complaint of Overseers of Poor; and in appealed cases arising under either Act the Superior Court should be authorized to impose a similar sentence.

 WORKHOUSE STATISTICS.

Committals.

The number of trials for the past year was at Tewks-

bury State Almshouse,	120
Bridgewater State Almshouse,	32
	— 152

Of the above there were convicted,	150
Of the above there were acquitted,	2
Transferred from the Nautical School,	2
	— 154

The number sentenced for 3 years was	33
for 2 years 6 months was	4
for 2 years was	43
for 1 year 9 months was	1
for 1 year 6 months was	16
for 1 year was	32
for 6 months was	21
	— 150

The number remaining October 1, 1868, was	328
Admitted during the year,	152
	—
Number supported,	480

Released by expiration of sentence,	76
Pardoned by Board of State Charities,	97
Died,	19
Eloped and not retaken,	5
Remaining October 1, 1869,	283
	— 480

The average time served by those pardoned, was 11 months 15 days.

EXPENSES OF SUB-DEPARTMENT.

Paid from the Regular Appropriation.

Salaries,	\$3,075 00
Travelling Expenses,	764 83
Record Books, Stationery and Office Expenses,	450 00
	—
Total,	\$4,289 83

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Paid from the Special Appropriation of \$3,000.

John G. Locke, <i>Examiner</i> , 7 months,	. \$466 66
Henry J. Moulton, <i>Examiner</i> , 11 months,	. 220 00
George H. K. White, <i>Assistant</i> , 1 month,	. 50 00
A. F. Bailey, <i>Assistant</i> , 2 months,	. . 133 34
W. S. Baylies, <i>Copyist</i> , 80 hours,	. . 34 40
H. H. Fairbanks, <i>Clerk</i> , 8 months,	. . 533 32
R. L. Tallman, <i>Copyist</i> , 2½ months,	. . 125 25
A. N. Flint, <i>Copyist</i> , 30 weeks,	. . 300 00
W. D. Tripp, Expenses,	. . . 1 48
Henry Walker, Counsel Fees,	. . . 88 87
	<hr/> \$1,953 32
Unexpended balance,	. . . 1,046 68
	<hr/> \$3,000 00

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

The business of this Department is not of a nature to require the active supervision of the Agent when competent assistants can be found. Your Agent has been successful in procuring such, and as a consequence has devoted more time to other and more exacting labor.

It will be seen* that the whole number removed during the year is somewhat less than in former years, although the number where fares were paid is some sixty in excess. This remarkable falling off—one hundred and sixty-eight—in the number of itinerants cannot readily be accounted for.

* TABLE showing the number and destination of the persons removed:—

Sent to Trans-Atlantic Ports,	. . . 136	Sent to Pennsylvania,	. . . 57
to New Brunswick,	. . . 28	to Delaware,	. . . 1
to Nova Scotia,	. . . 28	to Maryland,	. . . 19
to Prince Edward Island,	. . . 4	to Virginia,	. . . 18
to Western Islands,	. . . 12	to South Carolina,	. . . 1
to Canada,	. . . 26	to Ohio,	. . . 5
to Maine,	. . . 204	to Michigan,	. . . 4
to New Hampshire,	. . . 47	to Illinois,	. . . 8
to Vermont,	. . . 34	to Missouri,	. . . 1
to Rhode Island,	. . . 57	to California,	. . . 3
to Connecticut,	. . . 67	to Friends in the State,	. . . 353
to New York,	. . . 885		
to New Jersey,	. . . 5	Total,	. . . 1,968

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.

The amount expended on transportation is also in excess of previous years, but considering the additional expense attendant upon the removal of the insane, and the increased number sent out of the United States, your Agent feels justified in congratulating the Board upon the amount of labor performed and the economy exhibited in its management.

In the matter of "removals" great care is necessary lest hardship ensue, consequent upon the deception practised by inmates of our Institutions. It occasionally happens that an absconding husband or a deserting mother finds this a convenient method of ridding themselves of the duties imposed upon them by the laws and customs that obtain among us.

In the analysis that follows, the item "assistance" includes the per diem of temporary assistants, small amounts paid stewards for care of passengers on the seas, and larger amounts for passage-money and outfits paid "friends" for attendance on insane.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Fares to Trans-Atlantic Ports and British Provinces,	\$5,371 30
Fares in the United States and Canadas,	4,558 14
Board and Provisions,	940 69
Clothing and Outfit,	483 75
Cartage and Expressage,	681 55
Postage and Telegrams,	20 73

There were removed from the State under the Law of 1851 as follows —

Via Boston and Maine Railroad,	81	Via Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad,	2
Eastern Railroad,	15	Boston and Providence Railroad,	131
Boston and Lowell Railroad,	35	Norwich and Worcester Railroad,	33
Fitchburg Railroad,	11	Conveyances by Water,	49
Old Colony and Newport Railway,	210		
Boston and Albany Railroad,	90	Total,	657

The next Table shows from what Institution they were sent.

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	61	From State Almshouse at Bridgewater,	149
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	32	State Almshouse at Monson,	196
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	81	Local Office at Boston,	890
Asylum for Insane at Tewksbury,	78		
State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	552	Total,	1,068

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Assistance,	\$1,312 48
Transfers,	938 25
<hr/>	
Total,	\$14,306 89

The system of classification adopted by the Board, by which the livery of pauperism was stripped from some thousands of children, and the brand of criminal affixed to as many habitual mendicants, by which the harmless, incurable lunatics were provided with a separate asylum and the Insane Hospitals devoted to the legitimate purpose of curing, has the disadvantage of increasing the number of transfers * from and to the several Institutions and adding to the expense of transportation. For this class of transportation there was expended during the past year nearly one thousand dollars.

* TRANSFERS IN DETAIL.

Lunatic Hospitals to the Asylum for Insane.

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	15
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	49
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	88
	<hr/> 102

Transfers between Lunatic Hospitals.

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do.,	17
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do.,	18
	<hr/> 35

From Asylum for Insane to Lunatic Hospitals.

To Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	1
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	2
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	4
	<hr/> 7

Transfers from Almshouse to Workhouse.

From Tewksbury State Almshouse,	118
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Transfers between Almshouses.

From Tewksbury to Monson,	76
Tewksbury to Bridgewater,	18
Bridgewater to Tewksbury,	20
Bridgewater to Monson,	17
Monson to Tewksbury,	86
Monson to Bridgewater,	17
	<hr/> 184

Other Transfers.

From State Reform School to State Primary School,	10
Bridgewater Almshouse to Idiotic School,	1
State Reform School to State Workhouse,	2
State Reform School to Tewksbury Almshouse,	1
	<hr/> 14
Total number of Transfers,	400

REMOVALS AND TRANSFERS.

The removal and transfer of lunatics is attended with great expense and not a little danger. Yet any hesitation to avail ourselves of the authority vested in the Board for this purpose would be disastrous in the extreme. Much has been done, but more remains.*

The average number at the Lunatic Hospitals during the year was four hundred and eighty-eight, and the amount paid for their board some eighty-eight thousand dollars, nearly seventy-five hundred dollars less than the previous year. The coming year should witness a similar reduction.†

The average number at each of the State Charitable Institutions, with the single exception of Tewksbury Almshouse, has been something less than in former years, and with the similar

* TABLE showing the removals and transfers from the Lunatic Hospitals:—

Transfers to the Asylum for Insane.						
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	15
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	49
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	88
						— 102
Sent out of the State.						
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	57
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	82
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	81
						— 120
Transferred to Towns of Settlement or Removed.						
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	28
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	14
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	7
						— 49
Total of Transfers and Removals from Hospitals,						271

† TABLE showing the average number of State patients supported at the three Lunatic Hospitals during the past and present years, and the amount paid for their board. Also the probable average number to be supported the coming year, and the amount to be paid for their board.

HOSPITALS.	1867-8.		1868-9.		1869-70.	
	Average Number.	Amount paid.	Average Number.	Amount paid.	Probable Number.	Amount paid.
Taunton,	167.72	\$80,698 00	164.52	\$80,025 00	150	\$27,875 00
Worcester,	96.16	17,595 50	75.15	18,714 50	50	9,125 00
Northampton,	268.70	48,257 50	248.48	45,848 50	250	45,625 00
Totals,	527.58	\$96,546 00	488.15	\$89,088 00	450	\$82,125 00

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

exception the official year closes with reduced numbers at each of them.*

EXPENSES OF SUB-DEPARTMENT.

Paid from the Regular Appropriation.

[illegible]

Paid from the Appropriation for the Transportation of State Paupers.

William H. Marsh, <i>Assistant</i> , 2 months, . . .	\$100 00
A. F. Bailey, <i>Assistant</i> , 6 months, . . .	400 00
W. D. Tripp, <i>Third Deputy</i> , 1 month, . . .	83 32
	<hr/>
Total,	\$583 32

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL BUSINESS.

The local office of the Board is, for the convenience of the Immigration Department, located at Long Wharf. To this office all roving applicants for assistance are referred. Their "history" is there taken and the applicant properly provided for. If it is found that the Act of 1851 (chap. 342, sect. 5) is applicable to the case, the corporation liable for his support is immediately notified, which usually results in the removal of the person from the State without expense.

* TABLE showing the number of State Paupers in the several Institutions on the first day of October, 1869.

Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	146	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	51	
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	234	
	—	481
Asylum for Insane at Tewksbury,	267	
Bridgewater Workhouse,	288	
State Primary School,	287	
Tewksbury State Almshouse,	428	
Monson State Almshouse,	111	
Bridgewater State Almshouse,	81	
	—	1,452
Total,		1,883

LOCAL BUSINESS.

As has been before remarked six hundred and fifty-seven were thus removed during the year.

At this office is kept the Registers of the several Almshouses, the Workhouse, Primary School and Asylum for Insane.

Persons having friends or relatives in either of the above-named Institutions can thus be supplied with information without the necessity of writing to the Superintendent or visiting their friends.

THE EXPENSES OF THE LOCAL OFFICE.

For Salaries,	\$1,812 50
For Record Books, Stationery, etc.,	337 50
Total,	<u>\$2,150 00</u>

It has been suggested that chap. 83, sect. 1, of the Acts of 1860, might properly be amended by striking out all after the words "and said Commissioners," in the thirteenth line. The provision referred to requires the printing of a long list of names in the Annual Report, at no inconsiderable expense and without appreciable benefit arising therefrom.

SUPPORT OF SICK POOR.

Early in the year the General Agent was relieved of the duties involved in the examination of the sick State poor in the several municipalities of the Commonwealth, and the auditing of the bills for their support, by the Board's transferring those labors to the late Agent. As a detailed report will probably be made by him, any remarks upon that subject are here omitted.

For the information and guidance of the local authorities, certain directions and forms for bills are reprinted from last year's Report, and may be found in the Supplement.

CONCLUSION.

The attention of the legislature should again be called to the imperative necessity for a change in the mode of heating the State Primary School buildings at Monson. The danger from fire is beyond estimate, and the greater security therefrom of the three hundred children in that Institution is in importance

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

second to none that the legislature will be called upon to consider. The State provides liberally for the protection of its wards indentured or placed out. Its long arm reaches the remotest corner when its little ones are harmed.

It is true the buildings have not been fired although the present arrangement for heating is co-existent with the Institution. But the terrible disaster at Avondale warns us to take no courage from former immunity.

The necessity for further hospital accommodations at Tewksbury was appreciated by the late legislature and an appropriation made therefor. It will probably be found that the amount appropriated was insufficient and that further legislation is necessary.

The shutting up of Rainsford Island Hospital and the removal of its inmates, together with the aged and infirm of other Institutions, to Tewksbury has largely increased the number of its inmates requiring hospital accommodations.

In fact the accommodations for the sick at the three Almshouses, if we except the last two years at Monson, have always been defective. The airy and uncrowded wards at the city Institution on Deer Island are a standing reproach to the Commonwealth. Too much attention to the necessities of the sick is impossible. Even where hope has expired, the fevered patient's journey to the tomb should not be hastened by odors arising from syphilitic sores and cancerous tumors.

Wisdom suggests and, indeed, economy requires that large wards with numerous patients should occasionally obtain, but in the large number of cases others than the criminally sick should be provided for in wards containing not more than four patients each.

The past year has been a busy one; fruitful of results the details of which are recited in these pages. To the discharge of his duties your Agent has brought whatever of skill he possessed. Wherein he has failed none know better than himself. To the intelligent and charitable consideration of his colleagues he commits his first Report.

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

SUPPLEMENT.

PORT OF BOSTON.

The dates mentioned in the following Tables represent the official year, which ends September 30.

TABLE No. 1.

Vessels boarded in 1848,* . . . 508	Vessels boarded in 1860, . . . 872
“ “ in 1849, . . . 1,011	“ “ in 1861, . . . 661
“ “ in 1850, . . . 1,005	“ “ in 1862, . . . 666
“ “ in 1851, . . . 1,128	“ “ in 1863, . . . 770
“ “ in 1852, . . . 1,180	“ “ in 1864, . . . 916
“ “ in 1853, . . . 1,159	“ “ in 1865, . . . 917
“ “ in 1854, . . . 1,067	“ “ in 1866, . . . 1,089
“ “ in 1855, . . . 963	“ “ in 1867, . . . 1,074
“ “ in 1856, . . . 894	“ “ in 1868, . . . 1,141
“ “ in 1857, . . . 869	“ “ in 1869, . . . 1,386
“ “ in 1858, . . . 760	
“ “ in 1859, . . . 807	Total, 20,843

TABLE No. 2.

No. of Passengers in 1848,* . 15,407	No. of Passengers in 1860, . 15,721
“ “ in 1849, . 35,526	“ “ in 1861, . 12,099
“ “ in 1850, . 36,567	“ “ in 1862, . 8,430
“ “ in 1851, . 29,043	“ “ in 1863, . 13,787
“ “ in 1852, . 26,626	“ “ in 1864, . 14,091
“ “ in 1853, . 25,773	“ “ in 1865, . 15,823
“ “ in 1854, . 30,842	“ “ in 1866, . 21,269
“ “ in 1855, . 22,330	“ “ in 1867, . 19,812
“ “ in 1856, . 22,609	“ “ in 1868, . 23,906
“ “ in 1857, . 20,808	“ “ in 1869, . 36,118
“ “ in 1858, . 11,587	
“ “ in 1859, . 14,623	Total, 472,797

* From May 10.

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 3.

Amount received in 1848,*	\$27,296 00	Amount received in 1860,	\$13,277 00
“ “ in 1849,	34,268 00	“ “ in 1861,	8,232 00
“ “ in 1850,	44,374 00	“ “ in 1862,	4,158 00
“ “ in 1851,	39,096 00	“ “ in 1863,	9,516 00
“ “ in 1852,	37,360 00	“ “ in 1864,	10,000 00
“ “ in 1853,	38,580 00	“ “ in 1865,	13,908 00
“ “ in 1854,	43,334 00	“ “ in 1866,	23,500 00
“ “ in 1855,	26,763 00	“ “ in 1867,	23,300 00
“ “ in 1856,	23,886 00	“ “ in 1868,	30,337 00
“ “ in 1857,	23,504 00	“ “ in 1869,	52,183 00
“ “ in 1858,	9,835 00		
“ “ in 1859,	13,359 00	Total,	\$550,066 00

The amount refunded under the Act of 1853, repealed 1865, was \$25,412.

TABLE No. 4.

Cost in 1848,*	. . . . \$2,175 76	Cost in 1860,	. . . . \$6,997 40
“ in 1849,	. . . . 4,834 43	“ in 1861,	. . . . 6,765 82
“ in 1850,	. . . . 5,985 42	“ in 1862,	. . . . 6,071 04
“ in 1851,	. . . . 6,606 03	“ in 1863,	. . . . 5,957 42
“ in 1852,	. . . . 6,534 21	“ in 1864,	. . . . 3,337 00
“ in 1853,	. . . . 5,852 61	“ in 1865,	. . . . 3,785 83
“ in 1854,	. . . . 6,492 67	“ in 1866,	. . . . 3,863 28
“ in 1855,	. . . . 6,492 28	“ in 1867,	. . . . 4,713 98
“ in 1856,	. . . . 6,764 86	“ in 1868,	. . . . 4,451 57
“ in 1857,	. . . . 6,567 77	“ in 1869,	. . . . 4,879 89
“ in 1858,	. . . . 6,671 82		
“ in 1859,	. . . . 7,276 22	Total,	\$123,077 31

Table showing the amount of Commutation received during the past six years, and the sources from which it was derived:—

TABLE No. 5.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.
\$2,528 00	\$4,702 00	\$13,590 00	\$14,155 00	\$20,908 00	\$41,354 00

* From May 10.

REMOVALS OF LUNATICS.

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.
BRITISH PROVINCES.

1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.
\$6,286 00	\$8,010 00	\$8,714 00	\$7,816 00	\$8,114 00	\$9,793 00
OTHER COUNTRIES.					
\$2,814 00	\$1,196 00	\$836 00	\$1,829 00	\$1,315 00	\$1,036 00

Table showing the number of Lunatics in the several Hospitals on the first of October of each year:—

TABLE No. 6.

HOSPITALS.	Oct. 1, 1860.	Oct. 1, 1861.	Oct. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Oct. 1, 1867.	Oct. 1, 1868.	Oct. 1, 1869.
Worcester, .	130	156	189	175	116	91	129	101	95	51
Taunton, .	196	243	271	238	186	152	147	153	181	146
Northampton,	221	216	232	248	216	235	272	271	264	234
Totals, .	547	615	692	661	518	478	548	525	540	431

Table showing the number of Lunatics removed or transferred from the different Hospitals for the past sixteen years:—

TABLE No. 7.

YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settle- ment.	Totals.	YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settle- ment.	Totals.
1854, . . .	35	14	49	1863, . . .	37	64	101
1855, . . .	122	40	162	1864, . . .	70	73	143
1856, . . .	81	28	109	1865, . . .	70	35	105
1857, . . .	44	18	62	1866, . . .	35	25	60
1858, . . .	14	102	116	1867, . . .	74	53	127
1859, . . .	28	45	73	1868, . . .	76	52	128
1860, . . .	9	21	30	1869, . . .	102	169	271
1861, . . .	3	35	38				
1862, . . .	3	31	34	Totals, .	803	805	1,608

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

When a State pauper falls ill in a city or town, and calls for help, on the very day the same is granted one of the overseers should forward to the Board of State Charities a notice similar to the following:—(and for this reason. *The Statute allows no reimbursement soever for aid granted before the day of notice.*)

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—John Brown, a State pauper, is ill in this town [or city] and unable to be removed to a State Almshouse. He has called for aid, which we have rendered, and for which we shall claim reimbursement from the State to the extent of the Statute.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN WILLIAMS, *Overseer of Poor of*
Residence, No. 2 Oak Street.
Disease, Consumption.

Where there are no streets the overseers must designate the locality of the party's residence as distinctly as possible, that he may be visited without trouble or delay by some officer of the Board, if thought desirable.

When assistance has ceased, it is expedient to make up and send in the bill immediately, while the facts are yet fresh in memory.

And here follow two forms, one of which is to be used when the party is aided at his own home or at the house of some friend; the other when he is removed to the local almshouse, or supported by agreement in a family at a given weekly rate. Overseers must give such a history as will show that the party, as far as they can possibly ascertain, has neither a *military* or *civil* settlement in the Commonwealth. They must also specify with accuracy the date of the commencement and close of the relief, as the law requires the reimbursement to be fixed at a *weekly* rate during its continuance.

Whenever relief is continued in any case beyond the 31st of December of any year, they must send a new notice for that case on January 1 of the next year.

FORMS OF BILLS.

Form No. One.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City (or Town) of _____ Dr.
For support of _____
A State Pauper, too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse,
from _____ 187 to _____ 187

as follows,

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|----|-------|
| 1. Provisions and Supplies, | . | . | . | . | \$ | _____ |
| 2. Clothing, | . | . | . | . | . | _____ |
| 3. Rent, | . | . | . | . | . | _____ |
| 4. Fuel, | . | . | . | . | . | _____ |
| 5. Medicine, Medical Attendance and Nursing, | . | . | . | . | \$ | _____ |

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____	} Overseers of Poor of _____

ss. _____ 187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ Justice of the Peace.

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Form No. Two.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City (or Town) of _____ Dr.

For support of _____

A State Pauper too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse,
from _____ 187 to _____ 187

\$ _____

as follows:

Cash paid board in _____
_____ weeks, at \$ _____ per week, \$ _____

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____ } Overseers
of Poor
of _____

ss. _____ 187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ Justice of the Peace.

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Account of Persons sent out of the State, or to Places, under the Act of 1860, Chapter 83, and the Expense of same.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1860.			
October 3.	Hober, Delia,	Arcostook, Me.,	\$7 00
8.	Hober, George,	"	
7.	Binds, John,	New York,	4 00
9.	Conrad, William,	"	4 00
9.	Black, Henry,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
9.	Armoush, Jose Francis,	Flores,	25 00
17.	Veness, Thomas,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
19.	O'Brien, James,	Hartford, Conn.,	3 90
23.	Hatfield, Edward,	New York,	4 00
29.	Quinn, Richard,	"	
29.	Quinn, Mary,	"	8 00
29.	McDonald, Thomas,	Weathersfield, Conn.,	3 90
29.	Clarkson, James,	Hartford, Conn.,	3 90
29.	Parker, Anthony,	Columbus, O.,	
29.	Parker, Fidelia,	"	
29.	Parker, Alice,	"	61 25
29.	Parker, Mary A.,	"	
29.	Humphreys, Margaret,	Ireland,	30 00
Nov'r 4.	Baptiste, John,	New York,	4 00
5.	Howard, Fanny,	Albany,	6 00
5.	Hartwell, Amelia,	Philadelphia,	
5.	Hartwell, Mary A.,	"	14 00
5.	Hartwell, Charles,	"	
10.	Farmer, Ellen,	Ireland,	
10.	Farmer, Richard,	"	49 00
10.	Farmer, William,	"	
11.	Haswell, William,	New York,	4 00
11.	Couch, John,	"	4 00
11.	Smith, John,	"	4 00
13.	Garruth, Esra,	Baltimore,	
13.	Garruth, Anna,	"	
13.	Garruth, Eliza J.,	"	30 00
13.	Garruth, Anna, Jr.,	"	
13.	Morrison, Jane,	New York,	5 00
13.	Collins, Richard,	"	4 00
13.	Victor, Gustavus,	"	4 00
13.	Twombly, William,	Philadelphia,	
13.	Twombly, Catherine,	"	
13.	Twombly, Harriet,	"	24 00
13.	Twombly, Isabella,	"	
17.	Lawler, Jeremiah,	New York,	4 00
19.	Gann, Peter,	"	4 00
19.	McCarty, Charles,	"	4 00
21.	Grey, Ellen,	Albany, N. Y.,	6 00
21.	Graham, Michael,	New York,	4 00
23.	Johnson, Robert F.,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
24.	Clifford, John M.,	New York,	4 00
24.	Maddison, James, (col'd),	"	4 00
26.	Flynn, Ellen,	Windsor, N. S.,	
26.	Flynn, Bridget,	"	12 00
26.	Bartol, Louisa, (col'd),	Albany, N. Y.,	
26.	Bartol, Alice, (col'd),	"	12 00
26.	Keaton, Eliza,	Philadelphia,	8 00
Dec'r 4.	Keating, Mary,	Ireland,	
4.	Keating, Mary, Jr.,	"	34 00
4.	Bradley, Augustus,	Manchester, N. H.,	1 65

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1868.			
Dec'r 4,	Belker, Alfred, . . .	New York, . . .	\$4 00
7,	Rice, Maurice A., . . .	Bangor, Me., . . .	3 00
8,	Osborn, Amelia, . . .	Columbus, O., . . .	16 00
9,	Johnson, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
9,	Foye, Henry, . . .	" . . .	4 00
11,	Stevens, Cora, . . .	Sedgwick, Me., . . .	4 50
11,	Hughes, John T., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
14,	Frye, Maria, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	8 00
17,	Clarke, Ellen F., . . .	Montreal, . . .	11 50
17,	Titus, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
17,	Edwards, Alice C., . . .	Toronto, Can., . . .	} 21 00
17,	Edwards, Archie S., . . .	" . . .	
17,	Marshall, Reuben, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 50
19,	Porter, Joseph, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
21,	Kruhn, Hannah, . . .	Worcester, Mass., . . .	} 1 35
21,	Kruhn, George, . . .	" . . .	
21,	Walter, Henry F., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
22,	Poole, Charles, . . .	" . . .	4 00
23,	Dignan, John, . . .	Hartford, Conn., . . .	3 90
23,	Haslem, Edward, . . .	Albany, N. Y., . . .	} 12 00
23,	Haslem, Amelia, . . .	" . . .	
24,	Toohy, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
24,	Nevens, Alice, . . .	" . . .	} 4 00
24,	Nevens, Robert, . . .	" . . .	
24,	Nevens, Sarah, . . .	" . . .	
29,	King, James, . . .	" . . .	4 00
29,	Girard, Joseph, . . .	" . . .	4 00
1869.			
Jan'y 1,	Moore, Samuel, . . .	New York, . . .	} 8 00
1,	Moore, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
1,	Moore, Cecelia, . . .	" . . .	
4,	Liscomb, William B., . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 50
6,	Whalon, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
7,	Hendrick, John, . . .	Hartford, Conn., . . .	3 90
7,	Trask, Azro, . . .	Randolph, Vt., . . .	} 18 90
7,	Trask, Olive, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Trask, George W., . . .	" . . .	
7,	Trask, Maria, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Trask, Frank, . . .	" . . .	
8,	Graham, William J., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
8,	Gilman, Eliza, (col'd,) . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	} 17 50
8,	Gilman, Betsey, (col'd,) . . .	" . . .	
8,	Gilman, William, (col'd,) . . .	" . . .	
11,	Thomas, Timothy, . . .	Northampton, Mass., . . .	3 60
11,	Emery, Erastus, . . .	Buffalo, N. Y., . . .	} 24 50
11,	Emery, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	
11,	Emery, Charles S., . . .	" . . .	
12,	Greenough, Mary A., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
12,	McGrath, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	4 00
12,	Stanley, Thomas B., . . .	" . . .	4 00
12,	Johnson, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	4 00
15,	Tobin, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	} 4 00
15,	Tobin, Richard, . . .	" . . .	
15,	Tobin, John, . . .	" . . .	
15,	Halden, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
15,	McKenny, Charles, . . .	" . . .	4 00
15,	Flora, Francis, . . .	" . . .	4 00
16,	Walther, Lewis, . . .	" . . .	4 00

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1869.			
Jan'y 16,	Berg, Lewis,	New York,	\$4 00
18,	Inman, George,	Bangor, Me.,	6 50
18,	Thackery, Henry,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
18,	Fallowfield, William	New York,	4 00
18,	O'Neil, James,	"	4 00
19,	Davis, William,	"	4 00
21,	Parker, Frank, (col'd,)	Springfield, Mass.,	3 00
21,	d'Azevedo, Jose F.,	Fayal,	25 00
25,	Mulligan, Patrick,	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
26,	Davis, U. S.,	New York,	4 00
27,	Moran, Martin,	"	4 00
27,	Straus, Frederick,	"	4 00
27,	Stevens, Addison H.,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
27,	Seda, Wenchel,	New York,	4 00
28,	Spear, Lucius,	Congdon, N. H.,	2 20
28,	Marooney, John,	New York,	4 00
29,	Huntington, Azreal,	Rouse's Point, Vt.,	} 18 00
29,	Huntington, Abby,	"	
Feb'y 1,	Caden, Anthony,	New York,	4 00
2,	Hart Patrick,	"	4 00
2,	Hamilton, Charles,	"	4 00
5,	Smith William,	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
5,	Otis, Alvin,	Springfield, Mass.,	3 00
11,	Adams, Isaac,	Hartford, Conn.,	3 90
15,	Bell, Clara,	Scotland,	30 00
18,	McLaughlin, Bridget,	New York,	4 00
19,	Wilson, Eliza,	"	5 00
23,	O'Sullivan, Patrick,	"	4 00
24,	Martin William,	"	4 00
24,	Atwood, Elizabeth,	Bangor, Me.,	3 50
March 1,	Flannagan, William,	New York,	4 00
8,	Kelly, Francis,	"	4 00
18,	Thompson, Henry,	"	4 00
19,	Manion, John,	Worcester, Mass.,	68
22,	Valentine, Alonzo,	Hartford, Conn.,	3 90
22,	Backaman, Robert P.,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	12 25
23,	Regan, John,	New York,	4 00
23,	Fields, James,	"	4 00
29,	Morris, Mary,	"	4 00
29,	Dumond, Joseph,	"	4 00
29,	Beals, William,	"	4 00
31,	D'Utra, Antonio,	Fayal,	35 00
31,	Leonor, Agueda,	"	35 00
31,	Merlin, Margaret,	Halifax, N. S.,	11 00
April 2,	Carter, Charles,	Hartford, Conn.,	} 7 80
2,	Carter, Ann,	"	
2,	Keefe, John,	"	3 90
5,	Dorsey, Jennie, (col'd,)	New York,	4 00
5,	McKenny, Patrick,	"	4 00
6,	Walch, Nicholas,	Putnam, Conn.,	} 3 80
6,	Walch, Bridget,	"	
6,	James, George,	New York,	4 00
9,	McGroty, James,	Dover, N. H.,	2 00
15,	Williams, Charles H.,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
15,	Mahoney, Ellen,	New York,	} 4 00
15,	Mahoney, Patrick,	"	
15,	Allen, Maria,	"	5 00
15,	Twycross, Ethel M.,	"	5 00
19,	Smith, Matthew,	"	4 00

PERSONS REMOVED

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1868.			
April	20, Burke, Mary,	Ireland,	\$35 00
	20, Shields, James,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
	20, Shurtliff, Daniel,	"	1 50
	20, Harrison, Thomas B.,	Albany,	6 00
	20, Hope, William D.,	New York,	4 00
	22, Smith, Mary,	"	4 00
	22, Allen, Ethan,	"	4 00
	23, Balcombe, Alice,	Albany,	6 00
	23, Arnold, Thomas,	Saratoga, N. Y.,	15 00
	23, Arnold, Catherine,	"	
	23, Gale, John,	Billerica, Mass.,	60
	27, Brudan, John,	New York,	4 00
	2, Foster, Thomas,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
	4, Brock, Henry,	New York,	4 00
May	4, Wigley, Margaret,	"	4 00
	4, Wigley, Thomas,	"	4 00
	4, Collins, Michael,	"	4 00
	4, Ryan, Catherine,	Portland, Me.,	
	4, Sheehan, Mary B.,	"	
	4, Sheehan, Margaret E.,	"	
	4, Sheehan, Catherine,	"	4 50
	4, Sheehan, Jerry,	"	
	4, Ryan, Honora,	"	
	4, Ryan, Ann,	"	
	4, Conner, Ann,	New York,	4 00
	7, Shaler, John,	London,	30 00
	7, Beardsley, William,	England,	40 00
	8, Hellisman, Joseph,	New York,	4 00
	11, Fumple, George,	Washington, D. C.,	13 25
	11, Milne, Lydia,	Ireland,	30 00
	14, Collins, John,	Philadelphia,	
	14, Collins, Johanna,	"	
	14, Collins, John, Jr.,	"	
	14, Collins, Ellen,	"	29 00
	14, Collins, Patrick,	"	
	14, Collins, Mary,	"	
	14, Collins, William,	"	
	14, Collins, Thomas,	"	
	17, Dow, Daniel,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
	18, Wilkinson, William J.,	"	
	18, Wilkinson, Martha,	"	
	18, Wilkinson, Robert,	"	4 50
	18, Wilkinson, Catherine,	"	
	18, Wilkinson, William, Jr.,	"	
	18, Wilkinson, David,	"	
	19, Fairbrother James,	New York,	4 00
	24, Moore, Thomas,	St. Johns,	Free.
	26, Dugan, Daniel,	New York,	8 00
	26, Dugan, Mary,	"	4 00
	26, Wilson, James,	"	4 00
	26, Jonea, Thomas,	"	4 00
	26, Ahearn, Patrick,	"	7 25
	27, Wilson, Maria,	Philadelphia,	
	27, Scott, William,	"	23 00
	27, Scott, Margaret,	"	
	28, Dea Rochers, Frederick,	New York,	4 00
	31, Sullivan, Mary,	Ireland,	30 00
	31, Sullivan, Ellen,	"	Free.
June	1, Johnson, Robert,	New York,	4 00

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1869.			
June	4, Clark, Margaret, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	\$1 50
	4, Clark, Joseph, . . .	" . . .	
	8, Hulstrum, Elizabeth, . . .	London, . . .	30 00
	8, Weidman, Ado, . . .	Germany, . . .	44 00
	9, McGrath, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	11, Collins, Mary, . . .	" . . .	6 00
	11, Collins, Mary, Jr., . . .	" . . .	
	15, Pinkham, Calvin, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 50
	15, Johnston, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	15, Clymer, Martin, . . .	Amsterdam, N. Y., . . .	14 50
	15, Clymer, Eliza, . . .	" . . .	
	15, Clymer, Sarah, . . .	" . . .	
	18, Dalton, Michael, . . .	East Davidson, N. H., . . .	3 20
	18, Kenny, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	18, Montgomery, Mary, . . .	" . . .	5 00
	22, Burke, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	28, McDevitt, William, . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	1 35
	28, Bassett, Sarah M., . . .	Detroit, Mich., . . .	19 25
	28, Haney, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	29, Taylor, William, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	29, McEvoy, Michael, . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	1 35
	30, O'Hearn, Bridget, . . .	Ireland, . . .	39 00
	30, Snellgrove, Thomas, . . .	Charlottetown, P. E. I., . . .	12 00
	30, Gilligan, Daniel, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	30, O'Brien, Charles, . . .	St. Johns, . . .	Free.
	30, McLeod, Scott, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	11 00
	30, McGarry, Ellen, . . .	Ireland, . . .	Free.
	30, McGarry, Mary, . . .	" . . .	Free.
July	1, Payton, James, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	2, Stevens, Sarah, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 50
	2, Caixeiro, Francisco, . . .	St. Michael, . . .	35 00
	6, McCarty, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	6, Cavanagh, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	6, Sturgeon, William P., . . .	" . . .	4 00
	6, Surgens, John, . . .	Schenectady, N. Y., . . .	9 52
	6, Surgens, Ann, . . .	" . . .	
	8, Beals, William, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	9, Bones, George W., . . .	Marion, Mass., . . .	1 60
	9, Oxford, Bridget, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	13, Dunn, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	13, Grimes, Charles, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	13, Winters Alice, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	7 00
	16, Flynn, David, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	17, McLane, Donald, . . .	Halifax, . . .	8 00
	19, Campbell, James, . . .	Medina, N. Y., . . .	11 75
	19, Crowley, Cornelius, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	20, Whitton, William, . . .	St. John, . . .	Free.
	20, Allen, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	20, Welch, Edward, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	22, Ennis Sarah, . . .	Hartford, Conn., . . .	7 80
	22, Ennis, William, . . .	" . . .	
	22, Ennis, Alice, . . .	" . . .	
	22, Cody, Simon, . . .	Ireland, . . .	39 00
	22, Constantea, Maria, . . .	Fayal, . . .	35 00
	22, d'Almeda, Catherine T., . . .	Flores, . . .	35 00
	22, Burns, Patrick, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	22, Washburn, Aurilia S., . . .	Saratoga, N. Y., . . .	13 00
	22, Washburn, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
	28, Smith, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1869.			
July 28,	O'Hearn, Edward,	New York,	34 00
29,	Cox, Patrick,	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
31,	Dunn, Marshal,	New York,	4 00
August 2,	Laurens, John T.	"	4 00
2,	Decker, George H.,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
2,	Caswell, Thomas,	Ireland,	60 00
2,	Caswell, Alice H.,	"	
2,	Caswell, Catherine,	"	
5,	Beal, Nancy,	Portland, Me.,	
6,	Jenkinson, Henry O.,	New York,	8 00
6,	Jenkinson, Adeline M.,	"	
6,	Sleath, Mary,	Philadelphia,	
6,	Sleath, William,	"	
6,	Sleath, Sarah A.,	"	8 75
6,	Sleath, Eliza,	"	
6,	Sleath, Louisa,	"	
6,	Sleath, John H.,	"	
6,	Sleath, Mary E.,	"	4 00
11,	McGrath, John,	New York,	
13,	Bickford, Patrick,	Eastport, Me.,	
13,	Jones, Simon,	Portland, Me.,	
17,	Krier, William,	New York,	4 00
20,	Mason, James S.,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
20,	O'Leary, John,	Ireland,	40 00
24,	Hines, Bridget,	New York,	4 00
24,	Hines, Lawrence,	"	4 00
27,	Sullivan, Catherine,	"	8 00
27,	Sullivan, Mary J.,	"	
27,	Sullivan, Michael,	"	
27,	Glynn, Martin,	"	
28,	Rogers, James,	Pictou, N. S.,	40 00
30,	O'Neil, William,	New York,	4 00
30,	Catherwood, Abraham,	England,	30 00
Sept'r 1,	Mulligan, James,	New York,	4 00
1,	Williams, Charles,	"	4 00
2,	Jennings, Charles H.,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
4,	Wiley, Jane,	New York,	4 00
6,	Connor, Bridget,	"	8 00
6,	Connor, Patrick,	"	
6,	Connor, Mary,	"	
6,	Sisson, Nancy,	"	
7,	Tasistro, Charles,	"	4 00
7,	Smith, James,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
10,	Lee, Henry, (col'd,)	Norfolk, Va.,	24 00
10,	Lee, Nancy, (col'd,)	"	
10,	Lee, Blanche, (col'd,)	"	
10,	Jones, Thomas,	New York,	
11,	Lyons, Catherine,	Lewiston, Me.,	1 44
14,	Myers, Michael,	New York,	4 00
15,	Belcher, Alice, (col'd,)	Philadelphia,	21 00
15,	Belcher, Lucy, (col'd,)	"	
15,	Belcher, Arnold, (col'd,)	"	
15,	Collins, Thomas V.,	New York,	
17,	Proctor, Thomas,	"	4 00
20,	King, Marion,	St. Johns,	6 00
20,	Sharpe, Daniel,	Albany, N. Y.,	3 00
20,	Simmons, Abraham,	New York,	4 00
21,	Eastman, Maria,	Albany, N. Y.,	6 00
22,	Farrell, Patrick,	Ireland,	34 00

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Concluded.

DATE.	N A M E .	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1869.			
Sept'r 23,	Williams, Gertrude, (col'd,) .	Baltimore, Md., . . .	\$30 00
23,	Williams, Charlotte, (col'd,) .	" . . .	
23,	Williams, Helen, (col'd,) .	" . . .	
23,	Williams, Jefferson, (col'd,) .	" . . .	
24,	Oliver, Isabella, (col'd,) .	" . . .	36 00
24,	Oliver, Mary, (col'd,) .	" . . .	
24,	Oliver, Elias. (col'd,) .	" . . .	
24,	Oliver, Marrietta, (col'd,) .	" . . .	
27,	Hamill, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
27,	Willis, Eliphalet, . . .	Erie, Pa., . . .	10 00
28,	Potter, Franklin W., . . .	Gardiner, Me., . . .	5 00
28,	Potter, Sarah, . . .	" . . .	
28,	Potter, Isabell, . . .	" . . .	
30,	Burke, Elizabeth, . . .	Springfield, . . .	3 00
30,	Bailey, Cromwell, . . .	Saratoga, N. Y., . . .	6 50
			\$2,285 30

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART FIRST.—THE PRISON ABSTRACT.

A.—COMMITMENTS, CRIMES, DISCHARGES, ETC.

TABLE XII.—Classification of Prisoners in the State committed during the Year ending September 30, 1869.

	JAIL.			HOUSES OF DETENTION.			HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '69.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '69.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '69.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '69.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '69.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '69.	Year.
Number of Commitments,									
Males,	3,539	3,661	7,200	2,535	2,455	5,000	1,500	1,602	3,102
Females,	3,116	3,193	6,309	2,009	1,929	3,938	864	864	1,168
Persons Committed,	428	468	891	526	536	1,062	896	1,033	1,984
Males,	3,208	3,089	6,297	2,296	2,028	4,824	1,283	1,075	2,358
Females,	2,828	2,663	5,491	1,617	1,596	3,413	526	409	935
Adults,	375	376	751	479	432	911	757	683	1,423
Males,	2,546	2,420	4,966	1,677	1,708	3,580	1,185	893	2,158
Females,	2,284	2,108	4,392	1,479	1,380	2,809	485	386	871
Minors,	312	312	624	398	373	771	690	607	1,287
Males,	657	619	1,276	419	325	744	118	82	200
Females,	594	555	1,149	388	266	604	41	23	64
Committed under 15 years of age,	63	64	127	81	59	140	77	59	186
Males,	116	182	298	40	42	82	3	—	8
Females,	112	127	239	86	41	77	2	—	2
	4	5	9	4	1	5	1	—	1

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1869.

	3,099	2,950	0,049	2,172	1,957	4,120	10,178	1,270	1,070	2,340
White,										
Males,	2,734	2,385	5,318	1,718	1,550	3,268	8,587	519	408	925
Females,	365	365	730	454	407	861	1,591	751	661	1,415
Colored,										
Males,	104	89	193	124	70	195	388	13	5	18
Females,	94	78	172	99	46	145	317	7	3	10
Males,	10	11	21	25	25	50	71	6	2	8
Females,	1,055	967	2,022	667	492	1,159	3,181	211	193	404
Natives of the State										
Males,	959	875	1,834	566	420	986	2,820	101	82	183
Females,	96	92	188	101	72	173	361	110	111	221
Natives of other States,										
Males,	540	501	1,050	395	342	737	1,787	135	92	227
Females,	402	443	935	334	276	610	1,545	62	52	114
Natives of other Countries,										
Males,	57	58	115	61	66	127	242	73	40	113
Females,	1,599	1,371	3,170	1,234	1,194	2,428	5,598	937	790	1,727
Parents of other Countries,										
Males,	1,377	1,345	2,792	917	900	1,817	4,530	363	285	648
Females,	222	228	448	317	294	611	1,059	574	505	1,079
Parents both American,										
Males,	820	786	1,615	575	476	1,061	2,666	113	108	221
Females,	745	701	1,446	497	406	903	2,340	59	43	102
Parents both Temperate,										
Males,	84	85	169	78	70	138	317	54	65	110
Females,	3,021	2,894	5,915	2,078	1,864	3,941	9,837	821	521	1,342
Parents both or either Convicts,										
Males,	2,062	2,385	5,197	1,641	1,490	3,101	8,298	343	194	539
Females,	359	359	718	437	404	841	1,559	476	327	803
Have had no Education,										
Males,	25	29	54	35	15	50	104	-	-	-
Females,	21	26	47	29	14	43	90	-	-	-
Have had no Education,										
Males,	4	3	7	6	1	7	14	-	-	-
Females,	757	683	1,446	823	785	1,608	3,054	652	480	1,102
Could Read and Write,										
Males,	605	535	1,140	557	546	1,103	2,243	209	131	340
Females,	152	154	308	286	239	505	811	418	849	762
Could Read and Write,										
Males,	116	157	273	240	222	462	735	-	-	-
Females,	100	147	247	193	189	382	629	-	-	-
Females,	16	10	26	47	33	80	106	-	-	-

c Includes one male and one female born at sea

b Includes one male retained, escaped previous to October 1, 1868

a Includes two males born at sea

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.				HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.			
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Total for year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	
Have had a Common School Education,	2,323	2,185	4,508	1,229	1,019	2,248	6,756	661	595	1,256	
Males,	2,116	1,978	4,089	1,063	859	1,922	6,011	317	278	595	
Females,	207	212	419	166	160	326	745	844	317	661	
Have had a Superior Education,	7	8	15	4	2	6	21	-	-	-	
Males,	7	8	15	4	2	6	21	-	-	-	
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Were Married,	1,424	1,383	2,757	1,057	1,021	2,078	4,835	658	537	1,195	
Males,	1,166	1,080	2,246	747	718	1,465	3,711	231	158	389	
Females,	258	253	511	310	303	613	1,124	427	379	806	
Were Intemperate,	2,162	2,055	4,217	1,983	1,721	3,704	7,921	-	-	-	
Males,	1,943	1,832	3,775	1,565	1,342	2,907	6,682	-	-	-	
Females,	219	223	442	418	379	797	1,239	-	-	-	
Had Property to value of \$1,000,	120	96	216	131	178	304	520	-	-	-	
Males,	114	90	204	126	155	281	485	-	-	-	
Females,	6	6	12	5	18	23	35	-	-	-	
Had been in Army or Navy,	1,112	994	2,106	756	664	1,420	3,526	118	116	234	
Males,	1,111	994	2,105	754	660	1,414	3,519	117	115	232	
Females,	1	-	1	2	4	6	7	1	1	2	
Had been in Reform School,	42	36	78	30	15	45	123	-	-	-	
Males,	39	36	75	28	13	41	116	-	-	-	
Females,	3	-	3	2	2	4	7	-	-	-	

PRISONERS COMMITTED 1869.

Number Committed once before,	1,237	927	2,104	939
Males,	1,111	723	1,834	159
Females,	126	204	330	179
Number Committed twice before,	470	369	845	181
Males,	416	282	706	72
Females,	60	87	147	109
Number Committed more than twice and less than six times before,	480	385	865	381
Males,	470	273	651	110
Females,	102	112	214	271
Number Committed six or more times before,	211	182	390	454
Males,	148	117	265	91
Females,	63	65	125	363
Total number who have been in Prison be- fore,	2,404	1,868	4,267	1,854
Males,	2,053	1,395	3,448	482
Females,	351	463	819	922

a Includes eighty-five males and one female, education not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	STATE WORKHOUSE.				STATE PRISON.				TOTALS FOR STATE.			
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.		Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.		Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	
Number of Commitments,												
Males,	105	48	153		c95	88	c183		7,774	7,884	15,658	
Females,	50	21	71		95	88	183		5,874	5,795	11,669	
Persons Committed,	55	27	82						1,900	2,069	3,969	
Males,	105	47	152		c95	88	c183		6,982	6,277	13,259	
Females,	50	20	70		95	88	183		5,316	4,770	10,082	
Adults,	55	27	82						1,986	1,501	3,487	
Males,	88	38	121		60	61	180		5,740	5,215	10,955	
Females,	41	15	56		69	81	180		4,308	3,900	8,208	
Minors,	42	23	65						1,432	1,315	2,747	
Males,	22	9	31		26	27	53		1,242	1,062	2,304	
Females,	9	5	14		26	27	53		1,008	876	1,884	
Committed under 15 years of age,	18	4	17						234	188	420	
Males,					1		1		160	174	334	
Females,					1		1		151	168	319	
White,	97	44	141						9	6	15	
Males,	47	19	66		93	82	173		6,731	6,103	12,834	
Females,	50	25	75		93	82	173		5,111	4,642	9,753	
Colored,	8	3	11						1,620	1,461	3,081	
Males,	3	1	4		2	6	7		251	174	425	
Females,	6	2	7						205	134	339	
									46	40	86	

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1869.

Natives of this State, . . .	15	13	a28	47	33	80	1,995	1,698	3,093
Males, . . .	9	6	15	47	33	80	1,682	1,416	3,098
Females, . . .	6	7	13	-	-	-	313	282	595
Natives of other States, . . .	12	4	16	24	28	52	1,115	967	2,082
Males, . . .	3	1	4	24	28	52	915	800	1,715
Females, . . .	9	3	12	-	-	-	200	167	367
Natives of other Countries, . . .	78	30	b108	24	27	51	3,872	3,612	7,484
Males, . . .	38	13	51	24	27	51	2,719	2,570	5,289
Females, . . .	40	17	57	-	-	-	1,153	1,042	2,195
Parents both American, . . .	15	6	21	35	31	66	1,567	1,407	2,974
Males, . . .	5	3	8	35	31	66	1,341	1,184	2,525
Females, . . .	10	3	13	-	-	-	226	223	449
Parents both Temperate, . . .	97	46	143	94	88	182	6,111	5,413	11,524
Males, . . .	48	20	68	94	88	182	4,790	4,297	9,087
Females, . . .	49	26	75	-	-	-	1,321	1,116	2,437
Parents both or either Convicts, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	61	44	105
Males, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	51	40	91
Females, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	14
Have had no Education, . . .	84	31	115	3	3	6	2,289	1,988	4,277
Males, . . .	37	16	53	3	3	6	1,411	1,231	2,642
Females, . . .	47	15	62	-	-	-	878	757	1,635
Could Read and Write, . . .	21	16	37	27	36	63	404	431	835
Males, . . .	13	4	17	27	36	63	333	376	709
Females, . . .	8	12	20	-	-	-	71	55	126
Have had a Common School Education, . . .	-	-	-	61	48	109	4,274	3,847	8,121
Males, . . .	-	-	-	61	48	109	3,557	3,158	6,715
Females, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	717	689	1,406

a Includes two males, birthplace not stated.

b Includes one male and one female born at sea.

c Includes one male retaken, escaped previous to October 1, 1868.

d Includes seventy-seven males, birthplace not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Concluded.*

	STATE WAREHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.
Have had a Superior Education,	-	-	-	4	1	4	15	11	26
Males,	-	-	-	4	1	4	15	11	26
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Were Married,	48	21	64	25	32	57	3,207	2,944	6,151
Males,	28	9	32	25	32	57	1,997	1,997	4,189
Females,	20	12	32	-	-	-	1,015	947	1,962
Were Intemperate,	72	22	94	90	81	171	4,307	3,879	8,186
Males,	37	15	52	90	81	171	3,635	3,270	6,905
Females,	35	7	42	-	-	-	672	609	1,281
Had Property to value of \$1,000,	-	-	-	12	10	22	263	279	542
Males,	-	-	-	12	10	22	252	255	507
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	35
Had been in Army or Navy,	3	1	4	43	42	85	2,032	1,817	3,849
Males,	3	1	4	43	42	85	2,028	1,812	3,840
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Had been in Reform School,	1	-	1	12	6	18	85	57	142
Males,	1	-	1	12	6	18	80	55	135
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
Number Committed once before,	-	-	11	-	-	14	-	-	2,627
Males,	-	-	6	-	-	14	-	-	2,012
Females,	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	615

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1860.

Number Committed twice before,	.	.	.	.	.	10	7	1,043
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	781
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	6	-	262
Number Committed more than twice and less than six times before,	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	1,253
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	708
Number Committed six or more times before,	.	.	.	.	.	2	-	487
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	2	-	849
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	387
Total number who have been in Prison before,	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	492
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	26	25	5,672
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	11	25	3,916
	.	.	.	.	.	15	-	1,756

NOTE.—The above Table represents the whole number of persons committed to all the prisons of the State as 18,259, but this number is known to be very much too large. The exaggeration is occasioned by aggregating the numbers at the different prisons, instead of considering the prisoners as a whole. Many persons are found both in the Jails, in the Houses of Correction and sometimes in the State Prison, within the same year. Had time and means sufficed for a critical comparison of the returns from the different classes of prisons, the true number of different persons committed during the past year would be found to have been about 12,000.

TABLE XIII.—Classification of Prisoners committed to the County Prisons, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869.

	BARRISTABLE.			BRIMFIELD.			BAISTOL.			DEKES.			ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barristable.	House of Correction at Barristable.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregate.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregate.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregate.
Total number Commitments,	13	9	22	56	136	192	78	180	552	790	2	2	233	85	422	244	446	1,480
Males,	10	8	18	54	111	155	69	140	450	659	2	2	217	76	358	199	348	1,198
Females,	3	1	4	2	25	27	9	20	102	131	-	-	16	9	64	45	98	282
Whole number Persons Committed,	13	9	22	47	119	166	68	148	468	682	2	2	212	85	376	212	362	1,247
Males,	10	8	18	45	96	131	60	129	378	567	2	2	195	76	321	171	295	1,063
Females,	3	1	4	2	23	25	8	17	90	115	-	-	16	9	55	38	66	184
Adults,	10	6	16	39	92	131	52	118	406	576	1	1	136	61	316	184	294	981
Males,	8	5	13	87	73	110	45	102	328	475	1	1	122	55	268	149	235	829
Females,	2	1	3	2	19	21	7	16	78	101	-	-	14	6	48	35	59	162
Minors,	3	3	6	6	27	35	16	28	62	106	1	1	76	24	60	28	61	256
Males,	2	3	5	6	23	31	15	27	50	92	1	1	74	21	53	25	61	234
Females,	1	-	1	4	4	4	1	1	12	14	-	-	2	3	7	3	7	22
Number Committed under 15 years of age,	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	7	3	11	-	-	34	1	5	5	17	62
Males,	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	7	3	11	-	-	32	1	4	5	17	59
Females,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
White,	12	4	16	42	98	140	64	141	430	635	1	1	211	83	373	212	361	1,240
Males,	9	4	13	40	76	116	56	124	847	527	1	1	195	74	318	174	296	1,037
Females,	3	-	3	2	22	24	8	17	88	108	-	-	16	9	55	38	65	183

PERSONS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1869.

Colored,	1	5	6	5	5	21	26	4	5	38	47	1	1	1	2	3	1	7	
Males,	1	4	5	5	20	26	4	4	5	31	40	1	1	1	2	3	1	0	
Females,	12	6	18	17	35	53	30	55	118	7	7	2	2	75	120	65	79	397	
Natives of this State,	9	5	14	17	30	47	28	52	99	179	24	2	2	72	115	58	72	358	
Males,	8	1	4	5	6	5	2	8	19	24	19	2	2	8	6	9	7	89	
Females,	2	2	2	17	38	55	17	24	95	136	49	40	40	18	59	39	62	222	
Natives of other States,	2	2	2	16	31	47	16	21	83	120	16	46	46	12	49	87	52	196	
Males,	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	12	13	16	16	88	88	10	26	2	10	26	
Females,	1	1	2	8	46	59	21	67	255	348	288	78	78	21	188	108	172	628	
Natives of other Countries,	1	1	2	12	36	47	16	56	196	268	76	10	10	2	81	81	172	509	
Males,	1	1	1	1	11	12	5	11	59	76	76	2	2	2	31	27	49	119	
Females,	7	4	1	31	62	93	34	51	145	280	280	2	2	54	89	66	67	354	
Whose Parents were both American,	6	3	9	30	53	83	32	47	126	205	205	2	2	52	86	00	59	319	
Males,	1	1	2	1	9	0	2	4	19	26	26	2	2	2	3	6	8	35	
Females,	4	4	8	40	99	189	55	122	423	600	600	1	1	181	54	168	314	1,003	
Whose Parents were both Temperate,	2	3	5	38	81	119	50	108	341	499	499	1	1	168	47	138	257	931	
Males,	2	1	3	2	18	20	5	14	82	101	101	13	7	13	7	30	57	162	
Females,	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	13	6	23	23	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	
Whose Parents were both or either Convicts,	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	2	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	
Males,	1	1	1	18	42	55	16	50	198	266	266	71	23	71	23	83	149	445	
Females,	1	2	3	12	31	43	14	97	146	197	197	62	10	62	10	59	106	392	
Have had no Education,	1	2	3	1	11	12	4	13	52	69	69	9	4	9	4	33	24	43	113
Males,	2	2	2	1	11	12	4	13	52	69	69	2	2	2	2	30	30	39	39
Females,	1	1	1	5	92	12	5	92	12	109	109	2	2	2	2	31	31	81	81
Could Read and Write,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	14	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	14	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	14	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8

Includes two males, birthplace not stated.

Includes one female born at sea.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.*

[illegible]

PERSONS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1869.																	
Have been in a Reform School,																	
Males,	1	4	5	2	2	5	9	16	-	-	3	1	8	8	4	2	18
Females,	1	4	5	1	1	5	8	14	-	-	3	1	8	8	4	2	18
Number Committed once before,	-	-	-	1	11	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	6	30	36	11	10	21	87	119	-	-	48	8	61	58	30	79	226
Females,	6	24	30	10	10	18	76	104	-	-	46	8	58	3	23	65	200
Number Committed twice before,	-	6	6	1	1	3	11	15	-	-	2	-	3	3	7	14	26
Males,	8	12	20	2	2	11	41	54	-	-	22	2	41	41	24	40	129
Females,	8	11	19	2	2	9	35	46	-	-	22	1	37	37	19	34	113
Number Committed twice and less than six times before,	-	1	1	-	7	15	58	80	-	-	19	-	48	48	23	53	143
Males,	1	10	11	6	6	12	42	60	-	-	17	-	37	37	18	38	110
Females,	-	10	11	1	1	3	16	20	-	-	2	-	11	11	5	15	33
Number Committed six or more times before,	-	3	3	3	3	6	42	51	-	-	10	-	58	58	9	27	104
Males,	-	2	2	2	2	5	24	31	-	-	9	-	50	50	6	18	83
Females,	-	1	1	1	1	1	18	20	-	-	1	-	8	8	3	9	21
Number who have been in Prison before,	15	55	70	23	23	53	228	304	-	-	99	10	208	208	86	199	602
Males,	15	47	62	20	20	44	177	241	-	-	94	9	182	182	66	155	506
Females,	-	8	8	3	3	9	51	63	-	-	5	1	26	26	20	44	96

a Includes twelve males, education not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.*

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.			
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Total number Commitments,	14	89	53	110	501	611	74	118	192	277	452	1012	1,741	
Males,	12	94	48	89	373	462	68	99	165	254	308	829	1,361	
Females,	2	5	7	21	128	149	8	19	27	23	144	183	380	
Whole number Persons Committed,	14	83	47	89	409	498	85	105	170	268	397	887	1,550	
Males,	12	29	41	70	308	378	59	89	147	233	286	730	1,250	
Females,	2	4	6	19	101	120	7	16	23	23	111	157	291	
Adults,	11	24	35	65	341	406	43	92	134	190	324	760	1,274	
Males,	9	21	30	50	256	308	39	76	116	170	221	615	1,006	
Females,	2	3	5	15	85	100	3	16	19	20	103	145	268	
Minors,	3	9	12	24	82	92	23	13	36	76	127	278	278	
Males,	3	8	11	20	62	72	19	13	32	73	65	115	268	
Females,	—	1	1	4	16	20	4	—	4	3	8	12	23	
Number Committed under 15 years of age,	—	1	1	5	7	12	3	1	4	9	8	22	39	
Males,	—	1	1	4	6	10	3	1	4	9	8	22	39	
Females,	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
White,	14	30	44	86	384	470	62	101	163	261	335	881	1,537	
Males,	12	27	39	70	291	361	56	86	142	238	284	727	1,249	
Females,	2	3	5	16	93	109	6	15	21	23	111	154	288	

PERSONS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1869.

[illegible]

a Includes one male born at sea.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	FRANKLIN		HAMPSHIRE		HAMPDEN		HANTS.		MIDDLESEX		NANTUCKET		
	Jail at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction.	Aggregates.		
Have had a Common School Education,	11	24	35	3	8	11	44	56	100	199	239	549	987
Males,	10	21	31	8	8	11	39	53	92	190	207	486	883
Females,	1	3	4	-	3	8	5	3	8	9	32	63	104
Have had a Superior Education,	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Males,	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Were Married,	8	16	24	34	184	218	29	62	91	108	232	431	771
Males,	6	13	19	27	123	150	25	46	71	93	145	816	554
Females,	2	3	5	7	61	68	4	16	20	15	87	115	217
Were Intemperate,	8	28	36	63	370	433	43	96	139	132	349	719	1,200
Males,	7	25	32	55	285	340	40	81	121	121	244	588	951
Females,	1	3	4	8	85	93	3	15	18	11	105	133	239
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,	1	-	1	4	2	6	5	3	8	62	16	195	278
Males,	1	-	1	4	2	6	5	3	8	57	15	178	248
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	19	25
Have been in Army or Navy,	4	10	14	23	138	161	11	34	45	102	128	345	573
Males,	4	10	14	23	138	161	11	34	45	102	128	341	569
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	4
Have been in a Reform School,	1	1	2	2	6	8	15	4	4	15	15	4	34
Males,	1	1	2	2	6	8	15	4	4	15	15	4	34
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PERSONS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1869.

Number Committed once before, . . .	3	4	7	13	79	92	0	20	30	56	61	260	396
Males, . . .	3	4	7	11	58	69	10	17	27	54	44	228	326
Females, . . .				2	21	23	3	3	3	2	17	41	60
Number Committed twice before, . .	2	4	6	2	28	30	6	16	22	8	25	61	94
Males, . . .	2	4	4	1	24	25	6	14	20	8	19	46	73
Females, . . .				1	4	5	2	2	2	-	6	15	21
Number Committed more than two and less than six times before, . . .	1	2	3	6	42	48	10	14	24	12	52	68	132
Males, . . .	1	1	2	4	27	31	8	10	18	10	29	52	91
Females, . . .				2	15	17	2	4	6	2	23	16	41
Number Committed six or more times before, . . .				4	25	29	1	4	5	3	27	28	56
Males, . . .				4	14	18	1	4	5	3	9	19	31
Females, . . .				-	11	11			-	-	18	9	27
Number who have been in Prison before, . . .	6	10	16	25	174	199	27	54	81	79	185	428	670
Males, . . .	4	9	13	20	128	143	25	45	70	75	101	345	521
Females, . . .	2	1	3	5	51	56	2	9	11	4	84	81	149

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	DORCHESTER.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	Aggregates.	
Total number Commitments,	139	2171	310	49	48	92	4817	993	5,810	48	171	124	612	955	
Males,	118	141	257	42	34	76	4,297	856	4,953	43	156	114	542	855	
Females,	23	80	53	7	9	16	520	337	857	5	15	10	70	100	
Whole number Persons Committed,	132	2156	288	44	40	84	4,069	865	4,934	48	169	109	550	878	
Males,	112	1390	242	36	31	69	3,638	580	4,198	43	154	100	484	781	
Females,	20	26	46	6	9	15	433	305	738	5	15	9	66	95	
Adults,	106	138	244	32	36	68	3,509	644	3,953	27	127	78	485	717	
Males,	86	113	201	26	27	53	2,959	414	3,373	24	118	71	426	639	
Females,	18	25	43	6	9	15	550	230	580	3	9	7	59	78	
Minors,	26	18	44	12	4	16	760	221	981	21	42	31	65	159	
Males,	24	17	41	12	4	16	677	146	823	19	36	29	58	142	
Females,	2	1	3	-	-	-	83	75	158	2	6	2	7	17	
Number Committed under 15 years of age,	6	-	6	2	1	3	149	-	149	11	7	13	8	39	
Males,	5	-	5	2	1	3	147	-	147	9	7	11	7	34	
Females,	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	5	
White,	129	149	278	43	40	83	3,919	788	4,707	48	165	106	545	864	
Males,	109	124	233	37	31	68	3,508	509	4,012	43	150	97	479	769	
Females,	20	25	45	6	9	15	411	279	695	5	15	9	66	95	

PERSONS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1869.

Colored,	3	7	10	1	-	1	150	77	227	-	4	3	5	12
Males,	3	6	9	1	-	1	133	51	184	-	4	3	5	12
Females,	-	1	1	-	-	-	17	26	43	-	-	-	-	-
Natives of this State,	55	53	108	23	11	34	81,225	300	1,525	23	65	32	128	248
Males,	54	48	102	23	11	34	1,105	215	1,820	20	59	30	120	229
Females,	1	6	6	-	-	-	120	85	205	3	6	2	8	19
Natives of other States,	10	25	35	5	2	7	670	162	832	9	28	27	75	139
Males,	8	23	31	5	2	7	600	106	706	8	26	27	67	128
Females,	2	2	4	-	-	-	70	56	126	1	2	-	8	11
Natives of other Countries,	67	78	145	16	27	43	2,174	408	2,577	16	76	50	347	489
Males,	50	59	109	10	18	28	1,931	239	2,170	15	69	43	297	424
Females,	17	19	36	6	9	15	243	164	407	1	7	7	50	65
Whose Parents were both American,	87	49	86	19	9	28	907	190	1,097	19	67	32	116	234
Males,	34	45	79	19	9	28	807	137	844	17	69	31	107	214
Females,	3	4	7	-	-	-	100	53	153	2	8	1	9	20
Whose Parents were both Temperate,	128	153	281	22	7	29	3,964	864	4,828	40	155	74	504	773
Males,	108	128	235	22	7	29	3,532	559	4,091	35	142	70	445	692
Females,	20	25	45	-	-	-	432	305	737	5	13	4	59	81
Whose Parents were both or either Convicts,	4	3	7	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	9	8	7	28
Males,	4	2	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	8	7	6	25
Females,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Have had no Education,	41	45	86	9	5	14	767	300	1,067	16	49	49	192	306
Males,	25	32	57	7	4	11	650	143	798	15	44	42	152	253
Females,	16	13	29	2	1	3	117	152	269	1	5	7	40	53
Could Read and Write,	77	98	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	53	-	83
Males,	74	85	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	51	-	77
Females,	3	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	6

a Includes one male retaken, escaped previous to October 1, 1868.

b Includes sixty-seven males, birthplace not stated.

c Includes two males born at sea

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Concluded.

	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Have had a Common School Education,														
Males,	18	12	25	35	35	70	23,302	565	3,867	2	120	7	358	487
Females,		12	24	31	27	58	2,988	412	3,388	2	110	7	332	451
Have had a Superior Education,			1	4	8	12	316	153	469		10		26	36
Males,	1	1	2											
Females,	1	1	2											
Were Married,	73	83	156	17	27	44	1,683	355	2,038	18	85	53	295	451
Males,	56	64	120	11	19	80	1,409	178	1,587	15	74	47	242	378
Females,	17	19	36	6	8	14	274	177	451	3	11	6	53	73
Were Intemperate,	70	119	189	35	36	73	2725	792	3,517	18	85	63	590	654
Males,	56	97	153	30	29	59	2,511	507	3,018	15	84	59	489	597
Females,	14	22	36	6	9	14	214	285	499	1	1	4	51	57
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,														
Males,	3	1	4	1	1	2	56		56	1	27	11	36	75
Females,	3	1	4	1	1	2	53		53	1	25	9	35	70
Have been in Army or Navy,														
Males,	84	67	101	13	10	28	1,384	133	1,517		69	35	233	358
Females,	34	67	101	13	10	23	1,383	133	1,516	16	69	35	232	352
							1		1				1	1

PERSONS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1869.

Have been in a Reform School,	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	10	4	14	7	2	3	14
Males,	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	9	1	10	7	2	3	14
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—
Number Committed once before, .	20	36	56	10	12	12	22	876	165	1,041	80	9	105	147
Males,	15	28	43	10	9	9	19	786	86	871	30	8	95	136
Females,	5	8	13	—	3	3	3	91	79	170	—	1	10	11
Number Committed twice before, .	7	5	12	1	3	3	4	327	75	402	11	1	53	70
Males,	5	4	9	1	2	2	3	285	37	322	11	1	51	63
Females,	2	1	3	—	1	1	1	42	38	80	—	—	2	7
Number Committed more than two and less than six times before, .	4	14	18	—	8	8	3	296	51	347	7	2	44	54
Males,	4	13	17	—	1	1	1	240	18	268	7	2	40	50
Females,	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	56	33	89	—	—	4	4
Number Committed six or more times before,	2	5	7	1	1	1	2	96	13	109	—	1	24	25
Males,	1	4	5	1	1	1	2	63	5	68	—	1	19	20
Females,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	33	8	41	—	—	5	5
Number who have been in Prison before,	33	60	98	12	19	19	81	1,595	304	1,998	48	13	231	296
Males,	25	49	74	12	13	13	25	1,373	146	1,519	48	12	205	269
Females,	8	11	19	—	6	6	6	222	158	390	—	1	26	27

a Includes seventy-three males and one female, education not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—Classification of Crimes in the State for the Year ending September 30, 1869.

	1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.	2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.	4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.	DATA.			HORSES OF COMMERCE.				HORSES OF INDUSTRY.		
					Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '69.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '69.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '69.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '69.	Year.	Totals for Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '69.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '69.	Year.
1.—Crimes against the Person.	Murder,	.	.	.	14	31	45	—	—	—	45	—	—	—
	Males,	.	.	.	14	26	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
	Females,	.	.	.	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
	Mandalaughter,	.	.	.	2	2	4	1	1	2	6	—	—	—
	Males,	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	—	—	—
	Females,	.	.	.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Rape,	.	.	.	11	22	33	—	1	1	34	—	—	—
	Assault,	.	.	.	482	425	857	271	353	604	1,461	24	27	51
	Males,	.	.	.	396	374	770	253	299	552	1,322	15	13	28
	Females,	.	.	.	86	51	87	18	54	52	139	9	14	23
	Miscellaneous Crimes,	.	.	.	28	32	55	13	12	25	80	—	—	—
	Males,	.	.	.	23	31	54	12	12	24	78	—	—	—
	Females,	.	.	.	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
	Total Crimes against the Person,	.	.	.	482	512	994	285	347	632	1,626	24	27	51
	Males,	.	.	.	446	454	900	266	313	579	1,479	15	13	28
	Females,	.	.	.	36	58	94	19	34	53	147	9	14	23

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

2.—Crimes against Property.												
	Arson, . Males, Females,											
	8	10	18	4	1	5	23					
	8	9	17	4	1	5	22					
	-	1	1	-	-	-	1					
Burglary, .	17	25	42	4	5	9	51					
Males, .	16	25	41	4	5	9	50					
Females,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1					
Robbery, .	36	21	57	1	5	6	63					
Males, .	36	21	57	1	4	5	62					
Females,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1					
Larceny, .	558	545	1,103	536	384	920	2,023	30	27	57		
Males, .	460	458	918	430	302	732	1,650	10	13	23		
Females,	98	87	185	106	82	188	373	20	14	34		
Forgery, .	19	13	32	6	2	8	40	-	-	-		
Males, .	19	12	31	6	2	8	39	-	-	-		
Females,	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Making, having, or passing Counterfeit Money, .	21	8	29	1	1	2	31	-	-	-		
Males, .	20	8	28	1	1	2	30	-	-	-		
Females,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Breaking and Entering, Males, .	199	161	360	28	18	46	406	-	-	-		
Females,	191	158	349	25	18	43	392	-	-	-		
Embezzlement, Males, .	20	22	42	9	6	15	57	-	2	2		
Females,	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1		
Fraud, .	35	28	63	10	7	17	80	-	-	-		
Males, .	30	26	56	8	6	14	70	-	-	-		
Females,	5	2	7	2	1	3	10	-	-	-		

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Crimes in the State, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.				HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Totals for Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.
Debt, Males,	59	45	104	-	-	-	104	-	-	-
Females,	59	45	104	-	-	-	104	-	-	-
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males,	21	10	31	9	4	13	44	-	-	-
Females,	18	9	27	7	4	11	38	-	-	-
Malicious Mischief, Males,	33	24	57	27	25	52	109	2	2	4
Females,	33	23	56	22	23	45	101	-	2	2
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	11	20	31	8	19	27	58	-	-	-
Females,	10	20	30	7	17	24	54	-	-	-
Total Crimes against Property, Males,	1,037	932	1,969	643	477	1,120	3,089	32	31	63
Females,	920	835	1,755	524	389	913	2,688	10	16	26
	117	97	214	119	88	207	421	22	15	37

2.—Crimes against Property.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—Classification of Crimes in the State, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.			Year.
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	
Violation of By-Law, Males,	21	24	45	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Females,	21	23	44	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Aiding Escapes,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	2	19	21	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	19	21	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court, Males,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy,	1	3	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Females,	1	5	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	21	14	35	162	91	253	75	46	121	—
Females,	9	11	20	124	61	185	48	31	79	—
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	12	8	15	38	30	68	27	15	42	—
Females,	146	170	316	163	160	323	51	51	102	—
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	83	116	199	58	68	116	5	2	7	—
Females,	68	54	117	105	102	207	46	40	95	—
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	1,885	2,093	3,978	1,607	1,641	3,248	1,444	1,544	2,088	—
Males,	1,680	1,805	3,485	1,219	1,227	2,446	579	585	1,114	—
Females,	265	288	643	388	414	802	865	1,009	1,874	—

B.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Miscellaneous Causes. { <div> Witnesses, Males, Females, Miscellaneous Causes, Males, Females, Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment, Males, Females, </div> }	124	107	231	2,535	2,485	6,000	12,200	1,500	1,602	3,102
	.	88	192	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	109	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	15	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	11	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	11	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	11	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	185	259	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	120	219	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total number of Commitments. Males, Females,	3,539	3,661	7,200	2,009	1,929	3,938	10,247	604	564	1,168
	3,116	3,198	6,309	526	536	1,062	1,958	896	1,038	1,984
	423	468	891	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Crimes in the State, &c.—Continued.*

CRIMES.	STATE WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.
1.—Crimes against the Person.	Murder, Males, .	.	.	.	.	1	15	81	48
	Females, .	.	.	.	.	1	15	26	41
		.	.	.	.	—	—	5	5
Manslaughter,	Males, .	.	.	.	.	3	6	4	10
	Females, .	.	.	.	.	3	6	8	9
		.	.	.	.	—	—	1	1
Rape, .	.	.	.	.	.	3	14	31	45
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Assault,	Males, .	.	.	.	.	2	729	789	1,518
	Females, .	.	.	.	.	2	666	690	1,356
		.	.	.	.	—	63	99	182
Miscellaneous Crimes,	Males, .	.	.	.	.	1	87	45	82
	Females, .	.	.	.	.	1	36	44	80
		.	.	.	.	—	1	1	2
Total Crimes against the Person, Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	10	801	900	1,701
	Females, .	.	.	.	.	10	797	794	1,581
		.	.	.	.	—	64	100	170

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Crimes in the State, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	STATE WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.
Debt,	59	45	104
Males,	59	45	104
Females,	—	—	—
Concealing Stolen Goods,	31	16	47
Males,	26	16	41
Females,	5	1	6
Malicious Mischief,	62	51	113
Males,	55	48	103
Females,	7	3	10
Miscellaneous Crimes,	24	41	65
Males,	22	39	61
Females,	2	2	4
Total Crimes against Property,	1,794	1,515	3,309
Males,	1,536	1,315	2,851
Females,	258	200	458

2—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—Classification of Crimes in the State, &c.—Concluded.

CRIMES.	STATE WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '99.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '99.	Year.
Violation of By-Law, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	48
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	23	47
Aiding Escapes, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21	25
Contempt of Court, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21	25
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	11
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Vagrancy, Males,	5	1	6	—	—	—	1	3	4
Females,	4	1	5	—	—	—	263	152	415
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	21	—	21	—	—	—	185	104	289
Females,	13	—	13	—	—	—	78	48	126
Total Crimes against Public Order and De- cency, Males,	8	—	8	—	—	—	382	382	764
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	177	337
Total Crimes against Public Order and De- cency, Males,	105	46	151	—	—	—	222	205	427
Females,	50	19	69	3	1	4	5,044	5,825	10,869
Total Crimes against Public Order and De- cency, Males,	55	27	82	3	1	4	3,481	3,587	7,068
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,563	1,788	3,351

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Witnesses,	124	107	281
Males,	109	83	192
Females,	15	24	39
Miscellaneous Causes,	11	17	28
Males,	11	16	27
Females,	—	1	1
Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment,	135	124	259
Males,	120	99	219
Females,	15	25	40
Total number of Commitments,	7,774	7,864	15,638
Males,	6,874	6,795	11,669
Females,	1,900	2,069	3,969

^a Includes one male retaken, escaped previous to October 1, 1868.

NOTE.—In the Classification of Crimes the total number of *commitments* has necessarily been considered. But since the same person may be committed to more than one prison for the same offence, either before or after trial, the aggregate number of crimes will appear too large. There are also many commitments within any given year for offences for which parties have already been committed to other prisons in the previous year.

The extent of this exaggeration will appear from the following figures: making the proper deductions the totals for *Murder* (which includes here *attempts*) become forty instead of 46; for *Rape* 36 instead of 45; for *Arson* 23 instead of 24; for *Burglary* 47 instead of 55; and for *Adultery* 98 instead of 127.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.		BREMEN.			BRISTOL.				DURHAM.		FARRE.						
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 4 1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful use of Property, Males, Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious Mischief, Males, Females,	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	—	—	7	2	8	2	4	16 14 4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, Females,	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	2	2	16 15 1
	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	2	2	—
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total Crimes against Prop- erty, Males, Females,	0	1	10	34	32	66	39	32	77	148	—	—	113	36	88	54	66	357 315 42
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

3.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.	Perjury, . Males, Females,	5	5	-	35	22	18	11	7	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	27	25	2	534	442	92	80	57	23	34	34	-	30	23	7	
	Adultery, . Males, Females,	-	-	-	5	3	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	1	234	185	49	22	13	9	-	-	-	14	10	4	
	Lewd Conduct, . Males, Females,	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	67	60	7	46	34	12	2	2	-	6	3	3	
	Keeping Brothels, Males, Females,	2	2	-	6	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	210	175	35	6	5	1	19	19	-	2	2	-
	Bastardy, . Males, Females,	1	1	-	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	1	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	
	Idle and disorderly, Males, Females,	2	2	-	18	9	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	7	6	1	6	6	-	6	5	1	8	8	-	7	7	-	
	Drunkenness, Males, Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Common Drunkard, Males, Females,	1	1	-	11	8	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	14	7	7	418	381	87	12	11	1	28	22	1	28	21	7	
	Violating Liquor Law, Males, Females,	-	-	-	3	2	1	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	6	342	269	78	12	11	1	5	5	-	14	10	4	
	Disturbing the Peace, Males, Females,	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	66	53	18	-	-	-	13	12	1	14	11	3	
		1	1	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	10	9	1	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	6	5	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	22	5	9	8	1	5	4	1	5	3	2	
		-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	22	5	8	7	1	3	2	1	5	3	2	
		-	-	-	4	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARRISTABLE.			HERKIMER.			BRUNSWICK.			DUMFRIES.			ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barristable.	House of Correction at Barristable.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregate.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregate.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregate.
Violation of By-Law,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aiding Escapes,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Contempt of Court,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vagrancy,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Crimes,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	4	3	7	8	80	88	31	113	418	562	—	—	73	85	274	168	330	899
Males,	3	3	6	7	61	68	26	95	324	445	—	—	65	81	280	136	256	718
Females,	1	—	1	1	19	20	5	18	94	117	—	—	8	4	44	32	88	171

3—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Witnesses,		Males,		Females,		Miscellaneous Crimes,		Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment,		Total number of Commitments,		Males,		Females,		Total	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1														

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.*

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.			NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregate.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregate.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregate.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregate.
Murder.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	8	1	1	2
Males.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	8	1	1	2
Females.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Males.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Females.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Males.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Females.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault.	8	7	15	19	40	59	15	21	36	50	92	177	1	1	2
Males.	8	7	15	19	40	59	15	21	36	50	92	177	1	1	2
Females.	1	1	2	—	8	9	—	2	2	—	6	10	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Crimes.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	13	21	1	1	2
Males.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	13	21	1	1	2
Females.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Crimes against the Person.	8	8	16	24	41	65	17	22	39	65	105	212	1	1	2
Males.	8	8	16	24	41	65	17	22	39	65	105	212	1	1	2
Females.	1	—	—	—	8	8	—	2	2	—	7	13	—	—	—

1.—Crimes against the Person.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.			NANTUCKET.		
	Fall at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Fall at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Fall at Cambridge.	House of Correction at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Fall at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males,
Females,
Unlawful use of Property, Males,
Females,
Malicious Mischief, Males,
Females,
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,
Females,
Total Crimes against Property, Males,	6	8	14	44	70	114	180	112	176	448		
Females,	6	7	13	87	66	92	147	85	148	375		
	.	1	1	7	15	22	13	27	83	78		

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.*

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			HAMPDEN.			MIDDLESEX.			NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregate.	Jail at Bridgford.	House of Correction at Bridgford.	Aggregate.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregate.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregate.
Violation of By-Law, Males,										2	1	3			
Females,										25	1	3			
Aiding Escapes, Males,															
Females,															
Contempt of Court, Males,															
Females,															
Vagrancy,															
Males,				11	24	35					46	49			
Females,				1	9	10				3	36	39			
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,				10	15	25				3	10	10			
Females,				2	23	25			13	3	28	37			
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,				2	16	18				11	11	28			
Males,					7	7				2	15	28			
Females,									4	1	8	9			
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	3	23	26	40	300	430	21	76	97	296	731	1,075			
Males,	2	19	21	27	285	312	15	61	76	41	185	598			
Females,	1	4	5	13	105	118	6	15	21	7	111	143			

8—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.*

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregation.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregation.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at Boston.	Aggregation.	Jail at Weymouth.	House of Correction at Weymouth.	House of Correction at Weymouth.	House of Correction at Weymouth.	Aggregation.
Murder,	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	19	1	1	1	1	3
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	1	1	1	1	3
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape,	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	9	2	6	—	—	8
Assault,	29	24	53	5	6	11	559	216	775	5	83	15	36	91
Males,	24	21	45	5	6	11	490	195	685	5	83	15	36	89
Females,	5	3	8	—	—	—	69	21	90	—	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous Crimes,	3	1	4	1	1	1	28	—	28	2	3	3	2	10
Males,	3	1	4	1	1	1	27	—	27	2	3	3	2	10
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total Crimes against the Person,	35	25	60	6	6	12	614	218	832	10	44	18	40	112
Males,	30	22	52	6	6	12	541	197	738	10	44	18	38	110
Females,	5	3	8	—	—	—	73	21	94	—	—	—	2	2

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

2.—Crimes against Property.																								
{	Arson or Burning,																							
	Males,	Females,																						
	Burglary,																							
	Males,	Females,																						
	Robbery,																							
	Males,	Females,																						
	Larceny,																							
	Males,	Females,																						
	Forgery,																							
	Males,	Females,																						
	Making, having or passing Counterfeit Money,																							
	Males,	Females,																						
	Breaking and Entering,																							
	Males,	Females,																						
	Embezzlement,																							
	Males,	Females,																						
	Fraud,																							
	Males,	Females,																						
	Debt,																							
	Males,	Females,																						

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Jail at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males,	—	—	—	1	—	1	24	8	32	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females,	—	—	—	1	—	1	21	7	28	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unlawful use of Property, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malicious Mischief, Males,	4	7	11	—	—	—	10	8	18	1	2	—	—	—	8
Females,	4	6	10	—	—	—	10	2	12	1	2	—	—	—	8
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	2	4	6	—	—	—	8	1	9	—	1	2	—	—	3
Females,	2	4	6	—	—	—	7	1	8	—	1	—	—	—	3
Total Crimes against Prop- erty,	45	35	80	22	5	27	1,065	456	1,541	26	81	52	68	227	27
Males,	43	32	75	22	5	27	947	348	1,298	26	80	47	68	216	26
Females,	2	3	5	—	—	—	138	110	248	—	1	5	5	11	1

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

8.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Concluded.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Violation of By-Law, Males,	2	—	2	1	—	1	82	—	82	—	—	1	1	1
Females,	2	—	—	1	—	1	81	—	91	—	—	1	1	1
Aiding Escapes, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	19	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	19	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court, Males,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Vagrancy, Males,	3	91	84	—	2	2	8	6	9	4	11	19	34	1
Females,	3	26	27	—	2	2	2	4	6	1	11	16	26	1
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	1	6	7	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	—	8	6	6
Females,	7	7	14	1	5	6	236	19	426	10	8	19	38	19
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, Males,	6	4	10	1	5	6	382	19	151	1	7	13	27	27
Females,	1	3	4	—	—	—	108	172	276	4	1	6	11	11
	59	111	170	20	82	52	2,908	819	3,222	9	54	504	608	
	48	87	180	13	28	86	2,620	113	2,789	6	49	441	522	
	16	24	40	7	9	16	288	206	480	4	5	63	88	

8.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Discharges from the County Prisons, for the year ending September 30, 1869.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	REARRESTABLE.			BREAKSMEN.			BASTON.			DURHAM.			ZEMEX.				
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregation.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregation.
By Writ of Habeas Corpus, Males, Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recognizing or Giving Bail, Males, Females,	4	—	4	12	3	15	18	21	—	39	—	—	15	75	1	—	180
	3	—	3	12	3	15	16	19	—	34	—	—	14	65	1	—	117
	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	5	—	—	1	10	—	—	13
Sent to Court and not returned, Males, Females,	—	—	—	3	—	3	14	23	—	37	—	—	8	24	—	—	133
	—	—	—	3	—	3	12	21	—	33	—	—	8	20	—	—	122
	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	11
Escaped and not retaken, Males, Females,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8
	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8
Transferred to other Jails, Males, Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	4	—	28	—	—	17	37	—	—	89
	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	4	—	26	—	—	17	33	—	—	81
	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	8

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.																			
Payment of Debt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Order of Creditors,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Took Poor Debtors' Oath,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sent to State Prison,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sent to Houses of Correction,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superior Court,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sent to Reform Schools,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sent to Nautical School,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Expiration of Sentence,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paid Fine and Costs,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poor Convicts,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.—Continued.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	BARRISTABLE.	BREKIDGHE.	BRISTOL.	DURHAM.	EAST.
Order of Overseers,	Jail at Barristable.	Jail at Lenox.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Edgartown.	Jail at Lawrence.
Males,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Females,	Aggregates.	at Lenox.	at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	at Ipswich.
Order of Court,	House of Correction	House of Correction	Jail at Taunton.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Salem.
Males,	Aggregates.	at Lenox.	Jail at Taunton.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Newburyport.
Females,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction
Insanity,	Aggregates.	at Lenox.	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Males,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Females,	Aggregates.	at Lenox.	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Pardoned,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Males,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Females,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Executed,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Males,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Females,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Died,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Males,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Females,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Order of Law,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Males,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction
Females,	House of Correction	House of Correction	House of Correction	Aggregates.	House of Correction

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN			HAMPSHIRE			HAMPSHIRE			MIDDLESEX			NANTUCKET			
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
By Writ of Habeas Corpus, .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	-	-	-
Males, .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	-	-	-
Females, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recognizing or Giving Bail, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	41	12	120	-	-	-
Males, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	32	11	105	-	-	-
Females, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	1	16	-	-	-
Sent to Court and not returned, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	65	-	119	-	-	-
Males, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	56	-	106	-	-	-
Females, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	13	-	-	-
Escaped and not retaken, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Males, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to other Jails, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	23	-	62	-	-	-
Males, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	21	-	53	-	-	-
Females, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	9	-	-	-

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.		HAMPSHIRE.		HAMPSHIRE.		MIDDLESEX.		NANTUCKET.	
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.
Order of Overseers,										
Males,	4	4	4	4	3	3	-	25	-	-
Females,	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	16	-	-
Order of Court,										
Males,	8	8	1	4	1	8	-	9	-	-
Females,	6	6	1	1	1	8	-	14	-	-
Insanity,	1	2	2	2	1	2	-	2	-	-
Males,	2	2	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-
Females,	2	2	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-
Pardoned,										
Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	11	-	-
Females,	1	1	2	3	2	2	-	9	-	-
Executed,								2	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died,										
Males,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Order of Law,										
Males,	-	-	-	1	-	-	188	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	1	-	-	78	-	-	-
Order of Law,										
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.—Continued.*

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

By Processes not given above,	1	-	1	-	-	-	102	-	102	-	2	1	1	4
Males,	1	-	1	-	-	-	96	-	96	-	2	-	-	2
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	2
Whole number of discharges re-														
ported,	140	160	300	52	45	97	4,815	990	5,805	41	168	137	621	967
Males,	117	128	245	45	40	85	4,298	631	4,929	86	154	127	554	871
Females,	23	32	55	7	5	12	517	359	876	5	14	10	67	96
Whole number of Persons dis-														
charged,	133	146	279	47	42	-89	4,067	877	4,944	41	166	122	559	888
Males,	113	117	230	41	37	78	3,639	550	4,189	36	152	113	496	797
Females,	20	29	49	6	5	11	428	327	755	5	14	9	63	91
Persons remaining in Confinement,	13	67	80	6	10	16	219	425	644	10	23	40	68	141
Males,	12	56	68	6	4	10	187	304	491	10	20	38	59	127
Females,	1	11	12	-	6	6	32	121	153	-	3	2	9	14

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Discharges for the State.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			House of Industry.	State Work-house.	State Prison.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
By Writ of Habeas Corpus,	5	1	6	-	-	-	6
Males,	5	1	6	-	-	-	6
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recognizing or Giving Bail,	1,009	20	1,029	-	-	-	1,029
Males,	822	19	841	-	-	-	841
Females,	187	1	188	-	-	-	188
Sent to Court and not returned,	784	-	784	-	-	-	784
Males,	692	-	692	-	-	-	692
Females,	92	-	92	-	-	-	92
Escaped and not retaken,	5	■	13	2	5	1	21
Males,	■	■	12	2	5	1	20
Females,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Transferred to other Jails,	198	22	220	-	-	-	220
Males,	179	22	201	-	-	-	201
Females,	19	-	19	-	-	-	19
Payment of Debt,	■	-	4	-	-	-	4
Males,	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order of Creditors,	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
Males,	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Took Poor Debtors' Oath,	8	■	9	-	-	-	9
Males,	8	■	9	-	-	-	9
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to State Prison,	190	1	191	-	-	-	191
Males,	190	1	191	-	-	-	191
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to Houses of Correction,	641	-	641	-	-	-	641
Males,	499	-	499	-	-	-	499
Females,	142	-	142	-	-	-	142
Order Superior Court,	241	3	244	-	-	-	244
Males,	189	3	192	-	-	-	192
Females,	52	-	52	-	-	-	52
Sent to Reform Schools,	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Males,	19	-	19	-	-	-	19
Females,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sent to Nautical School,	47	1	48	-	-	-	48
Expiration of Sentence,	673	3,469	4,142	2,745	76	107	7,070
Males,	507	2,810	3,317	1,005	25	107	4,254
Females,	166	859	1,025	1,740	51	-	2,816

DISCHARGES FROM ALL THE PRISONS

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Concluded.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			House of Industry.	State Work-house.	State Prison.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
Paid Fine and Costs,	1,177	831	2,008	225	-	-	2,233
Males,	1,084	741	1,825	95	-	-	1,920
Females,	93	90	183	130	-	-	313
Poor Convict,	1,719	396	2,115	-	-	-	2,115
Males,	1,680	314	1,994	-	-	-	1,994
Females,	39	82	121	-	-	-	121
Order Overseers,	-	117	117	69	-	-	186
Males,	-	88	88	45	-	-	133
Females,	-	29	29	24	-	-	53
Order Municipal Court,	145	49	194	-	-	-	194
Males,	122	35	157	-	-	-	157
Females,	23	14	37	-	-	-	37
Insanity,	4	15	19	■	-	3	25
Males,	4	9	13	2	-	3	18
Females,	-	6	6	1	-	-	7
Pardoned,	15	80	95	2	98	30	225
Males,	14	72	86	1	41	30	158
Females,	1	8	9	1	57	-	67
Died,	3	14	17	12	19	7	55
Males,	■	10	13	8	10	7	38
Females,	-	4	4	4	9	-	17
Order of Law,	150	2	152	-	-	-	152
Males,	88	1	89	-	-	-	89
Females,	62	1	63	-	-	-	63
Processes not given above,	126	6	132	-	-	-	132
Males,	119	3	122	-	-	-	122
Females,	7	3	10	-	-	-	10
Whole number Discharges reported,	7,170	5,096	12,266	3,058	198	148	15,610
Males,	6,285	3,936	10,221	1,158	81	148	11,608
Females,	885	1,160	1,985	1,900	117	-	3,902
Whole number of Persons discharged,	6,222	4,380	10,602	2,317	197	148	13,264
Males,	5,480	3,433	8,913	923	80	148	10,066
Females,	742	947	1,689	1,392	117	-	3,198
Persons remaining in Confinement,	485	1,164	1,649	453	283	593	2,978
Males,	412	902	1,314	185	69	593	2,161
Females,	73	262	335	268	214	-	817

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SUMMARY OF THE PRISON POPULATION FOR 1868-9.

Total number of persons remaining in confinement in the State, County and City Prisons, September 30, 1868, .	2,983
Males,	2,135
Females,	848
Nominal number of persons committed within the year ending September 30, 1869,	13,259
Males,	10,092
Females,	3,167
Nominal whole number of persons in confinement within the year,	16,242
Males,	12,227
Females,	4,015
Nominal number of persons discharged within the year, .	13,264
Males,	10,066
Females,	3,198
Number of persons remaining in confinement September 30, 1869,	2,978
Males,	2,161
Females,	817
Average of the prison population for the years 1868-9, .	3,042.75
Average for 1867-8,	2,737.78
Increase of the past year,	304.97

Comparing the past year with 1868, with respect to commitments for crime, it will appear that crimes in general have increased 15.6 per cent.; Crimes against the Person having increased 17.2 per cent., and Crimes against Public Order 24.2 per cent.; while Crimes against Property have decreased 4.6 per cent.

SICKNESS AND PUNISHMENT IN PRISONS.

TABLE XVIII.—Sickness and Punishment among those Discharged from State, County or City Prisons, during the year ending September 30, 1869.

PRISONS.	Number of Sick.	Number of Days Sickness.	No. who had been punished once.		No. who had been punished twice.		No. who had been punished three times.		No. who had been punished more than three times.		Whole No. who had been punished.		Whole Number of Punish-
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Jail at Barnstable.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Barnstable.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Lenox.	1	16	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	7	3	15
House of Correction at Lenox.	4	38	15	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	24	7	55
Taunton Jail.	4	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at New Bedford.	31	645	46	9	1	—	4	—	—	—	65	14	119
Jail at Salem.	13	386	—	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	34	15	94
House of Correction at Ipswich.	13	267	18	8	9	—	3	—	—	—	24	6	88
Jail at Lawrence.	1	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Lawrence.	18	344	8	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Newburyport.	5	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Greenfield.	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Greenfield.	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Springfield.	8	200	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	50
Jail at Northampton.	1	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
House of Correction at Northampton.	10	27	8	2	7	—	1	—	—	—	14	2	25
Jail at Cambridge.	2	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Cambridge.	15	2,325	8	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	11	6	90

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVIII.—Sickness and Punishment, &c.—Concluded.

PRISONS.	Number of Sick.	Number of Days Sickness.	Number Died.	No. who had been punished once.		No. who had been punished twice.		No. who had been punished three times.		No. who had been punished more than three times.		Whole No. who had been punished.		Whole Number of Punishments.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Jail at Lowell,	21	326	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	5	2	26
Jail at Dedham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at Dedham,	1	40	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Jail at Plymouth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
House of Correction at Plymouth,	1	36	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	7
Jail at Boston,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at South Boston,	45	277	8	88	14	84	16	12	5	60	6	144	41	655
House of Correction at Fitchburg,	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Jail at Worcester,	3	169	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
House of Correction at Worcester,	18	328	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	8
Totals for County Prisons,	213	8,178	17	159	47	79	28	35	12	76	14	349	101	1,193
House of Industry,	2,077	4,472	12	9	28	1	-	1	4	1	1	12	28	62
State Workhouse,	168	22,116	19	26	83	2	4	-	4	-	5	28	46	107
State Prison,	-	-	7	13	-	10	-	14	-	18	-	56	-	215
Totals for the State,	2,458	34,766	55	207	108	92	32	50	20	95	20	444	175	1,677

AGES OF PRISONERS.

B.—AGE, SEX, EDUCATION, ETC., OF PRISONERS.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Ages at Commitment of Persons remaining in the Minor Prisons, Sept. 30, 1869.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Ages at Commitment, &c.—Concluded.

PRISONERS.	FEMALES						MALES						OVER 40						TOTAL.	
	15 and under.			16 to 25.			26 to 30.			30 to 35.			35 to 40.			40 to 45.			Males.	Females.
	15 and under.	16 to 25.	26 to 30.	17 and under.	17 to 25.	26 to 30.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Plymouth Co., . . . { Jail, . . . { H. of C., . . .	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	10
Essex Co., . . . { Jail, . . . { H. of C., . . .	-	-	-	12	41	48	19	5	24	19	24	43	18	21	39	187	82	269	187	82
Worcester Co., . . . { Jail, . . . { H. of C., . . .	-	-	-	27	146	27	73	7	87	80	7	87	20	17	37	304	121	425	304	121
Worcester Co., . . . { Jail, . . . { H. of C., . . .	-	-	-	8	14	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	30	1	31
Worcester Co., . . . { Jail, . . . { H. of C., . . .	-	-	-	5	16	2	2	2	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	38	2	40	38	2
Worcester Co., . . . { Jail, . . . { H. of C., . . .	-	-	-	3	18	1	17	1	4	3	1	4	5	4	9	20	3	23	20	3
Totals,	8	9	12	56	195	82	15	97	112	87	10	107	86	71	157	43	78	121	435	1,104
Boston House of Industry, . . .	1	25	42	9	40	28	65	88	19	46	65	85	28	36	64	67	49	116	186	237
State Workhouse, Bridgewater, . . .	1	43	56	2	10	5	43	48	8	14	17	25	2	14	16	47	22	69	69	214
Total for the Minor Prisons, . . .	6	122	172	147	545	205	178	443	186	103	289	142	104	246	388	120	456	1,569	816	2,385

NOTE.—There are now no prisoners in the prisons at Barnstable or Edgartown, or the jails at Greenfield or Nantucket.

REMARKS.—The above table, stating ages of persons, is presented as some guide in determining probability of reformation, capacity for education, and a better system of classification, etc. The date of September 30, 1889, is taken, the proportions at other times being presumed to be substantially the same as at that selected. It shows: First, the number of persons of each sex in the prisons, (including the State Workhouse and the House of Industry, and not including the State Prison); Second, the ages of such persons within certain periods.

Males and females under 26 are classified differently, as girls of the age of 15 and under, and boys of the age of 17 and under may be committed to the reformatories.

It will be seen that of 2,385 persons confined in said prisons 1,444 were 30 years of age and under, being 60.5 per cent. of the whole. Distinguishing these by sex, of 1,669 males, 864 were 30 and under, being 51.8 per cent. of the whole number of males; and of 816 females 490 were 30 and under, being 59 per cent. of the whole number of females in prison at that date.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.

TABLE XX.—Showing the numbers committed for Drunkenness and remaining in the Minor Prisons, September 80, 1889.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XX.—Showing the numbers committed for Drunkenness, &c.—Continued.

PRISONS.	DRUNKENNESS.						COMMON DRUNKARDS.								
	Jails.			Houses of Correction.			County Prisons.			Jails.			Houses of Correction.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Suffolk Co., . . Boston, . . .	82	5	87	16	-	16	98	5	103	-	-	-	2	2	4
Worcester Co., { Fitchburg, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Worcester Co., { Worcester, . . .	-	-	-	29	5	34	29	5	34	-	1	1	2	-	2
Totals,	100	17	117	146	33	179	246	50	296	6	6	12	49	16	65
Boston House of Industry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	185	268	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Workhouse, Bridgewater, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for the Minor Prisons, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	235	554	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.

TABLE XX.—*Showing the numbers committed for Drunkenness &c.—Continued.*

PRISONS.	COMMON DRUNKENNESS—Occ.			Jails.			Houses of Correction.			County Prisons.		
	County Prisons.											
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Berkshire Co.,	1	—	1	12	—	12	12	7	19	24	7	31
{ New Bedford,	1	—	1	8	—	8	92	19	111	95	19	114
{ Taunton,	—	—	—	4	2	6	—	—	—	4	2	6
Essex Co.,	11	1	12	—	—	—	52	9	61	52	9	61
{ Ipswich,	8	3	6	47	4	51	52	20	72	99	24	123
{ Lawrence,	—	—	—	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6
{ Newburyport,	—	—	—	32	7	39	—	—	—	32	7	39
{ Salem,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Co.,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Hampden Co.,	1	—	1	7	1	8	46	14	60	53	5	58
Hampshire Co.,	1	—	1	10	1	11	22	2	24	32	3	35
Middlesex Co.,	18	7	25	33	5	38	164	41	205	197	46	243
{ Lowell,	2	4	6	24	16	40	—	—	—	24	16	40
Nantucket Co.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk Co.,	9	4	13	12	1	13	56	11	67	68	12	80
Plymouth Co.,	—	—	—	6	—	6	4	6	10	10	6	16

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XX.—Showing the numbers committed for Drunkenness, &c.—Concluded.

PRISONS.	COMMON DEWEARHOUSE—CON.			OFFICES OF ALL KINDS.					
	County Prisons.			Jails.			Houses of Correction.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Suffolk Co., . . . Boston, . . .	2	2	4	187	82	219	304	121	425
Worcester Co., . . . { Fitchburg, . . .	2	—	2	10	—	10	38	2	40
Worcester Co., . . . { Worcester, . . .	3	—	3	20	3	23	59	9	68
Totals,	55	22	77	412	73	486	902	262	1,164
Boston House of Industry, . . .	66	45	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Workhouse, Bridgewater, . . .	18	27	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the Minor Prisons, . . .	139	94	233	—	—	—	—	—	—
							1,569	816	2,385

REMARKS.—The above table has been made with the view of showing the number of persons of each sex in the several prisons, (including the State Workhouse and the House of Industry,) for Drunkenness at a given date, and the proportion of such persons to the total number in confinement for all offences in the same prisons. There is no reason to suppose that the proportions will vary at other times in any material degree from those appearing on the date taken of September 30, 1889. The prisons at Barnstable and Edgartown are now empty.

It will be seen that out of 2,385 persons confined for all offences, 797 were confined for Drunkenness—being 33.4 per cent. of the whole number. Dividing these by sex, of 1,569 men confined in these prisons for all offences, 468 were confined for Drunkenness—being 29.8 per cent. of the whole number of men; and of 816 women confined in these prisons for all offences 320 were confined for Drunkenness—being 40.2 per cent. of the whole number of women.

SEX, EDUCATION AND RECOMMITMENTS.

TABLE XXI.—*Sex and Education of Persons committed to the Jails, Houses of Correction and the State Prison, for the Six Years ending September 30, 1869, with the number of Recommitments.*

	NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED.			NUMBER OF RECOMMITMENTS.			EDUCATION.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cannot Read and Write.			Read and Write only.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
												Percent- age of
1864.												
Jails,	2,019	1,056	3,075	891	592	1,483	—	—	946	—	—	156
Houses of Correction,	1,737	1,544	3,281	990	1,037	2,027	—	—	1,524	—	—	154
State Prison,	433	—	433	55	55	110	—	—	94	—	—	4
1865.												
Jails,	3,773	1,416	5,189	1,341	833	2,174	—	—	1,545	—	—	30
Houses of Correction,	2,133	1,689	3,822	1,142	1,068	2,210	818	627	1,445	386	52	368
State Prison,	139	—	139	8	8	16	67	—	1,777	200	76	276
1866.												
Jails,	4,926	1,205	6,131	1,617	625	2,242	1,150	458	1,608	376	38	414
Houses of Correction,	3,259	1,623	4,882	1,280	976	2,256	1,131	877	2,008	452	254	726
State Prison,	247	—	247	50	—	50	23	—	23	80	—	14
1867.												
Jails,	4,320	796	5,116	1,527	383	1,910	949	291	1,240	283	22	285
Houses of Correction,	3,073	1,628	4,701	1,396	1,130	2,526	1,038	1,015	2,053	1,031	772	1,833
State Prison,	128	—	128	13	—	13	20	—	20	44	—	34
1868.												
Jails,	4,707	719	5,426	1,698	316	2,014	878	278	1,156	246	31	276
Houses of Correction,	2,959	824	3,783	1,549	1,361	2,910	1,375	1,306	2,681	369	114	493
State Prison,	180	—	180	29	—	29	13	—	13	54	—	80
1869.												
Jails,	5,491	751	6,242	2,053	351	2,404	1,140	306	1,446	247	26	273
Houses of Correction,	4,418	2,416	6,834	1,833	1,405	3,238	1,496	1,249	2,745	389	100	499
State Prison,	183	—	183	25	—	25	6	—	6	63	—	34

NOTE.—The figures for the Houses of Correction include in each year the numbers at the House of Industry, and for the last three years the State Workhouse also. For 1864 the figures are based upon the numbers reported in Prison on the 1st of March, with the numbers committed between that date and October 1, 1864. It will be seen that the table covers the entire period embraced by the returns made to the Board of State Charities.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXII.—PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

I.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1888.	ADMISSIONS.			WHOLE NUMBER DURING YEAR.			Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1889.	Average Number.	Indentured or placed out.
		First Time.	Readmitted.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.				
Westborough,	321	120	47	167	488	-	488	193	295	307	109
Lancaster,	134	53	60	113	-	252	252	113	139	140	79
Nautical School,	281	190	5	195	476	-	476	206	270	264	94
Boston House of Reformation,	293	188	-	188	425	56	481	187	294	304	-
Totals,	1,029	556	112	668	1,389	308	1,697	699	998	1,015	282

REFORMATORY STATISTICS.

TABLE XXII.—*Pupils in Reformatories*—Continued.

II.—AGE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, ETC.

	Westborough.	Lancaster.	Nautical School.	Boston House of Reformation.	Totals.
Committed during year,	120	58	190	188	556
<i>Age when Admitted.</i>					
Under 10 years,	17	1	—	21	39
Between 10 and 14,	96	23	31	122	272
14 and over,	7	34	159	45	245
<i>Birth.</i>					
Native,	101	57	166	159	483
Foreign,	14	1	22	25	62
Unknown,	5	—	2	4	11
<i>Parents.</i>					
Native,	54	56	129	*	289
Foreign,	118	60	251	*	429
Unknown,	68	—	—	*	68
<i>Parents Living.</i>					
Both,	80	25	85	178	368
Father only,	9	9	34	6	58
Mother only,	26	10	51	3	90
Neither,	5	12	18	—	35
Unknown,	—	2	2	1	5
<i>Parents Intemperate.</i>					
Father,	31	20	30	*	81
Mother,	9	11	7	*	27
Previously arrested,	44	—	111	10	165

* Not fully reported.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXII.—*Pupils in Reformatories—Concluded.*

III.—COST, EARNINGS, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Average weekly cost.	Average earnings of pupils.	Hours of labor.	Hours in school.	Average No. of pupils to each teacher.
Westborough,	\$3.56	\$17.16	6	■	43
Lancaster,	3.28	3.89	8	4	20
School Ships,	3.74	*	6	■	53
Boston House of Reformation, .	2.22	†	5	5	50
Totals,	\$3.16	—	6	4	41

* Nothing.

† Unknown.

IV.—AGE, TIME SPENT IN SCHOOL, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Greatest age of any pupil now in school, September 30, 1893.	Average age when received.	Average age when discharged.	Longest time in the school of those discharged in 1892-3, (years.)	Average time in school of those discharged in 1892-3, (years.)
Westborough,	17+	11.23	14.13	7.	2.7
Lancaster,	18+	13.4	16.	4.88	1.16
School Ships,	18+	15.21	16.11	11.01	1.27
Boston House of Reformation, .	18+	12.03	13.33	10.23	1.35
Totals,	18+	12.9	14.35	10.23	1.52

PRISON EXPENDITURES.

C.—EXPENDITURES IN PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

TABLE XXIII.—THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

Showing the Average Number of Prisoners in the State Prison from 1815 to 1869, and the Gain or Loss to the State in different Periods.

PERIODS.	Av. No. of Convicts.	Gains, (in 18 years.)	Losses, (in 36 years.)	Balance against the Prison.
1815 to 1829, . . .	299	\$15,461 47	\$104,487 77	\$89,026 30
1830 to 1839, . . .	278	43,952 64	10,147 97	33,804 67†
1840 to 1849, . . .	291	2,133 65	10,877 89	8,744 24
1850 to 1859, . . .	468	5,511 36	111,186 79	105,675 43
1860 to 1869, . . .	482	76,223 29*	80,346 55	4,123 26
For 55 years, . . .	362	\$143,282 41	\$317,046 97	\$173,764 56

Total expenses during the same period, \$2,512,591.90.

* Of this profit, all but \$504.86 accrued within the past three years.

† Profit.

TABLE XXIV.—*Number of Prisoners, Expenses and Earnings of the County Prisons since 1859.*

YEARS.	Reported Whole No. in Prison.	Average No. in Prison.	Total Expenses.	Earnings of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prisons.
1859, .	15,459	1,799.5	\$216,252 70	\$59,902 89	\$156,349 81
1860, .	13,626	1,773.	190,527 58	54,594 29	135,933 29
1861, .	12,909	1,821.	177,375 17	43,362 03	134,013 14
1862, .	11,541	1,433.	182,006 63	40,007 52	141,999 11
1863, .	10,643	1,228.	192,745 84	39,023 76	153,722 08
1864, .	9,592	1,133.5	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38
1865, .	8,947	1,050.6	228,980 69	34,693 79	194,286 90
1866, .	10,971	1,410.8	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24
1867, .	10,068	1,471.5	292,700 83	73,427 34	219,273 49
1868, .	10,729	1,553.8	294,246 88	69,624 67	224,622 21
1869, .	12,251	1,719.	317,603 26	109,365 53	208,237 73
Totals,	—	1,490.3	\$2,587,503 72	\$605,928 34	\$1,981,575 38

NOTE.—Deductions of 500 to 700 should be made from the “reported whole number in prison,” each year since 1864, to approximate the true numbers of prisoners, this allowance being necessary for duplicates.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—PRISON SUMMARY FOR 1868 AND 1869.

EXPENSES. ETC.	STATE PRISON.		COUNTY PRISONS.		HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		TOTALS.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Salaries, . . .	\$35,075 23	\$34,823 78	\$76,331 36	\$78,034 94	\$7,190 17	\$6,896 63	\$118,596 76	\$119,755 35
Provisions, . . .	40,261 48	40,511 33	134,512 85	125,576 87	21,301 71	21,548 25	196,076 04	187,636 45
Clothing, . . .	11,928 62	10,902 17	13,446 98	21,454 90	6,717 80	6,885 02	32,093 40	39,242 09
Fuel and Lights, .	9,645 57	5,942 99	31,028 11	44,058 03	2,830 09	8,007 77	43,504 77	58,008 79
Beds and Bedding, .	*	*	3,269 46	2,941 82	*	*	3,269 46	2,941 82
Medicine, etc., .	350 93	336 40	3,589 25	4,337 96	458 79	536 32	4,398 97	5,210 68
Instruction, . . .	†	†	2,680 61	4,529 85	†	†	2,680 61	4,529 85
Discharged Prisoners, . . .	363 00	342 00	847 45	752 69	-	-	1,210 45	1,094 69
Witnesses, . . .	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	5 00	-
All other Purposes, .	11,368 47	11,162 17	42,418 09	40,821 20	9,567 09	8,710 31	63,353 65	60,693 68
Total, . . .	\$108,993 30	\$104,020 84	\$294,246 88	\$317,603 26	\$48,065 65	\$52,584 30	\$451,305 83	\$474,208 40
Labor of Prisoners,†	135,164 54	132,596 21	69,624 67	109,365 53	2,878 34	8,216 79	207,667 55	250,178 53
Balance, . . .	\$26,171 24	\$28,575 37	224,622 21	208,237 73	45,187 81	45,367 51	243,638 28	225,029 87

PRISON SUMMARY FOR 1868 AND 1869.

Average number of Prisoners, . . .	547	568.75	1,553.75	1,719	870	439	2,470.78	2,720.75
Average Weekly Cost, . . .	490 92	490 92	\$2.77.5	\$2.82.9	\$2.84.8	\$1.98.7	\$1 00	\$1.58 7
Whole number in Prison, . . .	714	741	10,500	11,500	2,430	2,770	19,050	14,011

* Included in "Building."

† Included in State Prison small amounts from other sources, viz.: \$6,013.50 in 1868 and \$4,883.84 in 1869.

‡ Included in "Salaries."

§ Profits

NOTE.—The items of "Medicine" in the County Prisons are largely, and those of "Instruction" almost entirely made up of salaries of officials dispensing them.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—EXPENSES OF THE STATE REFORMATORIES.

Showing the Total and the Average Numbers and Cost since 1856.

1.—WESTBOROUGH.

YEARS.	Whole Number Admitted.	Average Num- ber.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	Current Expens- es as reported.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
1857 to '63,	1,789	433.7	\$264,490 87	\$302,846 09	\$1.67.5	\$1.91.6
1864, . .	114	323.5	54,651 41	58,782 26	3.24.7	3.49
1865, . .	100	325.1	50,933 84	58,305 50	3.01.3	3.44.8
1866, . .	145	325.5	53,288 51	56,090 66	3.14.9	3.31.3
1867, . .	118	326	61,791 10	60,653 73	3.64.5	3.57.7
1868, . .	115	325.5	51,800 72	53,457 14	3.06.3	3.15.8
1869, . .	120	307	55,859 93	56,822 78	3.46.7	3.56
Totals, .	2,501	332.2	\$592,316 88	\$646,908 11	\$2.29.2	\$2.50.3

2.—LANCASTER.

1856 to '63,	348	109	\$99,871 64	\$98,124 32	\$2.51.7	\$2.47.3
1864, . .	64	111	18,000 00	18,133 00	2.47.2	2.49
1865, . .	54	140	12,000 00	17,378 01	1.65.8	2.39
1866, . .	76	144	27,403 17	20,975 95	3.66	2.80
1867, . .	77	141	21,720 67	24,752 81	2.96.2	3.37.6
1868, . .	56	138	21,117 86	19,968 79	2.94.2	2.78.3
1869, . .	58	140	28,914 76	23,891 39	3.97.1	3.28
Totals, .	730	123	\$229,028 10	\$223,224 27	\$2.75.4	\$2.35.6

3.—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

1860 to '63,	621	101	\$73,675 00	\$70,261 72	\$3.50	\$3.34
1864, . .	192	147.09	28,780 76	28,392 52	3.74	3.69
1865, . .	165	160.5	34,725 09	35,535 49	4.16	4.27
1866, . .	242	218	44,873 51	42,701 53	3.96	3.76
1867, . .	255	285	56,595 89	54,800 38	3.81	3.69
1868, . .	205	273	51,484 82	49,440 30	3.63	3.48
1869, . .	190	264	52,313 68	51,365 57	3.73	3.74
Totals, .	1,870	175	\$342,458 75	\$332,497 51	\$3.76.7	\$3.67.1

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

PART SECOND.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

A.—Town Paupers.

TABLE XXVII.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Population in 1868.	No. of Acres of Land.	VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES.	
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Out of Alms-house.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>							
Barnstable, . . .	4,928	40	\$4,500 00	\$3,700 00	\$800 00	\$4,132 07	\$2,222 51
Brewster, . . .	1,456	5	1,200 00	1,000 00	200 00	1,987 81	1,007 42
Chatham, . . .	2,624	30	1,930 00	1,700 00	250 00	2,020 00	1,093 00
Dennis, . . .	3,592	40	2,800 00	1,700 00	900 00	2,339 20	1,116 23
Falmouth, . . .	2,283	14	2,500 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	2,266 64	870 48
Harwich, . . .	3,540	4	2,200 00	2,000 00	200 00	4,086 00	2,736 00
Orleans, . . .	1,585	2	875 00	275 00	100 00	1,527 77	585 04
Provincetown, . . .	3,472	1	1,200 00	900 00	300 00	3,881 00	2,655 41
Sandwich, . . .	4,158	160	3,200 00	2,260 00	1,000 00	4,855 01	2,894 01
Truro, . . .	1,447	05	600 00	400 00	200 00	1,064 93	272 27
Wellfleet, . . .	2,296	1	1,000 00	750 00	250 00	1,200 00	700 00
Yarmouth, . . .	2,472	14	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	2,955 59	1,085 20
Totals, . . .	33,833	301.5	\$24,325 00	\$18,625 00	\$5,700 00	\$32,315 52	\$16,737 57

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1883.	No. of Acres of Land.	VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES.	
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Out of Almshouses.
<i>Berkshire County.</i>							
Adams,	8,298	240	\$15,000 00	\$12,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$5,240 00	\$2,300 00
Lee,	4,035	6	4,168 00	2,500 00	1,668 00	1,393 30	681 68
Pittsfield,	9,376	125	6,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	3,230 36	1,563 69
Totals,	22,009	371	\$25,168 00	\$19,500 00	\$5,668 00	\$9,863 66	\$4,545 37
<i>Bristol County.</i>							
Acushnet,	1,251	31	\$2,300 00	\$2,000 00	\$300 00	\$1,800 00	\$702 00
Attleborough,	6,200	109	5,500 00	3,500 00	2,000 00	1,828 38	1,442 51
Berkley,	847	100	4,456 00	3,000 00	1,456 00	1,040 00	90 00
Dartmouth,	3,435	75	8,496 00	6,800 00	1,896 00	8,929 44	2,084 44
Dighton,	1,813	73	3,987 70	2,500 00	1,487 70	966 85	478 07
Easton,	3,076	188	5,900 00	4,000 00	1,600 00	1,780 89	820 89
Fairhaven,	2,547	85	7,072 00	6,000 00	1,072 00	3,527 77	2,613 57
Fall River,	17,481	90	51,600 00	45,000 00	6,500 00	20,202 92	11,115 82
Freetown,	1,485	86	4,544 00	3,800 00	1,244 00	1,167 70	440 76
Mansfield,	2,130	90	5,106 14	3,400 00	1,706 14	1,202 18	773 00
New Bedford,	20,853	76	44,870 00	37,300 00	7,570 00	20,864 82	12,865 86
Norton,	1,709	110	4,080 00	3,000 00	1,080 00	1,007 11	401 98
Rehoboth,	1,843	87	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,750 00	550 00
Seekonk,	928	100	6,730 00	5,000 00	1,730 00	626 42	826 42
Somerset,	1,786	78	6,000 00	3,500 00	2,500 00	450 00	450 00
Swansey,	1,386	100	3,400 00	2,500 00	900 00	762 39	806 62

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Taunton,	16,006	140	\$7,740 00	\$6,000 00	\$1,740 00	\$10,462 84	\$6,890 82
Westport,	2,799	74	6,800 00	5,200 00	1,100 00	1,578 00	260 86
Totals,	87,527	1,642	\$188,766 84	\$145,800 00	\$87,866 84	\$74,972 41	\$41,652 62
<i>Dukes County.</i>							
Edgartown,	1,846	0.25	\$600 00	-	\$600 00	\$2,658 00	\$1,109 00
<i>Essex County.</i>							
Amesbury,	4,181	54	\$6,000 00	\$4,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$1,861 15	\$671 42
Andover,	5,314	121.3	11,161 78	6,200 00	4,961 78	4,864 84	1,517 58
Beverly,	5,942	3.5	5,000 00	3,600 00	1,500 00	6,396 48	2,578 70
Boxford,	868	100	5,500 00	4,000 00	1,500 00	716 14	322 64
Bradford,	1,568	76	4,900 00	3,500 00	1,400 00	520 00	220 00
Essex,	1,380	180	9,161 66	6,000 00	8,161 66	2,841 46	687 79
Georgetown,	1,926	8	3,800 00	2,500 00	1,300 00	1,209 00	625 00
Gloucester,	11,987	50	20,000 00	15,000 00	5,000 00	10,359 02	6,867 08
Groveland,	1,619	100	6,200 00	4,200 00	2,000 00	658 00	294 00
Haverhill,	10,740	182	16,462 14	9,000 00	7,462 14	9,871 22	5,478 69
Ipswich,	8,911	860	20,612 47	16,000 00	4,612 47	2,364 81	1,492 48
Lawrence,	21,998	54	11,456 41	8,400 00	3,056 41	6,099 25	4,630 00
Lynn,	20,747	120	38,884 22	30,575 00	8,269 22	20,998 94	16,053 68
Manchester,	1,943	26	7,296 00	5,000 00	2,296 00	2,402 61	781 88
Marblehead,	7,808	23.5	24,500 00	20,000 00	4,500 00	8,869 18	8,112 18
Methuen,	2,376	182	7,400 00	4,800 00	2,600 00	1,896 00	600 00
Newburyport,	12,976	45	15,700 00	10,700 00	5,000 00	13,258 24	11,143 24
North Andover,	2,622	125	10,315 00	8,100 00	2,215 00	1,815 10	716 82
Peabody,	6,051	209	24,400 00	20,400 00	4,000 00	4,365 00	734 00
Rockport,	3,867	4	7,000 00	6,400 00	600 00	2,765 57	1,107 71
Salem,	21,189	100	30,000 00	25,000 00	5,000 00	14,716 28	7,270 22
Salisbury,	3,609	80	2,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	1,795 66	492 76

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—The Town Almshouse—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	No. of Acres of Land.	VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES.	
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Prop-erty.	Total.	Out of Alms-house.
<i>Essex Co.—Con.</i>							
Saugus,	2,006	200	\$13,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$3,280 03	\$1,128 84
Topsfield,	1,212	107	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	911 01	125 25
West Newbury,	2,087	55	3,865 00	3,000 00	865 00	1,067 36	644 36
Totals,	158,125	2,353.3	\$307,454 63	\$230,075 00	\$77,379 63	\$127,843 31	\$70,190 74
<i>Franklin County.</i>							
Ashfield,	1,221	160	\$3,000 00	\$2,500 00	\$500 00	\$1,042 54	\$455 54
Buckland,	1,022	70	2,200 00	1,600 00	600 00	398 26	148 25
Charlton,	994	140	3,400 00	2,000 00	1,400 00	1,005 00	175 00
Conway,	1,538	150	4,847 13	3,000 00	1,847 13	785 63	308 00
Deerfield,	3,038	—	—	—	—	2,031 94	\$1,251 50
Greenfield,	3,211	160	8,000 00	5,000 00	3,000 00	873 66	610 25
Hawley,	687	160	2,500 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	898 00	50 00
Heath,	642	150	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	873 00	—
Leverett,	914	178	5,254 00	3,500 00	1,754 00	977 25	417 09
Montague,	1,574	200	6,100 00	4,200 00	1,900 00	500 00	300 00
New Salem,	1,116	80	1,400 00	1,000 00	400 00	1,217 29	208 26
Orange,	1,909	129	8,600 00	2,600 00	1,000 00	\$1,287 24	837 59
Shutesbury,	788	90	1,100 00	650 00	450 00	700 00	210 00
Warwick,	601	130	4,445 58	2,700 00	1,745 58	859 08	298 22
Wendell,	603	200	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	882 00	362 00
Totals,	21,068	1,976	\$352,846 71	\$234,760 00	\$117,996 71	\$13,800 91	\$5,626 70

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1886.	No. of Acres of Land.	VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES.	
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Out of Almshouse.
<i>Middlesex Co.—Con.</i>							
Carlisle, . . .	642	160	\$5,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$779 19	\$46 00
Charlestown, . . .	26,399	3	40,000 00	35,000 00	5,000 00	14,860 13	9,687 13
Chelmsford, . . .	2,291	184	10,000 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	1,995 00	522 10
Concord, . . .	2,232	40	8,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	863 55	439 73
Dracut, . . .	1,905	100	9,000 00	7,500 00	1,500 00	2,761 98	781 05
Framingham, . . .	4,665	100	11,258 50	7,600 00	3,658 50	1,323 79	524 63
Groton, . . .	3,176	240	8,000 00	6,500 00	1,500 00	1,296 00	411 00
Holliston, . . .	3,125	180	8,255 00	5,000 00	3,255 00	2,307 98	651 20
Hopkinton, . . .	4,132	100	7,500 00	5,300 00	2,200 00	2,040 66	370 66
Hudson, . . .	*	119	6,400 00	4,500 00	1,900 00	1,850 00	576 00
Lexington, . . .	2,220	17	6,000 00	4,500 00	1,500 00	1,587 00	277 00
Littleton, . . .	967	150	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	1,372 62	447 12
Lowell, . . .	80,990	125	35,044 25	25,000 00	10,044 25	7,682 34	3,299 53
Malden, . . .	6,840	26	11,000 00	10,200 00	800 00	4,500 00	2,875 00
Marlborough, . . .	7,184	85	8,500 00	6,500 00	2,000 00	1,573 66	810 69
Medford, . . .	4,889	35	15,500 00	12,500 00	3,000 00	3,190 00	1,940 00
Natick, . . .	5,208	65	4,300 00	3,300 00	1,000 00	2,558 78	1,092 93
Newton, . . .	3,975	40	23,000 00	16,000 00	7,000 00	3,551 73	1,219 66
North Reading, . . .	987	120	6,200 00	4,000 00	2,200 00	1,325 00	375 00
Pepperell, . . .	1,709	60	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	675 00	150 00
Reading, . . .	2,436	10	7,500 00	4,000 00	3,500 00	1,515 50	668 50
Sherborn, . . .	1,049	18.1	5,125 79	3,000 00	2,125 79	1,018 44	300 00
Stonham, . . .	3,298	25	9,000 00	6,191 00	2,809 00	4,500 00	1,500 00
Stow, . . .	1,537	130	4,800 00	3,800 00	1,000 00	1,942 36	259 90

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

<i>Sudbury.</i>	1,708	150	\$7,200 00	\$5,000 00	\$2,200 00	\$2,737 34	\$148 70
<i>Tewksbury.</i>	1,801	90	7,500 00	6,000 00	1,500 00	960 00	810 00
<i>Townsend.</i>	2,042	160	5,500 00	4,000 00	1,500 00	800 00	150 00
<i>Tyngsborough.</i>	578	178	7,862 08	6,000 00	2,862 08	726 51	210 00
<i>Wakefield.</i>	3,244	98	11,855 96	8,475 00	3,380 96	3,102 38	1,064 86
<i>Waltham.</i>	6,896	70	13,000 00	10,000 00	3,000 00	4,150 55	1,362 68
<i>Watertown.</i>	3,779	31.6	22,417 00	12,960 00	9,457 00	2,741 30	836 68
<i>Wayland.</i>	1,187	72	4,631 68	8,000 00	1,361 88	500 00	50 00
<i>Westford.</i>	1,568	125	7,596 60	6,000 00	2,596 60	1,160 07	840 46
<i>Weston.</i>	1,281	80	6,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	650 00	150 00
<i>Wilmington.</i>	850	90	3,875 00	2,500 00	875 00	886 00	48 00
<i>Woburn.</i>	6,939	48	10,266 64	7,500 00	2,766 64	5,509 46	3,200 23
Totals.	202,004	4,038.85	\$502,251 91	\$368,076 00	\$134,175 91	\$113,798 62	\$48,762 51
<i>Nantucket County.</i>							
<i>Nantucket.</i>	4,748	4	\$5,800 00	\$5,000 00	\$800 00	\$9,000 00	\$4,297 00
<i>Norfolk County.</i>							
<i>Bellingham.</i>	1,240	150	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$1,311 22	\$370 11
<i>Braintree.</i>	3,725	22	4,500 00	8,000 00	1,500 00	2,272 68	1,397 74
<i>Canton.</i>	3,818	90	5,700 00	4,000 00	1,700 00	3,047 23	1,966 05
<i>Cohasset.</i>	2,048	20	4,500 00	3,500 00	1,000 00	2,558 26	1,158 88
<i>Dedham.</i>	7,195	86	11,726 00	8,475 00	3,250 00	5,499 10	3,065 28
<i>Dorchester.</i>	10,717	12	15,000 00	13,500 00	1,500 00	11,751 84	5,879 08
<i>Foxborough.</i>	2,778	101	5,975 70	4,500 00	1,475 70	1,019 24	429 67
<i>Franklin.</i>	2,510	128	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	1,685 87	815 65
<i>Medfield.</i>	1,012	188	6,065 88	4,000 00	2,065 88	1,368 89	607 67
<i>Medway.</i>	3,219	169	13,650 00	10,000 00	3,650 00	3,812 79	1,846 99
<i>Milton.</i>	2,770	40	6,600 00	6,000 00	600 00	1,862 18	1,024 26

* Included in Best and Marlborough.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	VALUE OF ALMHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES.		
	Population in 1886.	No. of Acres of Land.	Total.		Total.	Out of Almshouse.
			Total.	Real Estate.			Personal Property.
<i>Norfolk Co.—Con.</i>						
Needham, . . .	2,793	110	\$11,600 00	\$8,500 00	\$3,100 00	\$2,895 05
Quincy, . . .	6,718	40	8,000 00	5,000 00	3,000 00	3,154 31
Randolph, . . .	5,734	18	14,000 00	12,000 00	2,000 00	3,589 25
Sharon, . . .	1,393	88	3,600 00	2,500 00	1,100 00	701 82
Stoughton, . . .	4,855	83	6,500 00	4,000 00	2,500 00	3,539 65
Walpole, . . .	2,018	19.75	5,060 43	3,300 00	1,760 43	1,295 93
Weymouth, . . .	7,975	60	10,000 09	6,500 00	3,500 00	4,741 65
Wrentham, . . .	8,072	130	7,483 17	5,000 00	2,483 17	2,100 75
Totals, . . .	35,090	1,504.75	\$153,990 18	\$114,775 00	\$39,215 18	\$58,181 71
<i>Plymouth County.</i>						
Abington, . . .	8,576	8	\$4,000 00	\$3,100 00	\$900 00	\$4,719 17
Bridgewater, . . .	4,196	90	4,265 00	3,000 00	1,265 00	1,166 94
Carver, . . .	1,059	20	850 00	700 00	150 00	1,783 90
Duxbury, . . .	2,384	14	8,000 00	1,800 00	1,200 00	2,366 52
East Bridgewater, . . .	2,976	95	6,236 00	3,500 00	2,736 00	2,322 27
Hanover, . . .	1,545	19	1,500 00	1,260 00	250 00	1,105 10
Hanson, . . .	1,196	60	2,478 00	1,900 00	578 00	1,218 49
Hingham, . . .	4,176	73	10,642 16	7,300 00	3,342 16	8,868 31
Kingston, . . .	1,626	1	1,000 00	900 00	100 00	1,277 88
Marshfield, . . .	1,809	26	2,628 31	1,500 00	1,128 31	1,063 09
Mattapoisett, . . .	1,451	90	4,400 00	2,650 00	1,750 00	2,600 00
Middleborough, . . .	4,665	181	5,488 50	3,800 00	1,688 50	3,110 72

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.									
North Bridgewater, .	6,882	75	\$4,977 15	\$3,000 00	\$1,977 15	\$3,884 11	\$1,853 08		
Pembroke, .	1,489	140	5,000 00	4,500 00	500 00	1,362 86	512 36		
Plymouth, .	6,068	8	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	6,500 00	3,300 00		
Plympton, .	924	80	1,100 00	800 00	300 00	783 09	868 18		
Rochester, .	1,156	20	1,300 00	1,000 00	300 00	1,289 71	865 95		
South Scituate, .	1,635	9	1,600 00	1,350 00	250 00	2,071 93	545 64		
Wareham, .	2,798	2	800 00	600 00	200 00	3,538 88	2,020 50		
West Bridgewater, .	1,825	85.75	5,800 00	3,900 00	1,900 00	1,084 85	308 81		
Totals, .	57,786	996.75	\$74,960 11	\$52,550 00	\$22,410 11	\$47,157 77	\$22,255 46		
Suffolk County.									
Boston, .	220,744	180	\$100,000 00	\$85,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$125,308 76	\$95,027 50		
Worcester County.									
Ashburnham, .	2,153	100	\$8,323 84	\$6,000 00	\$2,323 84	\$763 27	\$321 27		
Athol, .	2,814	130	4,255 00	2,500 00	1,755 00	1,120 50	288 50		
Barre, .	2,856	143	9,500 00	7,000 00	2,500 00	2,495 95	609 25		
Blackstone, .	4,857	99	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	3,010 86	1,561 10		
Bolton, .	1,502	90	4,500 00	3,500 00	1,000 00	800 00	25 00		
Boylston, .	792	100	5,000 00	3,500 00	1,500 00	643 00	47 00		
Brookfield, .	2,101	280	7,684 90	4,000 00	3,684 90	1,976 88	661 97		
Charlton, .	1,925	200	6,874 62	3,000 00	2,874 62	670 75	96 25		
Clinton, .	4,021	16	7,502 75	5,000 00	2,502 75	2,261 33	1,065 43		
Dana, .	789	157	4,100 00	3,000 00	1,100 00	976 84	466 84		
Douglas, .	2,155	200	5,084 47	3,200 00	1,884 47	858 13	458 36		
Dudley, .	2,076	170	6,003 50	4,000 00	2,003 50	873 00	153 00		
Fitchburg, .	8,118	211	22,475 91	17,000 00	5,475 91	5,078 45	2,285 40		
Gardner, .	2,553	233.6	7,074 60	4,500 00	2,574 60	1,010 00	595 86		
Grafton, .	3,961	286	10,744 00	6,000 00	4,744 00	1,092 00	306 00		
Hardwick, .	1,967	160	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	1,317 02	882 45		

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

T O W N S .	Population in 1886.	No. of Acres of Land.	V A L U E O F A L M S H O U S E P R O P E R T Y .			P A U P E R E X P E N S E S .	
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Prop-erty.	Total.	Out of Almshouses.
Worcester Co.—Con.							
Harvard,	1,855	112	\$14,400 00	\$12,000 00	\$2,400 00	\$750 76	\$295 61
Holden,	1,846	240	7,916 20	4,778 50	3,137 70	2,281 14	288 80
Hubbardston,	1,546	160	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,056 21	285 69
Lancaster,	1,752	200	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	2,264 34	821 21
Leicester,	2,527	190	7,517 95	5,000 00	2,517 95	1,223 69	677 64
Leominster,	8,313	140	9,300 00	6,000 00	3,300 00	2,384 68	297 06
Lunenburg,	1,167	120	9,250 00	6,500 00	2,750 00	1,862 28	798 79
Mendon,	1,207	90	4,290 00	2,700 00	1,590 00	800 00	385 00
Milford,	9,103	120	9,588 64	5,000 00	4,588 64	5,289 54	2,752 12
Millbury,	8,780	117	5,785 00	4,700 00	1,085 00	2,606 71	373 57
New Braintree,	752	156	5,589 00	3,989 00	1,600 00	417 00	132 00
Northborough,	1,623	100	5,500 00	3,500 00	2,000 00	1,506 78	673 86
Northbridge,	2,642	120	5,000 00	4,500 00	500 00	1,863 68	979 26
North Brookfield,	2,514	100	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	845 85	517 50
Oxford,	2,713	220	6,000 00	3,700 00	2,300 00	1,591 18	582 67
Paxton,	626	200	5,679 40	3,800 00	1,879 40	559 79	119 02
Petersham,	1,428	200	5,550 00	3,500 00	2,050 00	1,835 16	485 81
Princeton,	1,289	120	7,100 00	5,000 00	2,100 00	832 75	188 25
Royalston,	1,441	200	6,522 14	4,000 00	2,522 14	1,220 48	211 45
Uxbridge,	1,011	280	6,624 25	4,500 00	2,124 25	326 00	—
Ware,	1,570	120	8,400 00	6,000 00	2,400 00	850 00	229 50
Wareham,	1,760	86	6,243 77	3,500 00	2,743 77	881 67	49 62
Southbridge,	4,181	159	5,100 00	2,100 00	3,000 00	1,451 00	526 00
Spencer,	8,024	178	7,727 00	4,500 00	3,227 00	1,595 03	564 80

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Sturbridge,	1,668	135.08	\$6,829 00	\$4,260 00	\$2,579 00	\$1,958 90	\$519 50
Sutton,	1,998	105	8,854 00	2,000 00	1,856 00	1,401 88	187 42
Templeton,	2,868	140	6,100 00	3,500 00	2,800 00	2,284 95	850 00
Upton,	2,390	180	7,900 00	5,000 00	2,900 00	960 45	910 45
Uxbridge,	2,018	234.5	7,443 20	4,500 00	2,943 20	1,875 00	775 00
Warren,	2,938	117	8,900 00	3,000 00	900 00	4,000 00	2,300 00
Webster,	2,180	200	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	2,241 76	676 78
Westborough,	3,608	120	6,177 41	4,000 00	2,177 41	2,815 83	1,244 85
West Brookfield,	3,141	145	10,213 28	5,450 00	4,763 28	1,271 89	321 89
Westminster,	1,549	200	8,828 16	6,000 00	2,828 16	1,504 45	823 45
Winchendon,	1,639	100	4,200 00	2,200 00	2,000 00	1,449 15	594 98
Worcester,	2,801	100	9,000 00	6,000 00	3,000 00	1,508 54	257 75
	30,055	272	48,767 31	38,500 00	10,267 31	12,487 78	6,797 84
Totals,	156,948	8,301.78	\$408,921 25	\$278,867 50	\$125,053 75	\$66,092 63	\$38,328 70

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWN.	Pauper Expenses at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Battered and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, In- cluding those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable,	\$1,909 56	\$300 00	\$300 00	23	67	-	16	\$2,29.5
Brewster,	979 89	150 00	10 00	11	19	2	10.9	1,72.9
Chatham,	927 00	225 00	125 00	12	22	-	12	1,48.6
Dennis,	1,242 97	170 00	60 00	15	36	2	9.6	2,49.0
Falmouth,	1,396 16	340 00	300 00	24	21	1	21.5	1,24.9
Harwich,	1,380 00	180 00	50 00	12	86	3	9.63	2,65.6
Orleans,	942 78	284 00	-	13	8	-	9	2,01.4
Provincetown,	1,225 69	180 00	-	13	82	4	8.5	2,77.3
Sandwich,	2,461 00	325 00	300 00	19	116	6	16.17	2,92.6
Truro,	792 66	150 00	-	6	6	-	5.8	2,62.8
Wellfleet,	500 00	104 00	-	3	37	4	2	4,80.8
Yarmouth,	1,370 39	270 00	200 00	18	59	4	16.8	2,20.7
Totals,	\$15,577 95	\$2,578 00	\$1,845 00	169	554	26	137.40	2,18.0
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Adams,	\$2,940 00	\$1,000 00	\$100 00	30	14	64	18	\$3,14.1
Lee,	711 62	400 00	100 00	9	17	56	4.29	3,19.0
Pittsfield,	1,666 67	275 00	-	20	164	187	14.22	2,25.4
Totals,	\$5,318 29	\$1,675 00	\$200 00	59	195	257	36.51	2,80.1
<i>Bristol County.</i>								
Acushnet,	1,098 00	\$75 00	-	15	30	8	8.2	2,57.5
Attleborough,	385 87	350 00	\$50 00	16	42	208	8.4	0,86.3

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.										
Berkley,	\$950 00	\$150 00	\$200 00	6	1	7	4.3	\$4.24.9		
Dartmouth,	1,895 00	275 00	125 00	27	59	-	19.4	1.87.8		
Dighton,	488 78	300 00	-	12	5	16	5	1.88.0		
Easton,	960 00	400 00	80 00	19	32	128	13.49	1.36.8		
Fairhaven,	914 20	416 00	-	12	106	36	6.3	279.1		
Fall River,	9,087 10	500 00	-	126	381	657	70.58	2.47.6		
Freetown,	726 94	350 00	100 00	19	14	34	12.8	1.09.2		
Mansfield,	429 18	250 00	150 00	7	19	241	6	1.37.5		
New Bedford,	8,028 96	1,000 00	250 00	162	1,373	418	103.04	1.49.8		
Norton,	605 13	225 00	100 00	9	20	61	8.5	1.29.3		
Rehoboth,	1,200 00	250 00	150 00	18	28	18	13.5	1.70.9		
Seekonk,	300 00	300 00	75 00	5	5	17	3	1.92.3		
Somerset,	-	-	50 00	10	14	32	6.7	-		
Swansey,	365 77	350 00	50 00	6	22	10	5.3	1.30.5		
Taunton,	4,572 22	465 00	150 00	85	98	559	45.48	1.93.3		
Westport,	1,312 64	331 00	100 00	22	18	2	18.12	1.39.3		
Totals,	\$33,319 79	\$5,987 00	\$1,630 00	576	2,267	2,447	358.11	\$1.78.7		
Dukes County.										
Edgartown,	\$1,549 00	\$390 00	-	15	14	-	10.04	\$2.96.3		
Essex County.										
Amesbury,	\$989 73	\$378 00	\$300 00	16	9	13	14.8	\$1.28.6		
Andover,	3,347 26	500 00	200 00	32	107	183	26.95	2.38.8		
Beverly,	3,822 73	375 00	150 00	42	120	276	17.7	4.15.3		
Boxford,	393 50	350 00	50 00	14	-	10	9.11	0.83.1		
Bradford,	300 00	300 00	-	2	10	18	2	2.88.4		
Essex,	2,153 67	838 25	-	7	13	18	6	6.90.3		
Georgetown,	684 00	250 00	75 00	7	50	37	4.62	2.84.7		
Gloucester,	3,491 99	350 00	500 00	60	470	26	35.7	1.88.1		
Groveland,	364 00	175 00	25 00	4	11	5	2.2	3.18.2		

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWN S.	Pauper Expenses at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Paupered and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Essex County—Con.</i>								
Haverhill, . . .	\$4,892 53	\$400 00	\$150 00	56	268	170	37	\$228.3
Ipswich, . . .	872 83	450 00	200 00	19	20	74	17	0.98.7
Lawrence, . . .	1,489 25	600 00	75 00	17	853	681	8.91	4.08.9
Lynn, . . .	4,945 81	350 00	1,500 00	122	789	697	45.53	2.08.8
Manchester, . . .	1,621 23	255 00	400 00	16	7	29	29	2.46.6
Marblehead, . . .	5,257 00	400 00	1,190 00	60	286	56	42.25	2.89.8
Methuen, . . .	888 00	825 00	75 00	13	20	66	8.9	2.78.1
Newburyport, . . .	5,115 00	600 00	300 00	78	530	79	48.91	2.00.8
North Andover, . . .	1,098 28	400 00	140 00	12	35	71	10.11	2.08.9
Peabody, . . .	2,681 00	750 00	550 00	38	163	126	26.45	1.91.3
Rockport, . . .	1,657 86	425 00	50 00	10	28	6	8	3.98.5
Salem, . . .	7,445 07	780 00	800 00	126	588	266	78.47	1.82.5
Salisbury, . . .	1,242 88	275 00	—	8	14	21	7.6	3.14.5
Saugus, . . .	2,151 19	275 00	300 00	12	71	83	9.94	4.16.2
Topfield, . . .	785 76	250 00	50 00	12	4	22	8.58	1.76.1
West Newbury, . . .	428 00	300 00	75 00	9	12	25	5.07	1.60.5
Totals, . . .	\$57,652 57	\$10,251 25	\$6,655 00	792	4,380	3,094	490.44	\$228.0
<i>Franklin County.</i>								
Ashfield, . . .	\$587 00	\$275 00	—	7	4	—	3.5	\$3.22.5
Buckland, . . .	260 00	250 00	—	5	12	—	—	1.63.6
Charlton, . . .	680 00	450 00	\$40 00	16	—	—	9.58	1.67.4
Conway, . . .	457 66	275 00	80 00	9	3	—	6.05	1.46.5
Deerfield, . . .	780 44	—	—	12	18	44	7	2.14.4

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.										
Greenfield, .	\$268 41	\$400 00	\$100 00	11	21	46	8	\$0.63.1		
Hawley, .	838 00	850 00	-	8	1	-	8	5.37.1		
Heath, .	373 00	300 00	50 00	5	-	-	5	1.43.4		
Leverett, .	560 16	850 00	15 00	7	27	8	3.52	1.96.7		
Montague, .	200 00	250 00	100 00	11	4	18	7.9	0.48.7		
New Salem, .	1,009 08	365 00	75 00	12	1	6	7.32	2.65.1		
Orange, .	449 65	875 00	50 00	10	10	-	8.8	1.04.2		
Shutesbury, .	490 00	300 00	25 00	6	19	-	5	1.88.5		
Warwick, .	565 86	325 00	-	7	10	-	5.72	1.90.2		
Wendell, .	520 00	327 00	-	7	2	4	5.3	1.88.7		
Totals, .	\$8,174 21	\$4,592 00	\$485 00	128	132	126	88.27	\$1.78.1		
Hampden County.										
Brimfield, .	\$753 27	\$300 00	\$150 00	28	11	46	14.1	\$1.02.7		
Monson, .	1,310 00	425 00	200 00	29	15	15	23.75	1.05.9		
Palmer, .	637 00	300 00	-	10	1	27	6.63	1.84.7		
Springfield, .	4,873 49	803 10	-	51	613	1,557	22.63	4.14.1		
Westfield, .	1,163 48	500 00	-	17	96	468	11.7	1.91.2		
Totals, .	\$8,737 24	\$2,328 10	\$350 00	135	736	2,113	78.81	\$2.13.2		
Hampshire County.										
Amherst, .	\$700 15	\$375 00	-	13	2	20	7.7	\$1.92.9		
Belchertown, .	500 00	875 00	\$175 00	20	9	28	15.7	0.61.2		
Enfield, .	403 90	-	-	3	4	-	2.22	3.49.9		
Greenwich, .	563 00	300 00	-	5	-	11	3	3.59.6		
Northampton, .	1,038 68	-	-	18	55	124	10.8	1.84.9		
Prescott, .	372 00	400 00	50 00	7	-	-	6	1.19.2		
Ware, .	640 43	350 00	75 00	10	26	52	7.2	1.71.1		
Totals, .	\$4,218 16	\$1,800 00	\$300 00	76	96	235	52.62	\$1.56.2		

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Pauper Expenses at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, in- cluding those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Middlesex County.</i>								
Acton, . . .	\$375 00	\$375 00	\$30 00	8	5	32	4.75	\$1.51.8
Arlington, . . .	1,001 09	250 00	-	6	17	138	4.4	4.37.5
Ashby, . . .	807 00	387 50	50 00	7	7	-	6	2.58.6
Ashland, . . .	966 41	325 00	200 00	13	4	142	12.5	1.48.7
Bedford, . . .	438 20	285 00	150 00	7	4	42	5.8	1.45.3
Billerica, . . .	854 28	400 00	200 00	25	8	101	21	0.78.3
Brighton, . . .	1,000 00	500 00	-	3	100	284	1.34	14.35.1
Burlington, . . .	1,594 78	300 00	200 00	7	1	53	6.5	4.71.8
Cambridge, . . .	9,500 00	2,000 00	400 00	113	1,006	1,183	54	3.38.3
Carlisle, . . .	733 19	307 00	-	10	11	16	9	1.56.7
Charlestown, . . .	5,273 00	835 73	50 00	93	1,051	42	43.4	2.33.6
Chelmsford, . . .	1,472 90	400 00	100 00	14	3	68	12.32	2.29.9
Concord, . . .	423 82	400 00	100 00	8	16	189	5.86	1.39.0
Dracut, . . .	1,980 91	400 00	750 00	16	30	26	14	2.72.1
Frammingham, . . .	799 16	325 00	300 00	16	21	141	8.8	1.74.6
Groton, . . .	885 00	425 00	300 00	21	10	180	14.7	1.15.8
Holliston, . . .	1,656 78	465 00	112 00	7	11	42	4.3	7.40.9
Hopkinton, . . .	1,170 00	400 00	100 00	12	90	110	6.81	3.33.2
Hudson, . . .	774 00	420 00	25 00	9	37	24	8.14	1.82.8
Lexington, . . .	1,310 00	500 00	100 00	15	22	73	8.5	2.96.3
Littleton, . . .	925 40	300 00	12 00	11	10	-	6.96	2.55.6
Lowell, . . .	4,382 81	1,200 00	300 00	115	477	96	53.66	1.57.0
Malden, . . .	2,125 00	450 00	200 00	14	20	831	8.1	5.04.5
Marlborough, . . .	762 97	325 00	50 00	12	42	106	7.02	2.09.0

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Medford,	.	.	\$1,250 00	\$940 00	\$200 00	12	88	193	11.65	\$2,065.5
Natick,	.	.	1,465 85	425 00	50 00	4	16	246	3	939.6
Newton,	.	.	2,882 07	700 00	150 00	26	56	888	28.6	1,900.0
North Reading,	.	.	950 00	375 00	-	13	31	44	10.9	1,675.6
Pepperell,	.	.	525 00	375 00	50 00	10	10	42	9.8	1,085.5
Reading,	.	.	847 00	500 00	-	6	22	107	6.6	2,903.8
Sherborn,	.	.	718 44	400 00	-	3	8	88	8	4,605.6
Stoneham,	.	.	8,000 00	500 00	180 00	13	12	65	8.1	7,122.2
Stow,	.	.	1,682 35	288 00	225 00	14	3	61	11.4	2,838.8
Sudbury,	.	.	2,593 64	400 00	100 00	25	2	82	18.86	2,711.6
Tewksbury,	.	.	650 00	400 00	200 00	16	-	3	10.7	1,168.8
Townsend,	.	.	650 00	850 00	50 00	10	18	26	8.5	1,470.0
Tyngsborough,	.	.	515 51	250 00	50 00	7	-	33	5	1,982.2
Wakefield,	.	.	2,037 97	400 00	200 00	21	23	57	14.4	2,721.1
Waltham,	.	.	2,787 87	400 00	100 00	21	-	240	14.4	3,723.3
Watertown,	.	.	1,904 67	567 75	100 00	17	67	149	13.7	2,677.0
Wayland,	.	.	450 00	300 00	200 00	5	-	39	5	1,780.0
Westford,	.	.	819 61	400 00	100 00	21	18	68	12.2	1,592.2
Weston,	.	.	500 00	350 00	150 00	5	9	49	5	1,928.8
Wilington,	.	.	840 00	200 00	75 00	9	4	113	8.2	1,979.9
Woburn,	.	.	2,809 23	450 00	-	18	158	151	9.9	4,465.5
Total,	.	.	\$70,041 11	\$20,405 98	\$5,879 00	898	8,537	5,607	539.77	\$2,484.4
<i>Nantucket County.</i>										
Nantucket,	.	.	\$4,708 00	\$708 00	\$100 00	72	97	-	57.5	\$1,572.2
<i>Norfolk County.</i>										
Bellingham,	.	.	\$941 11	\$375 00	\$100 00	11	4	15	8.43	\$2,147.7
Braintree,	.	.	874 94	300 00	50 00	10	47	104	6.29	2,675.5
Canton,	.	.	1,381 18	400 00	-	13	40	301	9.44	2,814.4

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Pauper Expenses at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants In- cluding those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Norfolk Co.—Con.</i>								
Cohasset,	\$1,401 88	\$250 00	—	9	29	12	4.9	\$5.50.2
Dedham,	2,433 82	500 00	\$250 00	84	143	562	22	2.12.7
Dorchester,	5,872 26	500 00	—	49	815	343	19	5.94.4
Foxborough,	589 67	300 00	25 00	11	36	39	6.15	1.84.4
Franklin,	850 22	300 00	225 00	14	8	24	9.14	1.78.9
Medfield,	755 72	400 00	85 00	6	3	44	3	4.84.4
Medway,	2,466 80	400 00	250 00	22	39	78	15.19	2.60.7
Milton,	887 92	200 00	—	11	61	162	4.84	3.71.3
Needham,	1,412 16	375 00	100 00	15	32	303	10.8	2.51.5
Quincy,	850 00	400 00	—	21	46	126	9.31	1.75.3
Randolph,	2,424 98	300 00	100 00	36	28	54	22.5	2.07.3
Sharon,	543 75	300 00	50 00	8	27	105	8.45	1.62.1
Stoughton,	1,008 79	325 00	450 00	34	75	113	16.38	1.18.2
Walpole,	626 31	300 00	—	3	14	463	2	6.02.2
Weymouth,	1,080 54	450 00	825 00	28	106	71	15.48	2.08.3
Wrentham,	1,076 75	475 00	160 00	19	41	117	10	2.07.8
Totals,	\$28,025 78	\$6,850 00	\$2,610 00	849	1,087	3,081	203.75	\$2.84.5
<i>Plymouth County.</i>								
Abington,	\$2,080 00	\$350 00	\$125 00	28	44	61	15.58	\$1.92.5
Bridgewater,	401 31	300 00	175 00	6	20	15	4.2	1.83.7
Carver,	671 83	30 00	50 00	10	7	5	7.53	1.71.6
Duxbury,	1,869 16	200 00	100 00	17	47	14	16.41	2.33.3

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—The Town Almshouses—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Pauper Expenses at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Believed and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Paupers sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Worcester Co.—Con.</i>								
Clinton, . . .	\$1,195 90	\$400 00	-	10	12	122	5	\$4.50.9
Dana, . . .	510 00	400 00	450 00	12	19	11	10.5	0.93.4
Douglas, . . .	899 77	800 00	100 00	16	4	63	14.1	0.54.5
Dudley, . . .	720 00	825 00	-	5	1	84	■	2.76.9
Fitchburg, . . .	2,793 05	600 00	100 00	38	43	133	13.06	3.34.4
Gardner, . . .	414 14	244 20	-	11	8	84	4.11	1.93.8
Grafton, . . .	786 00	600 00	-	5	36	133	1.66	9.10.5
Hardwich, . . .	484 57	400 00	150 00	17	28	9	13.72	0.60.9
Harvard, . . .	455 15	425 00	150 00	13	2	37	12.21	0.71.7
Holden, . . .	1,992 84	375 00	100 00	13	84	-	17.5	2.19
Hubbardston, . . .	770 52	400 00	125 00	9	15	10	7.78	1.90.5
Lancaster, . . .	1,443 13	325 00	-	14	-	63	11.25	2.46.7
Leicester, . . .	546 05	425 00	25 00	5	13	159	2.74	3.83.2
Leominster, . . .	2,086 67	100 50	450 00	20	23	46	15.16	2.64.7
Lunenburg, . . .	1,063 49	500 00	300 00	12	4	26	6.39	3.20.3
Mendon, . . .	415 00	360 00	-	3	13	29	3	2.66
Milford, . . .	2,337 42	412 00	125 00	35	282	87	13.52	2.49.9
Millbury, . . .	2,233 14	500 00	60 00	19	15	98	8.88	4.83.6
North Braintree, . . .	285 00	285 00	50 00	6	15	9	4.9	1.11.8
Northborough, . . .	835 42	400 00	-	4	14	30	■	8.01.4
Northbridge, . . .	894 42	337 00	50 00	3	7	56	4.75	3.58.1
North Brookfield, . . .	828 35	346 00	50 00	7	20	84	4.54	1.39.1
Oxford, . . .	1,003 46	300 00	50 00	9	2	64	6.72	2.83.6
Paxton, . . .	440 77	360 00	25 00	7	5	21	7	1.21.1

THE TOWN ALMOUSHOUSES.

Peterham, .	\$1,369 85	\$490 00	\$200 00	10	36	11	9.31	\$2,551.9
Princeton, .	634 50	334 50	100 00	8	4	14	4.75	2,568.8
Royalston, .	1,008 98	500 00	50 00	10	16	4	7.27	2,661.1
Rutland, .	325 00	325 00	40 00	11	—	11	11.42	74.2
Shrewsbury, .	620 50	625 00	100 00	11	17	152	7.39	1,614
Southborough, .	762 06	375 00	100 00	5	14	200	4	3,775.7
Southbridge, .	925 00	400 00	150 00	12	6	28	5.8	3,085.5
Spencer, .	1,000 78	555 00	—	19	34	334	11.42	1,685.5
Sterling, .	1,139 40	300 00	—	9	20	32	6.81	3,217
Sturbridge, .	1,214 46	325 00	77 00	9	6	37	9	1,695.5
Sutton, .	1,384 95	450 00	75 00	20	41	10	11	2,057
Templeton, .	50 00	50 00	75 00	12	19	28	3.74	0,257
Upton, .	600 00	450 00	100 00	13	12	61	9.31	1,239
Uxbridge, .	1,700 00	—	—	16	128	87	9.11	1,188.1
Warren, .	1,565 00	500 00	150 00	9	23	172	6.8	4,425
Webster, .	1,570 98	300 00	—	8	29	115	7	4,315
Westborough, .	950 00	400 00	100 00	15	20	123	13.5	1,353.3
West Brookfield, .	681 00	300 00	100 00	7	10	102	5.97	2,191
Westminster, .	854 17	300 00	—	8	36	19	7	2,346
Winchendon, .	1,250 79	529 16	800 00	18	7	33	14.6	1,689
Worcester, .	5,689 94	1,300 00	280 00	47	997	2,089	22.82	4,795
Totals, .	\$57,763 93	\$21,650 86	\$5,302 00	682	2,139	5,401	466.35	\$2,382.2

NOTE.—The Average numbers at the Town Almshouses, as given in these tables, have been computed from the detailed returns made by the towns, and do not in many cases agree with the numbers stated in the general returns; but are believed to be in the main correct.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	No. of Acres of Land.	VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES	
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Out of Alms-house
Barnstable,	33,858	301.5	\$24,925 00	\$18,625 00	\$5,700 00	\$32,315 52	\$16,737 50
Berkshire,	22,000	371	25,168 00	19,500 00	5,668 00	9,863 66	4,545 87
Bristol,	87,527	1,642	183,765 84	145,800 00	37,965 84	74,072 41	41,052 62
Dukes,	1,846	0.25	500 00	—	500 00	2,658 00	1,109 00
Essex,	158,125	2,353.3	307,454 63	280,075 00	77,879 63	127,843 31	70,190 74
Franklin,	21,058	1,973	52,346 71	34,750 00	17,596 71	13,800 91	5,636 70
Hampden,	35,337	876.75	41,781 12	32,300 00	9,481 12	19,832 93	11,095 69
Hampshire,	19,591	853	31,690 14	23,400 00	8,590 14	9,494 29	5,276 13
Middlesex,	202,004	4,033.85	562,251 91	368,076 00	134,175 91	113,793 62	43,752 51
Nantucket,	4,748	1	5,800 00	5,000 00	800 00	9,000 00	4,297 00
Norfolk,	75,090	1,504.75	163,990 18	114,775 00	39,215 18	58,161 71	30,155 93
Plymouth,	67,786	996.75	74,960 11	52,550 00	22,410 11	47,157 77	22,255 46
Suffolk,	220,744	180	100,000 00	85,000 00	15,000 00	125,308 76	95,027 50
Worcester,	156,948	8,301.78	403,021 25	278,867 50	125,053 75	96,092 63	38,328 70
Totals,	1,106,606	23,391.93	\$1,908,254 89	\$1,408,718 50	\$499,536 39	\$740,315 52	\$300,050 92

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXVII.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Pauper Expenses at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Va- grants including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
Barnstable, .	\$15,577 95	\$2,578 00	\$1,345 00	169	552	26	137.40	\$2.18
Berkshire, .	5,318 29	1,675 00	200 00	59	195	257	36.51	2.80.1
Bristol, .	33,319 79	5,987 00	1,630 00	576	2,267	2,447	358.11	1.78.7
Dukes, .	1,549 00	390 00	—	15	14	—	10.04	2.96.3
Essex, .	57,652 57	10,251 25	6,655 00	787	4,380	3,084	490.44	2.26
Franklin, .	8,174 21	4,592 00	485 00	128	132	126	88.27	1.78.1
Hampden, .	8,737 24	2,328 10	350 00	135	736	2,113	78.81	2.13 2
Hampshire, .	4,218 16	1,800 00	300 00	76	96	235	52.62	1.56.2
Middlesex, .	70,041 11	20,405 98	5,879 00	764	3,537	5,607	539.77	2.60.1
Nantucket, .	4,703 00	703 00	100 00	62	97	—	57.5	1.57.2
Norfolk, .	28,025 78	6,850 00	2,610 00	349	1,087	3,081	203.75	2.64.5
Plymouth, .	24,902 31	5,040 70	2,329 00	305	749	536	210.08	2.27.9
Suffolk, .	30,281 26	3,971 24	—	856	5,478	29,882	262	2.22.2
Worcester, .	57,763 93	21,650 86	5,302 00	682	2,189	5,401	466.35	2.38.2
Totals, .	\$350,264 60	\$88,223 13	\$27,185 00	4,963	21,509	52,795	2,991.65	\$2.26.8

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—(SUPPLEMENTARY.)
Towns fully Supporting all or a part of their Poor in Almshouses elsewhere.

TOWNS.	Population in 1888.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Average No. fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	FULL SUPPORT.	
						At Almshouse.	Out of Almshouse.
Danvers, .	5,144	In Peabody Almshouse and in private families, .	13	12.6	10.6	\$736 24	\$498 50
Belmont, .	1,279	In Arlington and Watertown Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-
Somerville, .	9,853	In Charlestown Almshouse and at Insane Asylum, .	5	4	1	300 00	282 00
Lakeville, .	1,110	In Berkley Almshouse and in private families, .	5	4.5	1	-	417 66
Totals, .	16,886		23	21.1	12.6	\$1,036 24	\$1,198 16
Grand Totals, 229 Towns,	1,128,552		4,986	3,533.41	3,004.25	\$351,300 84	\$125,975 88

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES, SUPPLEMENTARY.

TABLE XXVII.—(SUPPLEMENTARY)—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population in 1868.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Number relieved and partially supported.	Whole Number of Vagrants, including those sent to State Alms-houses
Danvers, . . .	6,144	In Peabody Almshouse and in private families, .	\$1,557 93	\$2,792 67	90	63
Belmont, . . .	1,279	In Arlington and Watertown Almshouses, .	784 83	784 83	2	-
Somerville, . .	9,853	In Charlestown Almshouse and at Insane Asylum,	1,800 00	2,382 00	415	135
Lakeville, . . .	1,110	In Berkley Almshouse and in private families, .	287 42	705 08	7	19
Totals, . . .	16,886		\$4,430 18	\$5,664 58	514	217
Grand Totals, 229 Towns,	1,123,552		\$269,708 88	\$746,980 10	22,028	53,012

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVIII.—TOWNS THAT HAVE NO ALMSHOUSE.

Showing the Mode of Support, the Number and Expense of the Poor in 106 Towns that have no Almshouse or make use of none.

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole No. fully supported.	Average Number fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Number relieved and partially supported.	Whole Number of persons, including those sent to State Alms-houses.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>									
Eastham, . . .	757	Boarded in private families and at Lunatic Hospitals, . . .	8	6.71	\$814 10	\$270 61	\$1,084 71	10	1
<i>Berkshire County.</i>									
Alford, . . .	461	In private families, . . .	2	2	260 84	178 10	438 94	3	1
Becket, . . .	1,393	In private families, . . .	6	6	822 57	141 00	963 57	12	27
Cheshire, . . .	1,650	Boarded with friends, . . .	4	4	550 00	250 00	800 00	5	10
Clarksburg, . . .	530	Boarded in private families, . . .	3	2	256 00	50 00	306 00	4	1
Dalton, . . .	1,187	Assistance in private families, . . .	1	1	-	355 92	355 92	11	40
Egremont, . . .	935	In private families, by contract, none this year, . . .	-	-	-	16 50	16 50	-	11
Florida, . . .	1,173	In private families, . . .	-	-	-	100 00	100 00	2	1
Great Barrington, . . .	3,920	By contract yearly, . . .	6	3.07	815 61	41 14	856 75	3	89
Hancock, . . .	937	In private families, . . .	1	1	50 00	84 00	84 00	5	12
Hinsdale, . . .	1,517	In private families, by special contract, . . .	1	1	90 00	80 00	170 00	2	-
Lanesborough, . . .	1,294	In private families, . . .	2	2	208 00	8 85	216 85	6	-
Lenox, . . .	1,060	In private families, by board or assistance, . . .	7	6.5	772 30	84 88	857 18	9	32

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

Monterey,	737	In private families,	2	2	\$113 00	\$122 28	\$235 28	10 1
Mt. Washington,	237	Boarded in private families,	1	1	120 00	-	120 00	-
New Ashford,	178	By contract,	1	0.1	20 00	-	20 00	-
New Marlborough,	1,649	By contract, in private families,	5	4.48	823 00	210 00	1,032 00	9
Otis,	936	Boarded out in families,	4	4	573 50	60 00	633 50	20
Peru,	494	Supported in private families,	-	-	-	105 65	105 65	2
Richmond,	944	Supported by the week, at an agreed price,	3	3	329 00	47 00	376 00	3
Sandisfield,	1,411	In private families,	9	7.5	801 20	-	801 20	-
Savoy,	866	By yearly contract,	7	7	671 00	50 00	721 00	1
Sheffield,	2,459	Supported by contract,	11	8.61	1,334 03	256 01	1,590 04	9
Stockbridge,	1,967	Kept by different individuals, at expense of the town,	4	4	585 00*	180 00	715 00	15
Tyringham,	650	By annual contract,	4	4	371.78	44 96	416 74	7
Washington,	859	By paying individuals for keeping them,	1	1	108 00	160 50	268 50	8
West Stockbridge,	1,620	By contract,	5	5	500 00*	214 60	714 60	15
Williamstown,	2,555	By annual contract with one man,	7	6.12	471 75	78 25	550 00	12
Windsor,	753	In private families, by contract,	9	6.89	704 00	65 00	769 00	1
Totals,	34,985		105	92.27	\$11,297 58	\$2,882 64	\$14,180 22	182
Bristol County.								
Raynham,	1,886	By paying a weekly sum,	5	2.4	\$189 50	\$630 25	\$819 75	13
Dukes County.								
Chilmark,	548	Boarded in private families, one at Taunton Hospital,	9	7.5	\$1,111 06	\$31 43	\$1,142 51	1
Gosnold,	108	Has no paupers at present,	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approximate.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVIII.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1898.	Mode of Support.	Whole No. fully supported.	Average Number fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Number relieved and partially supported.	Whole Number sent to State Almshouse, including those of Vagrant, in-ported.
<i>Dukes Co.—Con.</i>									
Tisbury, . . .	1,898	Boarded in private families and at Lunatic Hospital, .	22	18.14	\$2,557 65*	-	\$2,557 65	1	-
Totals, . . .	2,354		31	25.64	\$3,688 73	\$31 43	\$3,700 16	2	-
<i>Essex County.</i>									
Hamilton, . . .	799	Boarded or assisted in private families, . . .	2	1.2	\$318 20	\$354 20	\$672 40	6	25
Lynnfield, . . .	725	In private families, . . .	2	1.48	106 76	526 97	633 73	8	7
Middleton, . . .	922	In private families, . . .	-	-	-	385 31	385 31	7	82
Nahant, . . .	313	Has no paupers the present year, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newbury, . . .	1,362	Boarded in private families, . . .	8	6.37	832 00	655 42	1,487 42	22	-
Rowley, . . .	1,191	By contract, . . .	11	10.28	1,090 75	269 47	1,360 22	25	68
Swaupscott, . . .	1,535	In private families, . . .	-	-	-	186 75	186 75	11	7
Wenham, . . .	918	In families, . . .	8	1.95	341 25	592 00	933 25	14	20
Totals, . . .	7,795		26	21.28	\$2,688 96	\$3,280 12	\$5,969 08	93	159
<i>Franklin County.</i>									
Barnardston, . . .	902	Boarded in private families, . . .	9	6.36	\$970 00	\$68 00	\$1,038 00	4	10
Colrain, . . .	1,726	In private families, . . .	8	6	650 00	50 00	700 00	3	1

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVIII.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole No. fully supported.	Average number fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole number partially supported.	Whole Number of Vagrant Paupers in State Almshouses.
<i>Hampden Co.—Con.</i>									
Wales, . . .	606	In private families, by yearly contract, . . .	10	9.5	\$1,157 73	—	\$1,157 73	—	2
West Springfield, . . .	2,100	In private families, . . .	9	6.88	1,341 44	\$169 04	1,510 48	4	43
Wilbraham, . . .	2,111	In private families, . . .	13	12	1,382 44	274 03	1,656 47	9	22
Totals, . . .	29,293		123	102.92	\$13,577 24	\$6,497 55	\$20,074 79	279	511
<i>Hampshire County.</i>									
Chesterfield, . . .	801	By contract, . . .	12	10.5	\$900 00	—	\$900 00	—	—
Cummington, . . .	980	By contract with private families, . . .	8	6.76	775 26	\$169 70	944 96	4	—
Easthampton, . . .	2,869	In private families and at Northampton Hospital, . . .	7	6.63	1,008 76	344 27	1,353 03	8	40
Goshen, . . .	411	In private families and at Northampton Hospital, . . .	2	1.98	345 68	—	345 68	—	—
Granby, . . .	908	In private families, . . .	4	4	659 17*	—	659 17	1	3
Hadley, . . .	2,246	In private families and at Northampton Hospital, . . .	7	6.24	1,064 76	331 13	1,395 89	7	20
Hatfield, . . .	1,405	In private families and at Hospital, . . .	4	2.7	427 04	195 50	622 63	8	20
Huntington, . . .	1,163	By yearly contract, . . .	10	6.9	625 00	100 00	725 00	3	100
Middlefield, . . .	727	By yearly contract in private families, . . .	4	4	577 95	—	577 95	—	9

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

737	In private families.	6	6	\$604 75*	-	\$604 75	2
579	Boarded in private families.	6	4.38	510 58	\$31 00	541 58	3
2,099	Boarded or assisted at home.	2	1 92	427 97*	-	427 97	4
1,216	Boarded in families or at Northampton Hospital.	3	3	768 28	251 29	1,019 57	8
636	In private families.	3	2.5	878 17	-	878 17	-
1,976	In private families and at Insane Asylum.	9	5.58	1,085 56	-	1,085 56	3
925	By contract with private individuals.	5	3.79	600 00	150 00	750 00	10
19,678	- Totals.	92	76.83	\$10,758 93	\$1,572 98	\$12,331 91	56
454	In private families, by yearly contract.	7	4.7	\$557 00	-	\$557 00	-
533	Boarded in private families.	2	1.48	120 00	\$20 50	140 50	1
711	By a contract for years.	3	2.15	550 00*	-	550 00	4
2,865	By board in private families, or furnishing supplies.	5	4.48	926 97	1,249 62	2,176 59	29
1,217	Boarded in various places.	7	4.66	500 00	250 00	750 00	6
1,968	Private board.	2	2	501 00	489 45	990 45	7
7,748	- Totals.	26	19.47	\$3,154 97	\$2,009 57	\$5,164 54	38
5,262	Board in Hospitals and assistance at home.	2	0.6	\$104 00	\$438 50	\$542 50	13
616	Board in Hospitals and private families.	6	3.85	788 24*	-	788 24	3
<i>Norfolk County.</i>							
<i>Brookline.</i>							
<i>Dover.</i>							
<i>Middlesex County.</i>							
<i>Boxborough.</i>							
<i>Dunstable.</i>							
<i>Lincoln.</i>							
<i>Melrose.</i>							
<i>Shirley.</i>							
<i>Winchester.</i>							
<i>Totals.</i>							

² Includes partial support.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVIII.—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population in 1884.	Means of Support.	Whole No. fully supported.	Average Number fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Number relieved and partially supported.	Whole Number of vagrants, including those sent to State almshouses.
<i>Norfolk Co.—Con.</i>									
Hyde Park, . . .	*	Board in Hospitals and private families, . . .	2	2	\$523 59	—	\$523 59	11	107
West Roxbury, . .	6,912	Boarded in private families, . .	12	11.48	2,147 39	\$4,090 58	6,237 97	80	204
Totals, . . .	12,790		22	17.93	\$3,563 22	\$4,529 08	\$8,092 30	107	443
<i>Plymouth County.</i>									
Halifax, . . .	722	In private families, . . .	3	2.15	\$548 95	—	\$548 95	—	3
Hull, . . .	260	Assisted at home, . . .	—	—	—	\$168 00	168 00	5	—
Marion, . . .	960	Boarded in private families, . .	6	4.05	588 07	260 00	848 07	1	—
Scituate, . . .	2,269	Boarded in private families and at Taunton Hospital, . .	6	5.83	1,032 14	519 34	1,551 48	19	5
Totals, . . .	4,211		15	11.98	\$2,169 16	\$947 34	\$3,115 50	25	8
<i>Suffolk County.</i>									
Chelsea, . . .	14,403	By outside assistance, . . .	11	8.5	\$1,725 30	\$2,756 04	\$4,481 34	450	436
North Chelsea, . .	858	Boarded out, . . .	5	4.4	709 00†	—	709 00	6	15
Winthrop, . . .	633	Outside assistance, . . .	—	—	—	45 15	45 15	6	—
Totals, . . .	15,894		16	12.9	\$2,434 30	\$2,801 19	\$5,235 49	462	451

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

[illegible]

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* Included in Dorchester, Dedham and Milton.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXVIII.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1865.	Whole No. fully supported.	Average Number fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Number relieved and partially supported.	Whole Number of paupers, including those sent to State Almshouses.
Barnstable,	757	8	6.71	\$814 10	\$270 61	\$1,084 71	10	-
Berkshire,	34,935	105	92.27	11,297 58	2,882 64	14,180 22	182	476
Bristol,	1,868	5	2.45	189 50	680 25	819 75	13	14
Dukes,	2,354	31	25.64	3,668 73	31 48	3,700 16	2	-
Essex,	7,765	26	21.28	2,688 96	3,280 12	5,969 08	98	159
Franklin,	10,362	62	47.56	5,605 57	1,042 79	6,648 36	44	67
Hampden,	29,288	123	102.92	13,577 24	6,497 55	20,074 79	279	511
Hampshire,	19,678	92	76.88	10,758 98	1,572 98	12,331 91	56	207
Middlesex,	7,748	26	19.47	3,154 97	2,009 57	5,164 54	88	121
Norfolk,	12,790	22	17.98	3,568 22	4,529 08	8,092 80	107	448
Plymouth,	4,211	15	11.98	2,189 16	947 34	3,116 50	25	8
Suffolk,	15,894	16	12.9	2,484 80	2,801 19	5,285 49	462	451
Worcester,	5,964	25	18.65	2,920 85	699 64	3,620 40	58	148
Total,	153,479	556	453.59	\$62,843 11	\$27,195 19	\$90,038 30	1,369	2,605

TOWN PAUPER STATISTICS.

TABLE XXIX.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS FOR THE YEAR 1869.
Showing the whole number fully supported, the number supported September 30, 1869, the whole number partially supported, and the whole cost of all kinds of support and relief.

COUNTIES. 1860-6.	Population in 1864.	PAUPERS FULLY SUPPORTED.				Paupers receiving per- centage support.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.				Total cost of Support and Relief.
		Whole Number within and out of the Alms- house.	Number sup- ported September 30, 1869.	IMPAID PAUPERS.			At the Alms-houses.	Out of the Alms-houses.	Total cost of full Support.	Cost of partial Support.	
				Whole Number.	No. Sept. 30, 1869.						
Barnstable, .	34,610	177	153	25	20	564	\$15,577 95	\$2,830 28	\$18,408 23	\$14,992 00	\$33,400 23
Berkshire, .	66,944	164	128	18	16	377	5,318 29	11,247 58	16,565 87	7,478 01	24,043 88
Bristol, .	89,895	581	371	87	59	2,280	33,319 79	8,606 91	41,926 70	33,865 46	75,792 16
Dukes, .	4,200	46	35	7	6	16	1,549 00	3,688 73	5,237 73	1,140 48	6,358 16
Essex, .	171,084	831	555	180	160	4,563	58,388 81	12,912 17	71,300 98	65,304 08	136,605 06
Franklin, .	31,840	190	156	40	31	175	8,174 21	7,254 39	15,428 60	5,020 67	20,449 27
Hampden, .	64,570	258	178	50	36	1,025	8,737 24	15,528 58	24,266 82	15,646 90	39,907 72
Hampshire, .	39,269	168	141	40	34	152	4,218 16	13,062 34	17,280 50	4,545 70	21,826 20
Middlesex, .	220,354	869	678	146	107	3,992	70,341 11	17,328 66	87,669 77	34,455 22	122,124 99
Nantucket, .	7,748	72	65	10	10	IV	4,703 00	—	4,703 00	4,297 00	9,000 00
Norfolk, .	116,306	371	264	83	77	1,318	28,025 78	15,789 47	43,815 25	22,458 76	66,274 01
Plymouth, .	63,107	325	260	71	53	781	24,902 81	6,753 71	31,656 02	19,323 83	50,979 85
Suffolk, .	208,212	872	459	285	193	5,940	30,281 26	67,194 95	97,476 21	43,068 04	130,544 25
Worcester, .	162,912	709	512	122	100	2,249	57,763 98	16,645 72	74,409 65	25,303 47	99,713 12
Totals, .	1,267,031	5,633	3,845	1,114	902	23,529	\$351,300 11	\$188,818 49	\$540,119 33	\$296,899 07	\$837,018 40

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXX.—OUT-DOOR RELIEF.
Showing the Number of Applicants, their Sex, Condition and Cost.

COUNTIES.	APPLICANTS FOR RELIEF OR PARTIAL SUPPORT.										Whole No. of Persons partially Sup-ported.	Whole amount paid for partial Support as reported.
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	No. having a settle-ment in Town.	No. having a military settlement.	No. resid-ing else-where.	Intemper-ate.	Insane.	Idiotic.			
1860-61.												
Barnstable, .	428	178	255	346	1	126	27	12	9	564	\$14,992 00	
Berkshire, .	204	105	90	110	18	61	31	3	3	377	7,478 01	
Bristol, .	1,326	558	768	599	64	415	207	11	8	2,280	33,885 46	
Dukes, .	10	8	8	16	-	1	1	2	-	16	1,140 48	
Essex, .	1,650	586	1,077	1,771	246	322	474	26	8	4,563	65,904 08	
Franklin, .	166	73	93	83	8	39	10	11	-	175	5,020 67	
Hampden, .	460	226	230	231	43	61	105	7	4	1,025	15,646 90	
Hampshire, .	135	75	60	85	8	16	9	8	2	152	4,545 70	
Middlesex, .	2,118	822	1,049	741	169	985	786	29	2	3,992	84,455 22	
Nantucket, .	57	39	58	90	-	17	-	9	-	117	4,297 00	
Norfolk, .	688	236	402	335	84	157	55	13	3	1,818	22,458 76	
Plymouth, .	466	193	210	389	85	167	22	4	6	781	19,328 88	
Suffolk, .	1,972	659	1,313	946	313	152	32	5	2	5,940	43,068 04	
Worcester, .	1,304	663	688	579	129	562	127	19	11	2,349	25,903 47	
Total, .	10,980*	4,396	6,201	6,327	1,058	3,081	1,836	154	58	28,529	\$296,899 07	

* Includes 268, sex not given.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE XXXI.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. relieved and supported by Towns in which they resided, in State Paupers.	Whole Number persons partially supported.	Whole Number of persons sent to State Almshouses.	Number fully supported for any continuous period.		Number fully supported September 30, 1869.		Average Number fully supported.	In State or County Hos- pitals.		In Almshouses.	In families.
				In the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	In the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.		Males.	Females.		
Barnstable,	767	564	26	158	10	136	17	153.81	7	18	17	1
Berkshire,	1,274	377	733	58	108	32	96	129.68	4	14	2	2
Bristol,	5,322	2,280	2,481	523	58	331	40	403.57	43	44	35	—
Dukes,	62	16	—	15	31	8	27	35.68	3	4	1	—
Foxes,	8,700	4,663	3,306	721	110	459	96	688.36	61	94	103	1
Franklin,	558	175	103	100	81	91	65	140.16	14	26	3	3
Hampden,	3,907	1,825	2,824	123	135	76	102	189.37	21	29	16	5
Hampshire,	762	152	442	59	109	53	88	140.06	15	25	9	13
Middlesex,	10,724	3,992	5,863	788	103	490	88	634.46	68	78	5	6
Nantucket,	169	97	—	66	6	57	8	65.5	3	7	1	1
Norfolk,	5,213	1,318	3,624	292	79	182	72	274.66	36	47	—	2
Plymouth,	1,869	781	563	266	59	209	51	258.14	37	34	1	3
Suffolk,	37,145	5,940	30,333	635	237	264	195	452.9	130	105	—	—
Worcester,	8,507	2,249	5,549	621	88	456	56	525.05	58	64	84	1
Totals,	84,770	23,529	55,617	4,412	1,221	2,814	1,001	3,980.00	520	589	1,114	43

* Includes five not classified.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXI.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Idiota fully Supported by Towns.			Number fully Supported having a legal Settle- ment.	State Paupers			Expense of relief and Sup- port in and out of Alms- house without Interest on Property.	Alms provided for under Sect. 23, Chap. 71, Gen- eral Statutes.	Indigent children under fourteen.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.		Sent to State Almshouse	Support or re- lief in Towns.	Total.			Males.	Females.	
Barnstable,	31	16	15	176	7	17	\$38,400 23	10	34	15	19	
Berkshire,	25	10	15	156	36	173	24,048 88	12	29	11	18	
Bristol, .	31	19	12	454	115	962	76,792 16	-	169	122	47	
Dukes, .	1	1	-	46	1	1	6,358 16	1	8	7	1	
Essex, .	30	18	12	783	138	359	136,605 06	24	125	71	54	
Franklin,	19	6	13	181	4	26	20,449 27	-	23	10	13	
Hampden,	17	8	9	238	555	562	99,907 72	21	42	27	15	
Hampshire,	21	12	9	158	7	29	21,826 20	-	19	6	14	
Middlesex,	63	36	27	662	204	1,052	122,124 89	3	174	107	67	
Nantucket,	6	2	4	65	-	-	9,000 00	-	14	7	7	
Norfolk, .	24	11	13	319	21	271	66,374 01	2	31	45	86	
Plymouth,	19	12	7	909	25	39	50,979 35	4	47	29	18	
Suffolk, .	2	2	-	777	880	746	180,544 25	-	121	82	39	
Worcester,	71	35	36	688	115	542	97,713 12	55	119	72	47	
Totals,	360	188	172	4,912	2,058	4,779	\$637,018 40	124	1,005	610	395	

TOWN PAUPER STATISTICS.

TABLE XXXII.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS SINCE 1854.

Showing the whole Number fully Supported, partially Supported, etc., the Number and extent of the Almshouse Farms, the whole cost of all kinds of Support and Relief, and other particulars.

YEARS.	Whole No. of paupers supported.	Whole No. of paupers in the Town's poor.	Alms-houses.	Number of Almshouses.	Valuation of Almshouses.	Average No. supported in Almshouses.	Average Weekly cost in Almshouses.	Whole Number of persons supported or relieved out of Almshouses.	No. of Lame Poor supported or relieved.	No. of Idiotic Poor supported or relieved.	Expense in Almshouses as reported.	Total expense as reported.
1854-69.												
1854.	23,125*	10,088	192	20,133.75	\$1,278,007.20	3,524	\$1.322*	12,557	384	345	\$241,187.52	\$457,506.51
1855.	18,227*	6,220	194	19,551	1,127,258.44	2,395	1.34	11,756	582	289	206,873.40	487,661.01
1856.	21,102	5,045	209	20,486.87	1,174,549.06	2,944.28	1.44	15,858	634	280	220,466.88	484,869.93
1857.	24,905*	7,714	213	21,923.75	1,206,323.84	3,554.22	1.53	17,244	686	341	282,773.74	521,254.61
1858.	37,206*	11,845	212	21,296.25	1,271,023.27	3,254	1.57	23,071	870	300	265,656.56	550,619.84
1859.	31,400*	10,369	222	21,601.25	1,300,670.61	3,105.5	1.47	21,954	816	326	237,384.42	522,312.93
1860.	34,314	7,787	219	21,406.5	1,334,966.07	3,290	1.51	14,623	852	293	264,285.40	545,245.46
1861.	52,847	9,374	219	21,212.5	1,450,622.68	3,355.5	1.45	19,836	749	243	265,706.81	643,837.22
1862.	49,991	5,331	220	21,178.5	1,470,839.76	3,377	1.34	39,729	856	314	285,309.86	602,601.45
1863.	43,020	4,866	218	21,404.66	1,435,976.00	3,233	1.39	35,207	811	275	225,903.60	610,862.00
1864.	36,000†	5,000†	218	21,846.2	1,573,348.33	2,866.24	1.70	21,000†	833	380	253,682.25	546,847.15
1865.	43,000†	6,316	218	21,856.3	1,632,301.24	2,894.56	1.73	25,500†	925	370	259,751.67	610,728.78
1866.	52,628	6,715	222	22,358	1,725,985.14	2,984.37	1.98	25,495	974	380	306,899.37	746,159.68
1867.	57,251	5,862	223	22,719	1,816,004.49	2,980.51	2.15	26,918	1,124†	436†	331,708.30	758,360.46
1868.	61,157§	5,706	224	23,410.62	1,880,141.05	3,010.22	2.37	29,648	1,207	469	370,381.25	832,501.65
1869.	84,779§	5,633	225	23,891.98	1,908,254.89	3,004.25	2.26	24,750	1,268	418	351,300.84	837,018.40

* Totals making no return.—In 1854, 24; 1855, 47; 1857, 20; 1858, 19; 1859, one. † Approximate. ‡ Probably ten per cent. should be deducted for depletion.

§ These numbers are largely swollen above those of previous years by including the "lodgers" at the Boston almshouses, upwards of 25,000 each year.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

B.—STATE PAUPERS.

TABLE XXXIII.—INMATES OF STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Showing the Number of Men, Women, Boys and Girls in the State Pauper Establishments at quarterly dates.

QUARTER (Ending.)	TREWSEBURY ALMSHOUSE.					MONROE ESTABLISHMENT.					BRIDGEWATER ESTABLISHMENT.				
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
1868.															
Sept. 30, .	215	328	55	38	636	38	46	344	117	540	104	259	26	34	425
Dec. 31, .	284	338	56	52	732	65	56	338	121	570	117	274	29	40	480
1869.															
March 31, .	273	353	73	55	754	61	48	308	99	516	112	264	21	43	440
June 30, .	227	354	79	51	711	27	50	250	90	417	86	246	15	39	386
Sept. 30, .	214	347	67	62	690	38	42	247	76	398	88	224	14	38	364
Average No.,*	248	346	65	51	710	45	51	299	105	500	101	251	21	38	411

* Computed from the numbers remaining each week, according to the returns from the institutions.

STATE PAUPER INMATES.

TABLE XXXIII.—Concluded.

Q U A R T E R (Ending.)	TOTALS AT THE THREE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.					STATE WORKHOUSE, BRIDGE-WATER.			STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL, MONROE.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1868.											
Sept. 30, . . .	352	638	427	189	1,601	79	249	328	306	97	403
Dec. 31, . . .	466	668	425	212	1,771	89	262	351	300	92	392
1869.											
March 31, . . .	446	665	402	197	1,710	98	257	350	287	86	373
June 30, . . .	340	650	344	180	1,514	67	237	304	234	72	306
Sept. 30, . . .	385	613	328	176	1,452	69	214	283	225	62	287
Average No., .	394	648	385	194	1,621	76	240	316	273	85	358

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIV.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers, including Primary School Pupils and Sentenced Persons, at the three Pauper Establishments, for the year ending September 30, 1869.

	Almshouse at Tewksbury.	Establishment at Monson.	Establishment at Bridgewater.	State Establishments as a whole.	Primary School.	Workhouse.
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1868, . . .	636	540	425	1,601	403	328
Number of persons admitted, apparent, . . .	1,861	838	373	3,072	193	153
Number of persons admitted, real, . . .	1,427	808	369	2,302*	177	152
Whole number during the year, apparent, . . .	2,497	1,378	798	4,673	596	481
Whole number during the year, real, . . .	2,063	1,348	794	3,903*	580	480
Number of persons discharged, apparent, . . .	1,807	980	434	3,221	309	198
Number of persons discharged, real, . . .	1,373	950	430	2,451*	293	197
Number of persons remaining Sept. 30, 1869, . . .	690	398	364	1,452	287	283

* Exclusive of 302 transfers between the three Institutions.

STATE PAUPERS SINCE 1860.

TABLE XXXV.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Ten Years.*
1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	ADMISSIONS.									
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Tewksbury,	1,776	2,900	1,946	1,888	2,094	1,650	2,511	2,689	2,189	1,861
Monson,	1,414	2,083	1,054	718	820	803	1,209	1,278	1,370	838
Bridgewater,	1,360	1,612	1,443	1,150	1,061	1,393	901	693	617	378
Rainsford,	809	613	494	413	298	394	318	—	—	—
Total Admissions,	5,359	7,110	4,987	4,109	4,283	4,240	4,939	4,660	4,076	3,072
Number of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Admissions,						730	1,233	1,459	1,178	770
Number of Persons Admitted,						3,510	3,706	3,101	2,898	2,302
Primary School, (included in Monson,) actual number,								310	246	177
Workhouse, (included in Bridgewater,) actual number,								252	256	152

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXV.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Ten Years—Continued.
2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

INSTITUTIONS.	ADMISSIONS.									
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Worcester,	97	112	81	87	76	77	125	120	117	187
Taunton,	155	176	145	181	136	118	125	155	174	162
Northampton,	81	28	59	50	24	68	66	54	56	78
Total Admissions,	333	316	285	268	236	261	316	335	347	377
Transfers and Duplicates, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	44	82	21	27	65
Number of Persons admitted, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	217	284	314	320	312
Grand Total of Admissions of State Paupers to the Institutions,						4,501	5,255	4,895	4,423	3,449
Grand Total of Duplicates, Transfers, and Nominal Admissions,						850	2,309	1,560	1,290	944
Grand Total of Persons admitted,						3,651	3,946	3,335	3,133	2,505

STATE PAUPERS SINCE 1860.

TABLE XXXV.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Ten Years—Continued.

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	DISCHARGES.									
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Tewksbury,	1,636	2,335	2,012	1,783	2,078	1,661	2,441	2,710	2,289	1,807
Monson,	1,345	1,955	993	683	770	882	849	1,182	1,487	980
Bridgewater,	1,200	1,099	1,476	1,051	1,102	1,396	1,072	563	493	434
Rainford,	821	542	532	393	408	307	418	21	-	-
Total Discharges,	5,002	5,931	5,013	3,910	4,358	4,246	4,780	4,476	4,159	3,221
Number of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Discharges,						728	893	1,459	1,178	770
Number of Persons discharged,						3,518	3,887	3,017	2,981	2,451
Primary School, (included in Monson,) actual number,								301	284	293
Workhouse, (included in Bridgewater,) actual number,								36	144	197

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXV.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers—Concluded.
2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

INSTITUTIONS.	DISCHARGES.									
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Worcester,	79	88	76	101	135	102	87	154	122	181
Taunton,	141	132	107	134	183	149	123	149	146	198
Northampton,	13	33	43	34	56	56	29	55	63	108
Total Discharges,	233	253	226	269	374	307	239	358	331	487
Transfers and Duplicates, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	44	33	21	27	65
Number of Persons discharged, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	263	207	337	304	422
Grand Total of Discharges of State Paupers from the Institutions,						4,553	5,019	4,834	4,490	3,708
Number of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Discharges,						854	962	1,560	1,290	944
Grand Total of Persons discharged,						3,699	4,057	3,274	3,200	2,764

STATE PAUPERS FOR THIRTEEN YEARS PAST.

TABLE XXXVI.—The Number of State Paupers and Primary Pupils remaining on the 30th of September in each year since 1856.

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Tewksbury, .	751	822	685	628	974	776	633	649	687	707	686	636	690
Bridgewater, .	598	525	494	481	764	560	536	485	482	811	341	425	364
Monson, .	638	565	495	519	598	596	570	620	541	561	657	540	398
Totals, .	1,987	1,912	1,674	1,628	2,334	1,952	1,739	1,754	1,660	1,579	1,684	1,601	1,452
Rainford, .	253	212	159	147	163	124	144	85	121	21	-	-	-
Totals, .	2,240	2,124	1,733	1,775	2,497	2,056	1,883	1,789	1,781	1,600	1,684	1,601	1,452

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester, .	119	86	87	180	156	189	175	116	91	129	101	96	51
Taunton, .	150	139	175	106	243	271	238	186	152	147	153	181	145
Northampton, .	-	176	153	221	216	282	248	216	235	272	271	264	234
Totals, .	269	401	415	547	615	692	661	518	478	548	525	541	430
Grand Totals, .	2,500	2,525	2,107	2,322	3,112	2,743	2,544	2,307	2,259	2,148	2,209	2,142	1,882

NOTE.—The figures for Bridgewater include Workhouse inmates, 216 in 1867, 328 in 1868, and 293 in 1869. In like manner Monson includes Primary School pupils, 385 in 1866, 418 in 1867, 408 in 1868, and 267 in 1869.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVII.—Average Number of State Paupers for a Period of Years.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Tewksbury,	705	838	831	770	940	779	668	900	913	737	733	732	717	757	731	710
Monson,	354	633	706	640	823	581	570	590	649	601	557	605	543	628	646	500
Bridgewater,	382	541	557	597	770	604	579	631	708	608	560	582	482	391	408	412
Rainsford,	168	206	220	250	236	171	169	165	155	116	88	68	101	1	-	-
Worcester,	90	70	100	139	172	184	154	168	184	183.5	145	106	143	138	95	74
Taunton,	60	50	80	86	153	181	202	238	276	257.5	212	173	162	142	167	164
South Boston and Northampton,*	100	100	100	80	80	165	195	219	271	247.4	232	225	251	262	262	248
Totals,	1,859	2,438	2,594	2,562	3,174	2,675	2,537	2,911	3,156	2,750.4	2,527	2,591	2,399	2,259	2,309	2,108

* Previous to 1858 the State supported a considerable number of its lunatic paupers in the City Hospital at South Boston. The numbers given for the years 1854-7 are approximate, but certainly below the true numbers.

STATE PAUPER EXPENSES.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Expenses of State Paupers in the Institutions.*

INSTITUTIONS.	FIFTEEN YEARS, 1854 TO 1868 INCLUSIVE.					YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.				
	Current Ex- penses (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average No. of Inmates.	Average cost Weekly.	Current Ex- penses (as reported.)	Average cost Weekly.	Current Ex- penses (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average No. of Inmates.	Average cost Weekly.	Current Ex- penses (as reported.)	Average cost Weekly.
Tewksbury Almshouse,	\$819,750 74	768	\$1.84.1	\$704,693 08	\$1.15.3	\$82,437 72	710	\$2.25.9	\$75,106 26	\$2.03.6
Monson Establishment,	647,366 06	602	1.87.8	581,297 64	1.23.4	50,226 90	500	1.93.1	42,283 76	1.62.5
Bridgewater Establishment,	510,965 89	556	1.17.8	495,367 29	1.07.3	37,320 10	412	1.74.2	35,511 88	1.65
Rainford Hospital,	348,706 59	141	3.08	332,342 84	3.02.1	1,509 84	—	—	1,509 84	—
Worcester Hospital,	348,082 50	455	3.14	—	—	19,818 88	74	—	—	—
Taunton Hospital,	406,693 71					81,189 24	164	—	—	—
Northampton Hospital,	372,895 35					45,657 75	248	—	—	—
Totals,	\$3,444,220 84	2,537	\$1.73.6	—	—	\$268,160 43	2,103	—	—	—

NOTE.—The cost of supporting State paupers at the State institutions for the sixteen years ending Sept. 30, 1869, thus appears to have been \$3,712,861.27; to which it is proper to add about \$60,000, paid for support of State paupers at the South Boston Hospital prior to 1859.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIX.—SUMMARY OF PAUPERISM, 1869.

Showing the Relative Numbers and Cost of State and Town Paupers fully supported, for the year ending September 30, 1869.

	Whole No. of paupers fully supported.	Fully supported Sept. 30, 1869.	Average Number.	Admitted during the year.	Died during the year.	Whole cost of full support.	Average Weekly Cost.
State Paupers,	4,756	1,882	2,108	2,505	384	\$208,000 00*	\$2.44.5
Town Paupers in Almshouses,	4,412	2,844	3,004	1,541	279	351,800 84	2.25
Town Paupers out of Almshouses,	1,221	1,001	850	263	86	188,818 49	3.68 2
Whole Number of Town Paupers,	5,633	3,845	3,850	1,804	365	540,119 33	2.60.3
Totals,	10,389	5,727	6,098	4,309	699	\$808,119 33	\$2.54.8

* Approximate.

NOTE.—Add to the cost of State Paupers, as above stated, \$28,000 allowed to Towns under the Sick Law of 1865, and the cost of State Paupers for the year becomes \$294,000. At the same time an equal amount was paid for partial support of town paupers. Altogether, the pauper expenses of the year (State and town,) considerably exceeded a million of dollars.

GENERAL VIEW.

PART THIRD.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

TABLE XL.—GENERAL VIEW.

Showing what the State has paid for Construction and for Current Expenses of Twenty-four Institutions since 1815, and what has been the Average Yearly Expense of each Institution to the State; prepared in accordance with the Financial Statements.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total cost in Construction to the State.	Total cost in Current Expenses to the State.	Number of years.	Yearly Average cost.
State Prison, . . .	\$795,000 00	\$228,511 17	55	\$4,154 74
Hartford Asylum, . .	—	350,816 28	51	6,878 75
Mass. General Hospital, .	40,000 00	—	51	—
Worcester Hospital, . .	152,000 00	548,037 09	36.62	14,965 51
Blind Asylum, . . .	50,000 00	406,500 00	38	10,697 36
Eye and Ear Infirmary, .	25,000 00	77,500 00	33	2,348 48
Westborough School, . .	211,500 00	801,437 78	20.9	38,346 30
Idiot School, . . .	50,822 56	169,983 36	21	8,094 44
Taunton Hospital, . . .	217,000 00	437,825 95	15.48	28,276 86
Rainsford Island Hospital,	103,228 00	840,216 43	15.38	22,120 78
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	152,518 60	902,188 46	15.42	58,501 19
Monson Almshouse, . . .	121,504 61	697,612 96	15.42	45,240 78
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	150,849 42	548,285 99	15.42	35,556 80
Lancaster School, . . .	45,500 00	229,028 10	13.1	17,483 06
Northampton Hospital, .	373,000 00	418,553 10	11.12	37,639 75
School Ships, . . .	72,000 00	842,458 75	9.25	37,022 56
Washingtonian Home, . .	—	49,000 00	11	4,454 54
Disch'd Soldiers' Home, .	—	75,000 00	6	12,500 00
Temporary Asylum, . .	—	12,500 00	5	2,500 00
New England Hospital, . .	5,000 00	2,000 00	3	1,000 00
Home for the Friendless,	—	8,000 00	4	2,000 00
Clarke Institute, . . .	—	9,422 02	2	4,711 01
Soldiers' Employment Bureau, . . .	—	5,000 00	2	2,500 00
N. E. Female Moral Reform Society, . . .	—	600 00	1	600 00
House of the Angel Guardian, . . .	—	2,000 00	1	2,000 00
Totals, . . .	\$2,564,923 19	\$6,662,477 44	—	\$121,185 95

NOTE.—Of the above-named Institutions the Massachusetts General Hospital received no grant from the State the past year, and the Moral Reform Society has not availed itself of the grant of \$1,000 made by the last legislature.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLI.—*Expenses of the Blind Asylum and Idiot School since their foundation.*

Y E A R S .	IDIOT SCHOOL.		BLIND ASYLUM.	
	State Appropriation paid.	Total Current Expenses.	State Appropriation paid.	Probable Current Expenses.
1848-1854, .	\$22,500 00	\$33,052 26	\$218,273 91*	\$500,000 00†
1855, . . .	30,000 00	7,091 59	10,500 00	30,388 92
1856, . . .	5,000 00	7,457 69	12,000 00	19,247 36
1857, . . .	7,500 00	10,221 22	12,000 00	30,796 86
1858, . . .	7,500 00	8,861 30	12,000 00	25,053 87
1859, . . .	11,500 00	6,414 30	12,000 00	22,807 71
1860, . . .	7,500 00	9,624 71	12,000 00	22,455 08
1861, . . .	12,000 00	11,380 81	12,000 00	22,264 84
1862, . . .	9,000 00	10,489 55	15,000 00	31,073 73
1863, . . .	9,000 00	11,056 88	12,000 00	25,695 26
1864, . . .	6,750 00	15,787 61	16,000 00	31,329 42
1865, . . .	12,000 00	13,940 58	16,000 00	32,220 59
1866, . . .	12,000 00	14,282 90	19,000 00	34,427 12
1867, . . .	15,000 00	15,179 81	20,000 00	39,525 01
1868, . . .	21,516 64	13,245 42	28,750 00	36,713 94
1869, . . .	28,055 92	16,174 04	28,750 00	43,353 68
Totals, . .	\$216,822 56	\$204,260 67	\$456,273 91	\$947,353 34

* From 1831 to 1854, including Construction Expenses.

† Approximate.

HARTFORD ASYLUM AND WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

TABLE XLII.—EXPENSES AT THE HARTFORD ASYLUM.

Showing the sums paid for the support of Massachusetts Pupils since 1819.

YEARS.	Payments.	YEARS.	Payments.	YEARS.	Payments.
1819-30,	\$45,000 00	1844, .	\$4,072 45	1858, .	\$7,844 10
1831, .	6,742 25	1845, .	5,209 22	1859, .	8,244 71
1832, .	2,091 68	1846, .	5,751 22	1860, .	8,466 01
1833, .	4,164 26	1847, .	7,337 56	1861, .	8,691 60
1834, .	3,877 93	1848, .	7,879 68	1862, .	8,717 92
1835, .	5,814 17	1849, .	8,155 08	1863, .	9,827 29
1836, .	1,850 00	1850, .	8,205 58	1864, .	11,446 76
1837, .	5,781 19	1851, .	7,892 05	1865, .	16,012 41
1838, .	4,429 26	1852, .	9,726 96	1866, .	17,244 14
1839, .	3,286 74	1853, .	7,567 41	1867, .	19,610 21
1840, .	1,873 06	1854, .	7,309 24	1868, .	18,443 66
1841, .	3,434 69	1855, .	7,752 77	1869, .	18,232 07
1842, .	3,127 55	1856, .	8,909 33		
1843, .	2,967 26	1857, .	7,823 81	Total,	\$350,813 28

TABLE XLIII.—Showing the Number of Admissions, Approximate Average Number, and the Cost in each year of the Washingtonian Home.

YEARS.	Number Admitted.	Average Number.*	Total Expense.	Received from the State.
1851-1858, . .	300	30	†	—
1859, . . .	250	18	\$5,324 96*	\$3,000 00
1860, . . .	276	—	†	3,000 00
1861, . . .	180	25	6,717 81	5,000 00
1862, . . .	192	—	6,159 39	3,000 00
1863, . . .	234	25	6,398 44	3,000 00
1864, . . .	251	20	8,104 48	4,000 00
1865, . . .	270	20	9,903 81	4,500 00
1866, . . .	349	25	16,276 17	5,500 00
1867, . . .	322	32	17,333 33	6,000 00
1868, . . .	332	24	14,312 96	6,000 00
1869, . . .	295	23	12,068 55	6,000 00
Totals, . .	3,251	—	\$102,509 90	\$49,000 00

* Approximate.

† No return.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIV.—Institutions aided by the State during the year ending September 30, 1869.

INSTITUTIONS.	ASSETS.		RECEIPTS.		
	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1868.	From the State. From other States Towns and Individuals.
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	\$70,000 00	\$58,039 63	\$128,039 63	-	\$1,362 20
Washingtonian Home,	27,500 00	37,486 54	64,986 54	\$192 99	4,116 63
New England Hospital,	20,000 00	4,500 00	24,500 00	-	7,029 20
Clarke Institution,	-	300,000 00	300,000 00	-	-
Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind,	155,000 00	51,270 52	206,270 52	-	17,965 90
Massachusetts School for Idiots,	70,000 00	12,780 35	82,780 35	694 65	4,765 10
New England Moral Reform Society,	8,000 00	-	8,000 00	-	1,428 40
House of the Angel Guardian,	117,366 66	-	117,366 66	-	30,286 89
Temporary Asylum at Dedham,	3,800 00	-	3,800 00	-	2,861 10
Home for the Friendless,	5,000 00	1,500 00	6,500 00	-	-
Totals,	\$476,666 66	\$942,243 70	\$1,418,910 36	\$827 64	\$69,774 82

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

TABLE XLIV.—Institutions aided by the State, &c.—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	RECEIPTS—Concluded.		EXPENDITURE.			Average No. Reported.	Average No. Discharged.	Average No. Reported.
	From all other sources.	Total Receipts.	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	All other Expenses.	Total.			
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . .	\$5,127 50	\$11,489 70	\$2,368 50	\$9,165 95	\$11,532 45	40†	45	\$5.54
Washingtonian Home, . . .	3,639 98	13,949 80	2,597 28	9,471 27	12,068 55	23	55	10.09
New England Hospital, . . .	8,756 05	16,795 25	2,376 67	14,170 60	17,047 27	24	83	8.02
Clarke Institution, . . .	-	6,625 00	-	5,625 00	5,625 00	30	00	-
Mass. Asylum for the Blind, . . .	3,307 10	50,022 90	13,809 78	34,136 70	47,946 48	154	63	5.41
Massachusetts School for Idiots, . . .	2,880 04	36,355 71	3,761 42	24,191 68	27,953 10	89	04	3.49
N. E. Moral Reform Society, . . .	2,691 56	4,119 96	850 00	3,269 96	4,119 96	-	96	-
House of the Angel Guardian, . . .	7,810 43	40,043 82	3,608 84	42,166 99	45,775 33	176†	33	3.93
Temporary Asylum at Dedham, . . .	2,440 80	7,791 90	1,486 74	6,711 41	8,198 15	40†	71	2.00
Home for the Friendless, . . .	2,864 29	4,864 29	1,702 06	1,702 06	2,231 99	20	99	2.14
Totals, . . .	\$89,527 75	\$191,061 13*	\$31,886 66	\$150,611 62	\$182,498 28	-	99	-

* Add to this the payments by the State to the American Asylum, to the Trustees of the Discharged Soldiers' Home, to the Agent for Discharged Convicts and to the Employment Bureau, (about \$24,000,) and the total receipts for institutions of this class amount to \$215,000 and over.

† Estimated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLV.—INSANITY IN THE STATE.

I.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, etc., at all the Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane in Massachusetts, for the year ending September 30, 1869.

1868-9.	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Tewksbury.	Totals.
Admitted,	109	337	265	169	85	22	155	1,142
Whole number within the year,	282	719	663	590	265	80	419	3,018
Discharged, viz.,	96	343	280	188	60	24	152	1,143
Recovered,	44	149	101	49	14	10	1	-
Improved,	21	136	73	51	11	6	5	-
Not Improved,	10	11	59	63	5	1	110	-
Died,	21	47	47	25	30	7	36	-
Average Number,	184	387	391	405	193	55.65	265	-
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1869,	186	876	383	402	205	56	267	1,875
Supported by State,	-	51	145	234	1	-	267	698
Supported by Towns,	-	173	194	63	185	40	-	655
Supported by Individuals,	186	152	44	105	19	16	-	522

NOTE.—In classifying the above, elopements are placed among the cases "not improved."

STATISTICS OF INSANITY

TABLE XLV.—INSANITY IN THE STATE—Continued.

II.

Showing the relative Number of new and of old cases among those Admitted within the year.

	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Tewksbury.	Total.
Whole number admitted during the year, . . .	109	337	265	169	85	22	155	1,142
First admission to any Hospital,	71	211	205	84	60	11	53	695
Former Inmates of same Hospital, viz., . . .	38	126	60	85	25	11	102	447
Former Inmates of same Hospital,	28	95	37	27	11	5	-	198
Former Inmates of other Hospitals in the State, .	7	17	16	41	12	6	102	201
Former Inmates in other States or Countries, .	8	14	7	17	2	-	-	48

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLV.—INSANITY IN THE STATE—Continued.

III.

Showing by whom the Patients admitted will probably be Supported.

1908-9. SUPPORTED BY—	McLEAN ASYLUM.			WORCESTER.			TAUNTON.			NORTHAMPTON.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State,	—	—	—	68	69	137	89	73	162	37	41	78
Towns,	—	—	—	43	37	80	88	88	71	10	18	28
Individuals,	—	—	109	60	60	120	17	15	32	37	26	63
Totals,	—	—	109	171	166	337	144	121	265	84	85	169

STATISTICS OF INSANITY

TABLE XLV.—Concluded.

1868-9. SUPPORTED BY—	SOUTH BOSTON.			IPSWICH.			TREKEBURY.			TOTALS.			Apparent whole No. in Hospitals during the year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
State,	1	2	3	-	-	-	60	95	155	265	280	545	1,341
Towns,	96	36	132	10	6	16	-	-	-	137	130	267	819
Individuals,	6	4	10	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	340	852
Totals,	43	42	85	12	10	22	60	95	155	-	-	1,142	*3,012

NOTE.—To the apparent aggregate of insane in the hospitals may be added those supported in State and Town Almshouses, about 500, making the apparent number 3,500, among which there are many duplicates. The approximate real number is smaller by three or four hundred.

* Stated as 3,012 on page 374. The number here given is computed from the numbers reported by the hospitals on September 30, 1868, and seems to have been erroneous; the mistake occurring at Ipswich, where the number reported as 60 at the date mentioned was probably 63.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, PRISONS &C.

I.—THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Merrick Bemis,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
Caroline A. Bemis,	Matron,	200 00
Joseph Draper,	Assistant-Physician,	1,375 00
Alfred E. Walker,	"	225 00
George Allen,	Chaplain,	600 00
Daniel W. Bemis,	Steward and Treasurer,	1,166 67
Janette W. Wright,	Clerk,	400 00
George E. Smith,	"	300 00
Mary M. Allen,	Supervisor,	177 00
Josie C. Butterfield,	"	191 67
Marshall S. Greene,	"	400 00
Arabella M. Evans,	"	94 09
Mrs. M. S. Greene,	Assistant-Supervisor,	100 00
William Sherman,	Engineer,	900 00
William K. Follett,	Fireman,	275 16
Edmund Park,	"	56 00
George F. King,	Baker,	1,120 00
Frederick Lane,	Farmer,	420 00
Frank Endlish,	Gardener,	304 50
George T. Abbott and Wife,	Laundry,	116 28
Martin Kidder and Wife,	"	222 51
George L. Bacon and Wife,	"	33 41
A. A. Sanderson and Wife,	Mechanic and Seamstress,	516 00
Converse Francis,	Teamster and Seamstress,	376 04
Cornelius Marsh,	Seamstress,	92 78
Albert Bartlett,	Mason,	—
John Blake,	Coachman,	117 43
Mary E. Mellen,	"	150 00
Lyman Bartlett,	Porter and Yard Attendant,	265 75
George D. Brown,	Assorter,	149 00
Frank Laing,	Attendant,	296 00
George R. Miller,	"	152 50
Edgar L. Newell,	"	203 84
C. P. Marsh,	"	118 33
Carrie B. Smith,	"	150 23
R. M. Stone,	"	295 85
M. A. Stone,	"	125 22
Abner F. Titcomb,	"	132 07
Timothy H. Field,	"	146 68
George W. Hebband,	"	297 51
David A. Hathorne,	"	212 94
F. S. Keep,	"	154 39
Thomas E. Wood,	"	146 34
Hattie L. West,	"	159 96
A. G. Wilder and Wife,	"	300 00
Vesta Chadwick,	"	125 60
Frances L. Damon,	"	225 00
54 Attendants,	"	110 98
		119 15
		2,680 79

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Worcester Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Samuel Battis,	Kitchen Work,	\$310 00
John Tobin,	" "	150 00
Alvan Bacon and Wife,	" " (5 persons,)	364 17
William O'Brien,	Watch,	236 43
Eunice L. Fisher,	" "	125 00
.	" (2 persons,)	144 39
.	4 Chamber-girls,	90 89
Clara Leathers,	Table-girl,	253 99
J. M. Sanderson,	Laborer,	105 96
.	Miscellaneous, (3 persons,)	230 00
. . . . .	. . . . .	133 40
Total (128 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$20,461 85

II.—THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

George C. S. Choate,	Superintendent,	\$1,950 00
Norton Folsom,	Assistant-Physician,	750 00
William H. Gage,	" "	153 00
John Kittredge,	Clerk,	800 00
George C. S. Choate,	Treasurer,	375 00
E. H. Dalton,	Male Supervisor,	500 00
A. M. Hersey,	Female Supervisor,	300 00
.	Clergymen,	312 00
E. Ireson,	Housekeeper,	300 00
S. C. Waldron,	Seamstress,	200 00
F. B. Hardy,	Engineer,	600 00
M. Carlan,	Baker,	420 00
J. S. Bailey,	Carpenter,	178 87
J. B. Doe,	Farmer,	100 00
A. M. Gove,	" "	187 50
G. W. Gove,	" "	230 83
L. B. Turner,	" " (3 persons,)	135 83
. . . . .	. . . . .	167 99
G. F. Cornwell,	Coachman,	50 00
C. E. Lyon,	" "	250 00
J. G. Cain,	Fireman,	41 70
E. R. Cain,	" "	150 00
A. S. Dow,	Attendant,	162 50
G. R. Beldin,	" "	300 00
C. E. Sherman,	" "	267 50
L. A. Sherman,	" "	300 00
C. F. Achorn,	" "	103 33
J. A. Young,	" "	220 83
E. L. Mitchell,	" "	233 83
H. Chaplain,	" "	128 33
A. D. Grant,	" "	141 66
J. Norton,	" "	171 56
M. Mercer,	" "	134 87
L. Mercer,	" "	197 87
M. A. Eaton,	" "	145 60
E. F. Allen,	" "	168 00
M. F. Williams,	" " (20 persons,)	123 70
. . . . .	. . . . .	1,508 92
M. Sullivan,	Cook,	115 73
G. Doherty,	" (5 persons,)	111 09
.	" "	206 55

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Taunton Hospital—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
B. Fitzgerald,	Laundress,	\$129 89
M. Kennan,	“ girl,	130 87
_____,	“ (3 persons,)	152 08
_____,	Male Attendants Night Watch,	365 00
F. G. Lindsey,	Gardener,	383 00
C. Ryan,	House Attendant,	130 87
_____,	“ “ (3 persons,)	112 87
Total (79 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$14,238 09

III.—THE NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Pliny Earle,	Superintendent,	\$1,950 00
C. K. Bartlett,	Assistant-Physician,	450 00
E. B. Nims,	“ “	380 08
S. M. Smith,	Treasurer,	75 00
Pliny Earle,	“	225 00
W. B. Welton,	Clerk,	750 00
Mary A. Weatherbee,	Assistant-Clerk,	142 00
_____,	“ “ (2 persons,)	42 77
Asa Wright,	Farmer,	675 00
Benjamin Rockwell,	“	210 00
John Mercier,	“	325 00
George F. Clark,	“	120 00
Clinton Weatherbee,	“	162 50
Danford Morse,	Engineer,	780 00
William C. Hall,	Assistant-Engineer,	360 00
S. C. Stebbins,	Assistant-Engineer and Farmer,	299 00
J. E. Shufelt,	Supervisor,	445 00
Jane L. Rice,	“	217 88
Lucy A. Gilbert,	Assistant-Supervisor,	179 96
F. J. Rice,	Steward,	445 00
Sarah A. Orcutt,	Seamstress,	188 19
Mary A. Kellogg,	Laundress,	175 66
E. S. Welton,	Assistant-Laundress,	163 00
Charles Zichlke,	Baker,	445 00
D. S. Loomis,	Carpenter,	650 00
Sidney Davis,	“	358 00
Samuel Brayman,	Assistant-Carpenter,	99 00
Alfred Parento,	Painter,	446 93
Stephen Valcour,	Attendant,	306 76
Agnes S. Wilson,	“	181 00
A. C. Wheeler,	“	270 00
Maria E. Graves,	“	156 00
Emily J. Wait,	“	101 40
Isabella S. Johnston,	“	154 00
Albert Bishop,	“	140 00
Rufus A. Crittenden,	“	253 00
Nancy Waldron,	“	144 40
Louise Waldron,	“	144 40
Perry Davis,	“	141 58
F. F. Poor,	“	131 95
Marietta Babcock,	“	129 00
Mary Ward,	“	108 40
Charles H. Dudley,	“	159 75
O. D. Beede,	“	122 74
Nathan Haskell,	“	181 61

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Northampton Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Ellen L. Colby,	Attendant,	\$112 00
O. H. Ainsworth,	"	251 90
- - - -	Twenty-one Attendants,	1,051 08
Thomas L. Hughes,	Attendant and Farmer,	288 07
Walter Tower,	" "	137 40
Lydia A. Osgood,	House Attendant,	160 50
Mary N. Reid,	Attendant and Assistant-Laundress,	170 30
Jerusha Howe,	Cook,	169 00
Peter Rice,	Pumper,	120 00
Jonah Stiles,	Watchman,	280 00
Mary McDonald,	Kitchen,	149 00
- - - -	" (6 persons,)	394 22
- - - -	Other employes, (8 persons,)	89 75
Total, (85 persons,) . . . .	. . . .	\$16,879 18

IV.—RAINSFORD HOSPITAL.

Marcus M. Nye,	Superintendent,	\$1,000 00
J. M. Churchill,	Inspector,*	61 50
J. D. Wheeler,	"	61 50
C. H. Warren,	"	61 50
Total, (4 persons,) . . . .	. . . .	\$1,184 50

V.—THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

Francis H. Nourse,	Inspector,	\$160 00
Benjamin C. Perkins,	"	160 00
George P. Elliot,	"	100 00
Thomas J. Marsh,	Superintendent,	} 1,800 00
Mrs. Marsh,	Matron,	
Joseph D. Nichols,	Physician,	1,200 00
T. J. Marsh, Jr.,	Assistant-Superintendent,	} 1,008 00
Mrs. Marsh,	Clerk and Seamstress,	
Henry J. Moulton,	Assistant-Clerk,	360 00
John H. Cocker,	Engineer,	735 00
James Poor,	Farmer,	600 00
Amos K. Stevens,	Supervisor of Insane,	} 704 19
Mrs. Stevens,	" "	
Charles O. Newell,	Watchman, (to Feb. 1,)	} 154 67
Mrs. Newell,	Laundress, (to Dec. 1,)	
Charles Hill,	Watchman, (from Feb. 1 to July 7,)	134 96
George G. Spofford,	Teamster,	360 00
Abram S. Barnard,	Cook,	360 00
James C. Poor,	Herdsmen and Butcher,	390 00
Charles E. Clark,	Assistant-Farmer,	360 00
Elbridge Batchelder,	" "	299 50
John H. Batchelder,	" " (to April 1,)	150 00
Clarence B. Sanborn,	Gatekeeper, (to March 1,)	135 00

* Office of Inspectors abolished Feb. 26, 1869. Duties of Inspectors assumed by Board of State Charities.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY’S REPORT.

Tecksbury Almshouse—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Nancy M. Foster,	Assistant-Matron,	\$208 00
Martha B. Marsh,	“ “	208 00
Adeline A. Emerson,	“ “ (to Aug. 15,)	181 34
Hannah M. Mansur,	Teacher,	208 00
William F. Holt,	Baker, (from Nov. 13,)	421 33
Rodolphus Nichols,	Blacksmith, (to June 1,)	375 00
- - - -	Other employés, (8 persons,)	418 80
Total, (37 persons), . . . .	. . . . .	\$11,251 79

VI.—THE MONSON ESTABLISHMENT.

Gordon M. Fisk,	Inspector,	\$160 00
Eleazer Porter,	“	160 00
Thomas Rice,	“	160 00
Horace P. Wakefield,	Superintendent and Physician,	1,800 00
Joseph H. Brewster,	Assistant-Superintendent and Clerk,	758 33
Charles F. Foster,	Chaplain, Asst.-Supt. and Principal,	932 99
A. O. Hitchcock,	Assistant-Clerk, &c.,	270 00
Mary B. Wakefield,	Matron,	300 00
S. C. Yarrington,	Assistant-Matron,	236 66
John N. Lacy,	Engineer,	922 28
George W. Cobb,	Baker,	607 58
George H. Fisherick,	Farmer,	295 85
W. J. Clark,	“	483 80
Charles Adams,	“	228 00
Mrs. J. H. Brewster,	Teacher,	200 02
Lizzie H. Drake,	“	200 00
Mary S. Beebe,	“	183 34
Annie M. Morse,	“	174 54
Sarah E. Griggs,	“	166 84
Susie S. Beebe,	“	166 84
Mary E. Bassett,	“	150 00
Mrs. C. F. Foster,	“	100 01
. . . .	“ (2 persons,)	67 33
Hannah M. Clark,	Laundress,	196 90
Maria C. Goodwin,	Seamstress,	154 17
E. N. Montague,	Assistant,	454 69
Robert Gallison,	Watchman and Cook,	848 00
Joseph W. Mason,	Cook,	256 66
C. A. St. Johns,	Nurse,	200 00
Charles Andrew,	Watchman,	70 00
Total, (31 persons,) . . . .	. . . . .	\$10,403 83

VII—THE BRIDGEWATER ESTABLISHMENT.

James Ford,	Inspector, (4 months,)	\$53 33
J. B. Hathaway,	“ (8 “)	106 67
J. B. Thaxter,	“	160 00
J. H. Mitchell,	“	160 00
L. L. Goodspeed,	Superintendent,	} 1,800 00
Mrs. Goodspeed,	Matron,	
W. C. Howland,	Assistant-Superintendent,	
		500 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Bridgewater Establishment—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Edward Sawyer,	Physician,	\$400 00
J. E. Harlow,	Consulting Physician,	100 00
George E. Gay	Chaplain,	200 00
Edward Dalton,	Clerk, (6 months,)	200 00
J. L. Hall,	Farmer, (8½ months,)	347 22
Isaac Cottle,	" (6 " ")	250 00
I. P. Hall,	" (5 " ")	208 33
E. G. Wells,	" (4½ " ")	164 33
W. H. Jones,	" (6 " ")	200 00
Samuel Ellis,	" (4 " ")	100 00
Edward Ellis,	Engineer, (5 " ")	166 67
Joseph Foss,	" (3 " ")	160 00
Daniel Craven,	" (4 " ")	166 67
F. W. Murdoch,	Watchman, (8 " ")	256 66
J. W. Coria,	" (2 " ")	68 67
Margaret Yondell,	Assistant-Matron, (1 year,)	225 00
Ann Yondell,	" " (1 " ")	225 00
Amelia Gill,	" " (6 mos.,)	180 00
Mary King,	" " (8 " ")	163 25
Sarah A. Wasgatt,	" " (2½ " ")	52 50
Total, (27 persons,)		\$6,623 00

VIII.—THE WESTBOROUGH REFORM SCHOOL.

Benjamin Evans,	Superintendent,	\$1,500 00
Perkins Merrill,	Assistant-Superintendent,	200 00
Mrs. H. M. Evans,	Matron,	800 00
Henry H. Rising,	Physician,	125 00
Frank Savage,	Teacher,	800 00
R. F. Bishop,	"	500 00
Mrs. Laura Clark,	"	300 00
Miss Hattie N. Brown,	"	250 00
J. H. Sampson,	Carpenter,	750 00
Mrs. Rachel Sampson,	Assistant-Matron,	550 00
James Clark,	Engineer,	500 00
George Morse,	Overseer of Chair-Shop,	500 00
Sylvester B. Newton,	Overseer of Shoe-Shop,	400 00
A. M. Morse,	Baker,	156 00
Mrs. S. B. Morse,	Care of Boys' Dining-Room,	550 00
Luther Shepard,	Man of all Work,	208 00
Mrs. A. S. Shepard,	Laundress,	208 00
Sylvia Morse,	Teacher in Chair-Shop,	208 00
Olive Hodges,	Tailoress,	208 00
Mrs. Emma J. Newton,	Seamstress,	208 00
Julia E. Grow,	"	208 00
Mrs. H. Tompkins,	Cook for Family,	156 00
E. R. Hoyt,	Assistant-Cook,	300 00
Perez A. Hall,	Hall and Yardman,	156 00
Annie M. Salisbury,	Nurse,	750 00
Henry E. Swan,	Master of Farm House,	278 00
Mrs. Annie P. Swan,	Matron of Farm House,	250 00
Henry Reed,	Assistant,	800 00
Mrs. Abbie Morse,	Teacher,	350 00
Charles A. Johnson,	Master of Garden House,	
Mrs. Eliza Johnson,	Matron of Garden House,	
Alice Johnson,	Teacher,	

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Westborough Reform School—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
N. Porter Brown,	Master of Peters House,	} \$800 800 00 —
Mrs. Sarah M. Brown,	Matron of Peters House,	
Lucy Newton,	Assistant, (\$31.50 per mo.,)	
Loriman Newton,		
Total, (36 persons,)		\$12,761 00

IX.—THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Marcus Ames,	Superintendent,	*\$1,800 00
Lucy A. Proctor,	Assistant-Superintendent,	300 00
J. L. S. Thompson,	Physician,	200 00
Jacob Fisher,	Steward,	25 00
Frank B. Fay,	Treasurer,	200 00
Frederick Whitney,	Farmer,	* 700 00
Caroline J. Walton,	Matron, Family No. 1,	300 00
L. M. Tolman,	" " No. 2,	300 00
H. F. Perry,	" " No. 3,	300 00
E. G. Longfellow,	" " No. 4,	300 00
L. E. Dodge,	" " No. 5,	300 00
E. J. Carleton,	Assistant-Matron, Family No. 1,	125 00
L. P. Hurlburt,	" " " No. 2,	241 32
Sybell Wallace,	" " " No. 5,	125 00
C. L. Underhill,	Housekeeper, Family No. 1,	225 00
A. M. Thomas,	" " No. 2,	84 38
M. Boyd,	" " No. 3,	225 00
F. V. Greeley,	" " No. 5,	224 75
M. J. Churchill,	Assistant-Matron, Family No. 4,	138 64
Jennie McNeil,	Housekeeper, Family No. 4,	211 36
C. V. Drinkwater,	Assistant-Matron, Family No. 3,	222 43
C. N. Perkins,	Seamstress,	246 32
M. A. Haynes,	Substitute Assistant-Matron, Family Nos. 2, 3 and 5,	63 86
E. D. Holden,	Assistant-Matron, Family No. 4,	116 76
Jennie Logan,	Housekeeper, Family Nos. 4 and 2,	103 12
S. L. Barnes,	Substitute Assistant-Matron, Family Nos. 5 and 1,	143 55
E. H. Spalding,	Subs. Asst.-Matron, Family No. 5,	99 61
Louisa Wheeler,	Subs. Housekeeper, Family No. 2,	38 35
- - - -	Substitutes, &c., (19 persons,)	188 63
Total, (47 persons,)		\$7,548 08

X.—THE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Richard Matthews,	Superintendent,	\$2,000 00
M. L. Eldridge,	Assistant-Superintendent,	1,600 00
Sidney Brooks,	Teacher,	1,200 00
A. A. Eldridge,	"	400 00
Asa Blaney,	First Officer,	900 00
George P. Smith,	" "	900 00
B. Russell,	Second "	540 38

• Without board.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

School Ships—Concluded.

N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
J. Barrett,	Second Officer,	\$50 00
William Jenkins,	“ “	600 00
John Pennington,	Third “	240 00
E. Delaney,	“ “	209 33
W. S. Perry,	“ “	480 00
Ellis Seals,	Steward,	480 00
W. S. Tighlman,	“	480 00
Simon Shepard,	Cook,	480 00
J. Smith,	“	319 67
L. Jones,	“	100 33
Niles Lund,	Carpenter,	480 00
Andrew Greer,	“	480 00
R. Cornell,	Captain Mess Deck,	248 00
John Adams,	“ “ “	241 00
_____,	“ “ “ (4 persons,)	161 00
William Grant,	“ Berth “	312 00
R. Harpes,	“ “ “	376 00
_____,	“ “ “ (2 persons,)	59 00
E. Delaney,	Coxswain,	180 00
William Frazer,	“	148 00
M. Harrington,	“	30 00
L. Colson,	“	360 00
_____,	Assistant-Teachers, (3 persons,)	120 00
A. W. Litchfield,	Boatswain,	67 50
63 Seamen at different times, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,821 94
Total, (99 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$16,064 10

XI.—THE BLIND ASYLUM.

S. G. Howe,	Director,	\$3,000 00
M. C. Moulton,	Matron,	b 500 00
F. J. Campbell, (Blind,)	Music Teacher,	b 1,600 00
M. C. Greene,	Teacher,	b 300 00
Hattie Wood,	“	b 300 00
M. L. Cobb,	“	b 225 00
S. B. Morton,	“	b 250 00
Mary E. Cobb,	“	b 150 00
Bessie Wood,	Assistant-Matron,	b 300 00
Fanny Hartwell,	Boys’ “	b 250 00
J. W. Smith, (Blind,)	Care of Boys,	b 250 00
Thomas Reeves,	Music Teacher,	b 933 33
J. Q. Wetherbee,	“ “	450 00
M. Arbuckle,	“ “	105 75
C. H. Eichler,	“ “	171 25
H. A. Greene,	“ “	75 00
Freda Black, (Blind,)	“ “	b 100 00
Mary C. Knight, (Blind,)	“ “	b 100 00
Mary F. Knapp,	“ Reader,	b 180 00
J. M. Howard,	Bookkeeper,	463 34
D. L. Bradford,	Steward,	360 00
A. W. Bowden,	Superintendent Boys’ Shop,	735 37
R. J. Baker, (Blind,)	Superintendent of Boys’ Shop,	b 42 00
William Taylor,	Inside Work,	b 115 00
Peter Corcoran,	“ “	b 364 07
P. Connor,	Fireman,	b 181 66
Louis Pleau,	Baker,	b 408 33

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Blind Asylum—Concluded.

N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
William Denny, (Blind,)	Watchman,	b \$71 00
Jennie Dillingham,	Chamber Work,	b 122 50
Aurelia Holmes,	" "	b 122 50
Ada Ford,	Care of Bells, etc.,	b 122 50
C. Flemming, (Blind,)	Scrubbing,	b 120 00
Direxia Hawkes, (Blind,)	Assistant-Cook,	b 72 00
M. Murphy, (Blind,)	Domestic,	b 90 00
- - - - -	19 other Employés, etc.,	509 92
Total, (53 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$13,160 52

XII.—THE IDIOT SCHOOL.

M. McDonald,	Matron,	\$500 00
M. A. F. Dana,	Teacher,	258 32
A. M. Parkhurst,	" "	187 50
- - - - -	(2 persons,)	67 49
Institution for the Blind,	Clerk Hire,	350 00
J. W. Lovejoy,	Attendant,	150 00
Nettle A. Robinson,	" "	148 00
Mary Sherman,	" "	128 00
- - - - -	(4 persons,)	184 85
L. A. Lovejoy,	Assistant,	168 00
Charles E. Robinson,	General Work,	300 00
R. J. Baker,	Superintendent Boys' Shop,	140 00
Roger Donahoe,	Fireman,	166 00
Rosa Kelly,	Cook,	137 40
- - - - -	Other Employés, (30 persons,)	736 43
Total, (48 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,619 19

XIII.—THE STATE PRISON.

Joseph D. Pinder,	Inspector,	\$133 36
Everett Torrey,	" "	200 00
James Pierce,	" "	200 00
Edward H. Dunn,	" "	66 64
Gideon Haynes,	Warden,	2,700 00
Oliver Whitcomb,	Deputy-Warden,	1,700 00
William Peirce,	Clerk,	1,500 00
A. B. Bancroft,	Physician,	583 31
J. G. Dearborn,	" "	116 69
George J. Carleton,	Chaplain,	1,200 00
Elijah S. Darling,	Turnkey,	1,000 00
Charles W. Gale,	" "	1,000 00
Almon Hale,	" "	1,000 00
Joseph P. Jepson,	" "	959 67
George A. Lounsberry,	" "	994 62
Joshua B. Rea,	" "	1,000 00
Thomas Richardson,	" "	953 17
William B. Ramsell,	" "	1,000 00
David Sargent,	" "	980 99
John E. Shaw,	" "	957 02
John F. Simonds,	" "	986 28

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

State Prison—Concluded.

N A M E.	D C T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Francis Beverstock,	Watchman,	\$900 00
Laban Beal,	"	894 70
Thomas W. Lord,	"	900 00
Joseph Fuller,	"	900 00
Isaac McCausland,	"	191 45
George W. Norris,	"	892 74
Samuel I. Pearl,	"	891 97
John M. Peck,	"	401 14
J. H. Piper,	"	870 96
Samuel Poor,	"	895 16
Jonas W. Prentiss,	"	887 66
Charles L. Ramsell,	"	900 00
William H. H. Reed,	"	757 26
James A. White,	"	895 16
Amos E. Woods,	"	839 64
William H. H. Crane,	Assistant-Watchman,	506 69
A. B. Griggs,	" "	289 02
Henry W. Hunting,	" "	291 66
Benjamin O. Lowe,	" "	698 13
John W. Ellis,	" "	395 12
Henry G. Hichborn,	" "	243 38
Parlin Crawford,	" "	368 83
Caleb R. Moore,	" "	354 59
George A. Whiting,	" "	156 81
M. V. Berry,	" "	127 96
I. H. Varrell,	" "	108 22
- - - - -	" " (2 persons,)	33 78
Total, (49 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$34,823 78

XIV.—THE DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

Boston House of Industry, House of Reformation and Almshouse.

Guy C. Underwood,	Superintendent,	\$1,700 00
John W. Dadman,	Chaplain,	600 00
Samuel H. Durgin,	Physician,	900 00
R. R. Clapp,	Clerk,	400 00
C. C. Paige,	Engineer,	740 00
Daniel Hanson,	Assistant-Engineer,	427 50
P. J. Holmes,	" "	77 58
John L. Bacon,	Farmer,	433 33
Warren Parmenter,	"	332 87
E. Zerdahali,	Receiving Officer,	114 41
Charles S. Teel,	Overseer,	500 00
John McCabe,	"	450 00
E. W. Seaver,	"	299 71
Dewolf Mott,	"	241 05
Z. D. Baker,	"	236 21
Jeremiah Phillips,	"	214 02
Edwin Smith,	"	184 39
D. C. Wiggin,	"	180 00
E. B. Floyd,	"	141 82
H. E. Carter,	"	8 05
John F. Beck,	Baker,	380 00
William Koob,	"	101 26

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Deer Island Institutions—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
W. W. Wilkins,	Teacher,	\$602 19
Julius C. Tebbetts,	"	431 78
Amos Wright,	"	347 12
Charles K. Stanchfield. . . .	Teacher and Organist,	289 28
Addie S. Kimball,	"	280 02
Ellen F. Stevens,	"	130 35
_____,	" (4 persons,)	179 59
Sarah D. Miller,	Matron,	345 00
Margaret Anderson,	"	300 00
Helen M. Wallace,	"	255 00
Rebecca Burns,	"	240 00
Susan C. Simonds,	"	240 00
Nellie P. Taylor,	"	240 00
Rosa Carpenter,	"	240 00
Jennie Newbert,	"	240 00
Susan E. Bailey,	"	192 00
Jane C. Meek.	"	169 97
Adelia M. Lawler,	"	112 86
Margaret J. Teel,	"	100 00
_____,	" (6 persons,)	242 83
Thomas L. Vose,	Shoemaker,	240 00
John E. McCarty,	House Officer,	185 84
Phineas Presho,	" "	120 24
Augustus McGee,	Watchman,	155 91
George W. Cunningham,	"	143 33
George A. Patch,	"	130 00
George A. Tewksbury,	Ferryman,	132 53
Anthony Cline,	"	109 72
_____,	" (2 persons,)	24 48
Charles E. Bradlee,	Nurse,	150 00
_____,	" (2 persons,)	147 49
Seth Perkins,	Carpenter,	87 50
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$15,475 73

XV.—THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Barnstable and Provincetown Prisons, Barnstable County.

Josiah Hinckley,	Overseer at Barnstable,	\$10 00
George A. Smith,	" "	10 00
Eben King,	" "	10 00
James Gifford,	" Provincetown,	10 00
Robert Knowles,	" "	10 00
George H. Whelden,	Keeper, at Barnstable,	300 00
Joshua Cook,	" Provincetown,	75 00
David Bursley,	Inspector,	50 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$475 00

Lenox Prison, Berkshire County.

Henry W. Taft,	Overseer of House of Correction, .	\$25 00
George J. Tucker,	" " "	25 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Lenox Prison—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Phineas Cone,	Keeper of Prison,	<i>a</i> \$1,350 00
George M. Smith,	Chaplain,	50 00
Samuel A. Smith,	Overseer of Convicts, 9 8-15th mos.	<i>b</i> 315 57
- - - - -	Overseer of Convicts, (2 persons,) 2 7-15th mos.,	<i>b</i> 99 44
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,865 01

New Bedford Prison, Bristol County.

James D. Thompson,	Overseer of House of Correction,	\$100 00
John B. Baylies,	" " "	100 00
Charles D. Burt,	Keeper,	1,400 00
George Baylies,	Turnkey and Clerk,	6720 00
John Valentine, Jr.,	Instructor in Shoe-Shop,	1,036 50
Warren W. Sampson,	" " "	1,092 00
Henry Humble,	" " "	1,081 50
Francis C. Ring,	Instructor in Basket-Shop,	464 25
Daniel D. Saley,	" " "	465 75
Isaac B. Tompkins,	Officer in Basket-Shop,	1,053 00
Daniel P. Lewis,	Officer in Yard, Prison, &c.,	1,092 00
Nathaniel Corey,	Officer and Engineer in Boiler-Room,	1,072 50
Caroline Morse,	Matron in Female Department,	6365 00
Deborah H. Gammons,	" " "	27 00
Charles A. Crocker,	Night Watchman,	500 00
Charles H. Taber,	" " "	230 00
Frederick A. Davis,	" " "	730 00
Oliver M. Brownell,	Temporary Officer,	63 00
B. S. Batchelor,	Chaplain,	156 00
Charles D. Prescott,	Physician,	112 50
Charles L. Swazey,	" " "	37 50
Total,		\$11,898 50

Taunton Jail, Bristol County.

[illegible]

Total for Bristol County, \$12,750 50

Edgartown Jail, Dukes County.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Ipswich House of Correction, Essex County.

N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
Aaron Sawyer,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Henry Hobbs,	"	100 00
S. P. Cummings,	"	100 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Master of House of Correction,	1,000 00
John Pinder,	Turnkey and Watchman,	550 00
Daniel F. Pinder,	" "	550 00
T. B. Fall,	Engineer and Steward,	400 00
Dorothy Squires,	Matron,	250 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Physician,	100 00
Daniel Fitz,	Chaplain,	200 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,350 00

Lawrence Prison, Essex County.

Eben B. Currier,	Overseer,	\$100 00
John Keely,	"	100 00
Sherman Nelson,	"	100 00
H. G. Herrick,	Jailer and Master,	1,000 00
Amasa P. Bailey,	Turnkey and Clerk,	550 00
John P. Bradstreet,	Turnkey,	550 00
George B. Poor,	Engineer and Steward,	700 00
Elizabeth Grow,	Matron,	250 00
George W. Sargent,	Physician,	200 00
George P. Wilson,	Chaplain,	200 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,750 00

Newburyport Jail, Essex County.

John Akerman,	Keeper,	\$600 00
Elizabeth Akerman,	Matron,	100 00
John F. Akerman,	Temporary Turnkey,	100 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$800 00

Salem Jail, Essex County.

John D. Cross,	Keeper,	1,500 00
George E. Staniford,	Turnkey, Steward and Cook,	500 00
William Neilson,	Physician,	100 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$2,100 00

Total for Essex County, \$10,000 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Greenfield Prison, Franklin County.

N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
Lewis Merriam,	Overseer,	\$25 00
Rufus Howland,	"	25 00
Solomon C. Wells,	Jailer and Master,	600 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$650 00

Springfield Prison, Hampden County.

George Dwight,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Gideon Wells,	"	100 00
G. B. V. Holcolmb,	"	100 00
Frederick Bush,	Jailer and Master, (6 months,)	h 650 00
Joseph S. Noble,	" " " "	h 750 00
F. D. Bush,	Turnkey, (3 months,)	b 200 00
Justin D. Parks,	" (9 months,)	b 528 75
Ella M. Pendleton,	Matron,	b 178 00
Daniel Sullivan,	Engineer, (9 months,)	b 225 00
W. D. Sands,	Chaplain,	300 00
H. G. Stickney,	Physician,	100 00
Total . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,231 75

Northampton Prison, Hampshire County.

Daniel Kingsley,	Overseer,	\$15 00
William P. Strickland,	"	15 00
Luke Lyman,	"	15 00
Henry A. Longley,	Jailer and Master,	1,000 00
Eliza S. Longley,	Matron,	200 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,245 00

East Cambridge Prison, Middlesex County.

James M. Usher,	Overseer,	\$100 00
G. D. B. Blanchard,	"	100 00
Thomas Rice, Jr.,	"	100 00
Charles J. Adams,	Jailer and Master,	h 2,000 00
Sylvester Harrington,	Clerk,	1,050 00
B. C. Floyd,	Turnkey,	h 700 00
Augustus A. Davis,	Officer in Workshops,	* b 45 00
George P. Bartlett,	Officer in Prison and Yard,	* b 30 00
George R. Simmons,	Officer in Hospital,	* b 25 00
J. W. Eaton,	Officer in Cooking Department,	* b 25 00
Sarah A. Durgin,	Matron in Prison,	† b 5 50
F. S. Baldwin,	Matron in Workshop,	† b 5 50
William R. Stone,	Chaplain,	400 00
John B. Taylor,	Physician,	200 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$7,830 75

* Per month.

† Per week.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Lowell Jail, Middlesex County.

N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
Charles Kimball,	Keeper,	\$ 800 00
Edward H. Farr,	Turnkey,	} 500 00
Lovey C. Farr,	Matron,	
Thomas Haworth,	Chaplain,	104 00
Kirk H. Bancroft,	Physician,	60 00
Total,		\$1,464 00
Total for Middlesex County,		\$9,294 73

Nantucket Prison, Nantucket County.

Alexander Whippey,	Overseer,	\$10 00
Rowland Folger,	"	10 00
Edward M. Gardner,	"	10 00
Rowland Folger,	Jailer and Master,	50 00
Total,		\$80 00

Dedham Prison, Norfolk County.

C. C. Churchill,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Henry O. Hildreth,	"	100 00
Asa French,	"	100 00
John W. Thomas,	Jailer and Master,	\$ 1,000 00
Henry White,	Under-Keeper,	875 00
Edmund Thomas,	Under-Keeper and Clerk,	500 00
Reed Blanchard,	Watchman,	400 00
Olive Huntington,	Matron,	312 00
Charles Slafter,	Chaplain,	250 00
J. M. Chase,	Physician,	160 00
Total,		\$3,797 00

Plymouth Prison, Plymouth County.

C. H. Paine,	Inspector,	-
W. P. Carthell,	"	-
H. Staples,	"	-
William E. Whitman,	Overseer,	\$50 00
D. E. Damon,	"	50 00
D. J. Robbins,	"	50 00
James Bates,	Jailer and Master,	750 00
A. K. Harison,	Assistant,	660 00
S. P. Haynes,	"	733 00
Edward Baker,	Chaplain,	75 00
Total,		\$2,368 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Boston Jail, Suffolk County.

N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
John M. Clark,	Jailer,	\$1,000 00
George Booth,	Turnkey, to Jan. 27, 1869,	357 00
Darius F. Bradley,	Officer to Jan. 10, '69, Turnkey after,	1,069 50
William P. Drury,	Officer and Watchman,	969 45
John F. Bailey,	" " " " " " " " " " " "	900 00
George E. Hibbard,	Steward and Watchman,	900 00
Zaccheus Holmes,	Clerk and Watchman,	900 00
Charles E. Savage,	Yard Officer & Watchm'n to June 29,	667 50
George S. Munroe,	" " from Feb. 2,	531 11
David S. Peppett,	" " from July 12,	130 00
A. L. Chamberlin,	Matron,	287 50
James A. Bradlee,	Engineer,	522 50
James F. Goodwin,	Extra Watchman,	384 00
- - - - -	" " (2 persons,)	62 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$8,680 56

South Boston House of Correction, Suffolk County.

Charles Robbins,	Master,	\$1,500 00
Charles H. Davis,	Deputy Master,	1,000 00
Joseph H. Clinch,	Chaplain,	1,300 00
E. M. Stanford,	Clerk,	600 00
C. A. Hildreth,	Receiving Officer,	399 66
Joseph W. Owen,	Shop Officer,	500 00
Daniel F. Staples,	" "	487 50
M. V. B. Berry,	" "	429 00
William A. Witham,	" "	299 77
Daniel M. Terry,	" "	294 29
Parlin Crawford,	" "	250 00
John T. Esler,	" "	215 97
George T. Yeaton,	" "	177 12
Daniel Austin,	" "	101 15
G. P. Farnsworth,	Engineer,	403 57
William Froud,	"	232 88
H. P. Fenderson,	"	131 70
C. R. Weaver,	"	32 60
Daniel Terry,	Watchman,	133 25
_____,	" (16 persons,)	713 98
J. B. Williams,	Cutter,	104 59
William H. Swift,	Gateman,	112 50
Woodbury Witham,	"	125 00
_____,	" (2 persons,)	26 30
John McKenna,	Baker,	250 00
Thomas V. Hunt,	Messenger,	125 98
William A. Witham,	"	75 44
Patrick Deasy,	Gardener,	407 77
Martha M. Robbins,	Female Supervisor,	350 00
Mary A. Young,	Matron,	500 00
Nancy Wormwell,	"	300 00
Emma H. Kellogg,	"	287 50
Louisa G. Pierce,	"	225 00
_____	" (10 persons,)	470 37

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

South Boston House of Correction—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
J. H. K. Downes,	Organist,	\$200 00
- - - -	Four Vocalists,	381 50
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$13,144 39
Total for Suffolk County,		\$21,184 25

Fitchburg Prison, Worcester County.

William Baker,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Noah Crocker,	"	100 00
Silas Holman,	"	100 00
Edwin Upton,	Jailer and Master,	1,400 00
A. W. Joslyn,	Turnkey,	800 00
J. Edward Putnam,	Overseer of Shop,	700 00
Henry A. Thompson,	" of Kitchen,	700 00
Loring J. Thompson,	Watchman,	700 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$4,000 00

Worcester Prison, Worcester County.

Julius E. Tucker,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Joseph D. Daniels,	"	100 00
Samuel A. Porter,	"	100 00
Rufus Carter,	Jailer and Master,	b 1,100 00
M. T. Russell,	Turnkey,	b 317 33
Alvan Bacon,	"	b 228 67
Mrs. Russell,	Matron,	b 121 33
Mrs. Bacon,	"	b 86 67
- - - -	Assistant Matron, (2 persons,)	b 156 00
Charles T. Foster,	Watchman,	b 291 67
C. S. Chamberlain,	"	b 208 33
Cyrus Parks,	Overseer of Shop,	785 62
James A. Smith,	"	214 38
Rush R. Shippen,	Chaplain,	250 00
Rufus Woodward,	Physician,	200 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$4,258 00
Total for Worcester County,		\$8,858 00

Total for the County Prisons, \$75,443 98

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

XVI.—THE PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
The Clarke Institution.

N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
Harriet B. Rogers,	Principal,	-
Mary S. Byam,	Assistant,	-
Mariette L. Fiske,	"	-
Susan M. Jordan,	"	-
Harriet A. Jones,	"	-
Julia M. Spalding,	Assistant Matron,	-
Lizzie Elder,	" "	-
Total, (7 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$2,600 00

The Washingtonian Home.

William C. Lawrence,	Superintendent,	\$865 00
John F. Coles,	Assistant-Superintendent,	433 33
- - - - -	Male Helpers, (1 person,)	126 00
- - - - -	Female Helpers, (6 persons,)	1,044 00
- - - - -	Extra Helpers,	128 95
Total, (9 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$2,597 28

The New England Hospital for Women and Children.

C. A. Buckle,	Physician,	\$300 00
- - - - -	Matron,	260 00
- - - - -	Housekeeper,	260 00
- - - - -	Other Employés,	1,432 73
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$2,252 73

The Temporary Asylum, Dedham.

A. S. Goulding,	Matron,	\$300 00
William O. Chapin,	Farmer,	} 600 00
Mrs. Chapin,	Housekeeper,	
H. E. Magoun,	Laundry Matron,	225 00
Henrietta A. Nevers,	Sewing Matron,	225 00
S. P. Burnham,	Agent,	-
Total, (6 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,350 00

Springfield Home for the Friendless.

Mrs. A. M. Philips,	Matron,	} \$486 60
- - - - -	Assistants,	
- - - - -	House Labor,	43 33
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$529 99

* Approximate.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

House of the Angel Guardian.

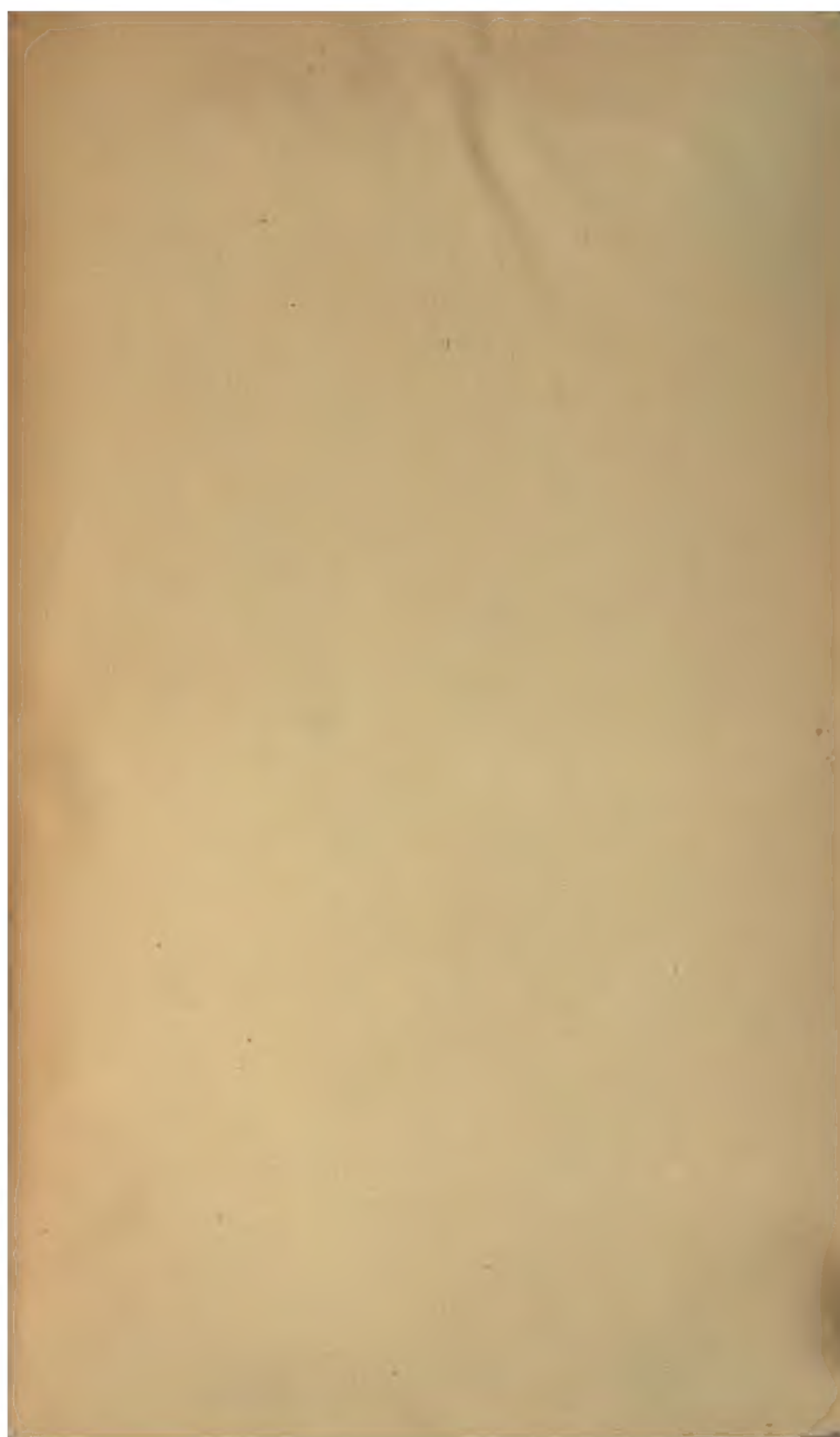
N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
George F. Haskins,	Rector,	-
N. J. A. O'Brien,	Chaplain,	-
J. D. Judge,	Superintendent,	-
- - - - -	Teachers,	-
Total, (9 persons,) . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,608 34

The Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mary G. Watson,	Matron,	\$400 00
George W. Handy,	Surgeon's Assistant,	100 00
- - - - -	Other Employés,	1,866 50
Total,	\$2,366 50

Agency for Discharged Convicts.

Daniel Russell,	Agent,	\$800 00
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